Rules, Leadership Tests Face Congress

LBJ Talk To Set Tone At Opening

By Willard Shelton

The 89th Congress, packed with heavy Democratic majorities unprecedented since 1936, convenes Jan. 4 with Pres. Johnson scheduled for his State of the Union message the opening night.

The President's message, set for wide coverage in first-class television time and designed for the public as well as Congress, is expected to sound the tone of the leadership he hopes to exert during his four years as Chief Executive elected by extraordinary popular and electoral majorities.

American labor considers the election results as a basic decision "to continue and broaden the humane, forward-looking course this country has followed for more than 30 years," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a New Year's message. The people's votes did not solve the country's problems but "brought them within the range of practical legislative and administrative action," he declared.

'. . . Before a Vast Horizon'

The President "stands before a vast horizon" in which he can lead Congress toward a legislative record "as stunning in 1965 and 1966 as in the year just completed," the nonpartisan National Committee for an Effective Congress commented.

The new Congress, preparing to assert its own personality as a coordinate branch of government, faced internal issues that would be decided almost immediately. For the Republicans, the disputes promised to be fiercely contested.

Liberal Democrats, strengthened by an infusion of new blood raising their party membership in the House to 295 as against only 140 Republicans, hoped to obtain major changes in archaic rules that in the past have conceded to seniority veterans in command of key committees the power of life and death over legislation.

Contest for Whip

A three-way Senate Democratic contest loomed for the post of party whip, or assistant majority leader, to succeed Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey. The announced candidates, all with solid credentials, were Senators John O. Pastore (R. I.), Russell Long (La.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.). The new whip would presumably be in line for majority leadership whenever Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.) steps down.

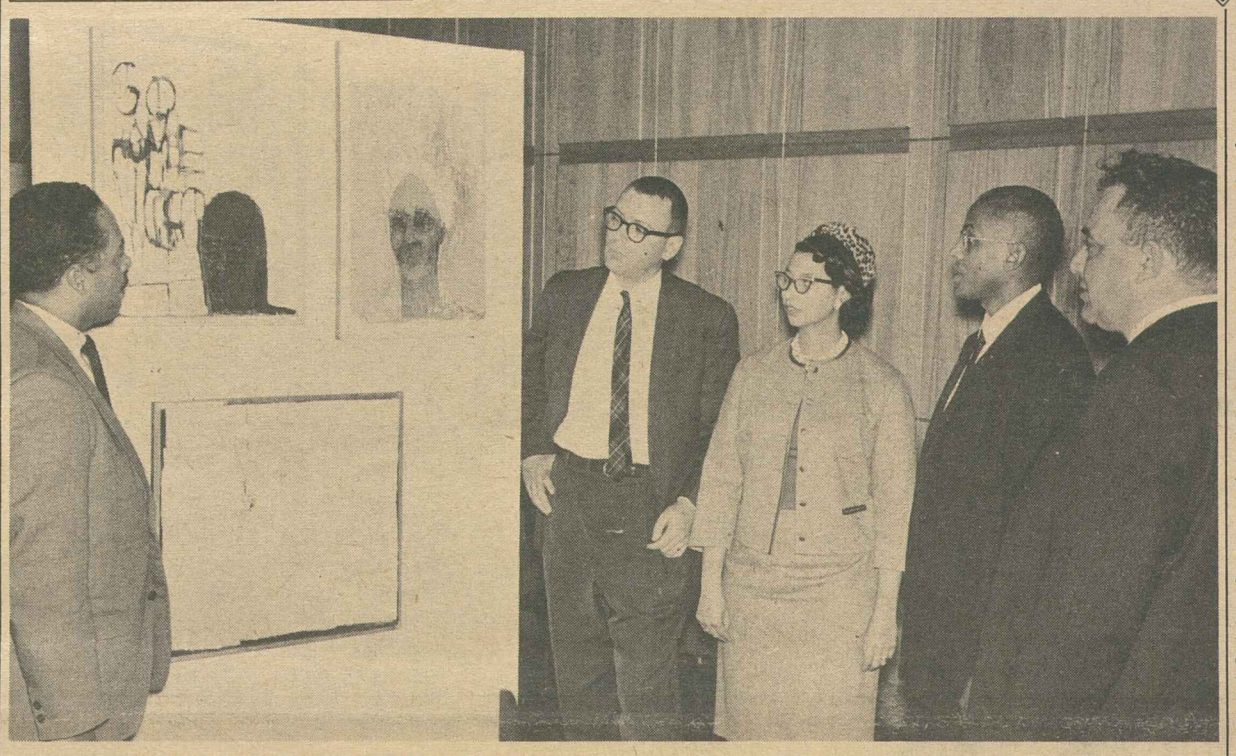
Liberals in the Senate, where the Nov. 3 election returns raised the Democratic majority to 68 as against 32 Republicans, also

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C. $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 2, 1965 | No. 1

Meany Sees 1965 as Year Of 'Unprecedented' Gains



EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by May Stevens, grouped together as "Freedom Riders," was held in the conference room at AFL-CIO headquarters under the joint sponsorship of Teachers Local 6 of Washington and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights. Looking over three of the paintings by Miss Stevens, who is a member of the Teachers, are (left to right) AFL-CIO Assistant Civil Rights Dir. Walter G. Davis; Mel Stack of Local 6; Vice Pres. Marian Siler and Pres. William Simons of Local 6, and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman. **(See story Page 3.)**

Cites Vote As Mandate For Action

The American labor movement is confident that 1965 will bring "unprecedented progress, both economic and social," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his New Year's statement.

But progress hinges on "articulate support" for the necessary programs to which the Administration and a majority of Congress are pledged, he continued.

"The basis for our confidence," he said, "is the overwhelming decision of the American people last November—the decision to continue and broaden the humane, forward-looking course this country has followed for more than 30 years."

That decision did not solve the problems facing the country but brought them "within the range of practical legislative and administrative action," he said.

International Affairs

In international affairs, "human freedom and human survival depend upon the wisdom and firmness of American leadership," Meany declared.

The growth of atomic capabilities, the "unremitting aggression of totalitarian communism in Africa and Asia," both the struggle in Viet Nam and the stresses in the western alliance "are matters of grave concern to all thinking citizens," he said.

At home, the AFL-CIO president warned that "there are well-

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Scripto Settlement Possible:

Labor-Rights Unity Aids Georgia Strike

Atlanta, Ga.—Cooperation between leaders of organized labor and the civil rights movement has led to the possibility of a settlement in the Chemical Workers strike against the Scripto Co., one of the nation's major manufacturers of pens, pencils and lighters.

ICWU Local 754 called a strike the day after Thanksgiving following months of fruitless bargaining for a first contract. The 900 employes walked out because the company offered different — and lower—wage rates to its 750 Negro workers. Other factors included disagreements on wages generally and working conditions, and elements of racial bias.

The strike drew the attention and full support of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. While in Oslo to accept the Nobel Peace Prize, Rev. King announced a boycott of Scripto products and said that SCLC support of the strike was "the most important thing we can do at the moment in the freedom struggle."

Just before Christmas, Rev. King joined ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, Vice-Pres. J. Harley Thomas and Sec. Charles Levinson of the Intl. Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions on Local 754's picket line.

Overseas Contacts

Levinson, chief officer of the trade secretariat headquartered in Geneva, contacted affiliates in London, Africa and Latin America where Scripto has plants. On Christmas Eve, Thomas negotiated an agreement with Scripto to pay the strikers a Christmas bonus (amounting to about one week's pay) which had been previously denied.

With that development and signs of more harmonious negotiations in the immediate future,

(Continued on Page 2)

Major Pacts Up in 1965 For 1.5 Million

Contracts covering more than 1.5 million U. S. workers will expire this year and be up for renegotiation of wages and conditions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. has reported.

Besides the 134 major agreements terminating in 1965, the BLS listed 84 contracts calling for wage reopeners for an additional 1.4 million workers and 36 contracts with automatic cost-of-living reviews for nearly 940,000 other members of the labor force.

The Steelworkers have opened negotiations with major producers for benefits affecting more than 481,000 under contracts expiring April 30. Contracts in the can and aluminum industries also expire in the spring and negotiations involving some 200,000 workers are expected to follow steel negotiations.

Major can firms agreed with the USWA on contract extension to March with any wage changes finally agreed on to be retroactive to last October, the BLS said.

The BLS report covers units of 5,000 or more workers. Of the 294 major agreements studied, all but 16 provide for possible wage adjustments in 1965, the bureau reported.

Other major contracts with 1965 expiration dates include:

- Nearly 120,000 aircraft workers represented by the Machinists

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'Between-Crisis' Talks Called Bargaining Aid

A strong recommendation that more employers and unions move into experimental bargaining relationships providing "a continuous discussion of difficult and persistent problems" has been filed with the Federal Mediation Service by its National Labor-Management Panel.

The labor-management panel, reactivated in 1963 after years in the doldrums, pointed out that continuous "between-crisis" management-labor discussions had been widely adopted in major industries such as steel, meatpacking, electrical manufacturing and the building and construction industry.

The same kind of cooperative and continuous discussions between union and management spokesmen in medium-sized and smaller companies are now developing, the labor-management advisers stated, and urgently suggested that this approach be broadened and intensified.

"The forward thrust of technological advance and innovation," the report said, "has brought new

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Meany Hails Saragat on Presidency

The AFL-CIO congratulated Giuseppe Saragat, leader of Italy's Social Democratic Party, on his election as the nation's president and hailed his dedication to freedom and democracy.

Pres. George Meany wired Saragat that "we are happy that the presidency (of Italy) is held by one whose entire political life has been characterized by his uncompromising dedication to the principles of freedom and democracy as the real road to world peace."

Saragat, foreign minister in the current Italian government, was elected to the presidential post to succeed Antonio Segni, who resigned because of ill health. His election came after a 13-day contest involving 21 ballots.



FOUR FREEDOMS AWARD of the Italian-American Labor Council was presented to Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky (center) of the Clothing Workers in recognition of his efforts to promote the international free labor movement. Shown with him at the presentation luncheon in New York are (from left) AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; E. Howard Molisani, manager of ILGWU Local 48, and ILGWU Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini. Antonini was re-elected president of the council and Molisani was re-named secretary.

In Each of Next 10 Years:

2.5 Million New Units Needed in Housing

An absolute minimum of 2.5 million new housing units a year for the next 10 years is needed to "avert a disastrous housing crisis" and to overcome shortages and deficiencies in current housing and community development programs.

This is the major theme of "New Towns for Old," an article in the January 1965 AFL-CIO American Federationist which examines the problems of housing in America and details labor's program to provide modern living conditions for the nation.

Present shortages in housing programs and development will be magnified in the years immediately ahead by the unprecedented growth of the population, the increasing mobility of the American people and the vexing problem of segregated neighborhoods, the article, a Labor's Economic Review feature of the magazine, warns.

"It would be both imprudent and improvident to continue to rock along on a housing supply almost a million units short of the current need, as we are doing right now," writes Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, author of the article.

With the aid of federal housing and urban renewal programs in the past 15 years, "we have made a measure of progress toward redeveloping our cities. But we have done no more than scratch the surface," the analysis declares.

Production Frozen

For years, it continues, annual housing production has been frozen at about 60 percent of the minimum level of 2.5 million units a year.

By the year 2000 with a projected population increase of 150 million persons—80 percent in urban areas—the need will be intense.

"But unless effective programs to guide and assist urban growth and development are established now, it will mean more slums, more substandard neighborhoods and more suburban sprawl," the article states.

There are two additional and equally important reasons for new housing and development programs to get under way without delay, the article says—to make a dent in the 3.4 million presently unemployed and to spark the drive against poverty.

"Slums breed poverty and poverty breeds slums," Shishkin writes. "The community which embarks upon an effort to clear its blighted, run-down areas and redevelop them into modern, well-planned, pleasant neighborhoods opens the best avenue for tangible realization of the purposes" of the drive against poverty.

$100 Billion Annual Gain

As to the effect on the economic health of the nation, the article declares that a 12-year program of renewal and modernization of cities and towns should generate an average annual rate of investment of at least $100 billion a year, or about twice the present rate of defense spending.

The AFL-CIO program calls for legislative action to maintain and expand existing programs and to take additional long-delayed steps to modernize and improve the national machinery for housing and community development, gearing it to the rapid rate of urban growth.

Tied to the overall program of new housing, urban renewal and development and community planning is the need for essential community facilities.

"Housing is never good housing," the article notes, "unless it is properly serviced by such facilities as water systems, sewage disposal systems, public refuse and garbage disposal facilities as well as water pollution and air pollution facilities."

"A neighborhood is never a good neighborhood unless it is properly serviced by schools, libraries and other educational facilities," transportation, health and a wide range of other community needs.

Judge Blocks Shopcraft Strike, Rules Unions Acting Legally

Chicago—A U.S. district court has temporarily restrained a strike by three railroad shopcraft unions although acknowledging that the unions have fulfilled all requirements of mediation and "cooling-off" under the Railway Labor Act.

District Judge Joseph Sam Perry overruled contentions of the nation's railroads in toto, technically denying both a request for a temporary injunction and then a possible permanent injunction. The requirements of the Railway Labor Act had been fulfilled by the shopcraft unions, he held, and the unions were lawfully free to strike the rails.

He issued the temporary restrainer, however, to give the railroad time to appeal his decision on an "expedited" basis. Both the unions and the rails said they would appeal.

The law favored the shopcraft unions, the court said, but there was "equity" on the side of the railroads and of other shopcraft unions which had agreed to a proposed settlement. If the Norris-La Guardia (anti-injunction) Act had not been passed in 1932, the court said, "I would have issued an injunction."

Meanwhile, five other non-operating unions which have been pressing for job protection agreements recessed their talks with management until Jan. 5. National Mediation Board member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., said progress is being made toward an agreement between the rails and the unions—the Railway Clerks, Maintenance of Way Employes, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen and Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The three shopcraft unions—the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Sheet Metal Workers—argued that their organizations are the bargaining agents for their respective crafts. The railroads claimed that the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. is the certified collective bargaining agent of the employes involved.

Upholding the union contention, Perry said each organization had "in practice" been treated as the designated representative of its craft by the unions, the railroads and the National Mediation Board. The Railroad Dept., the court said, "has no power except as such power is given it expressly by each organization."

Right Held 'Waived'

Perry pointed out that the department was not a participant in negotiations which resulted in carrier agreements with three other shopcraft unions. Nor, he said, did the department sign on behalf of these unions. He declared that the railroads "have thus recognized that each of the organizations affiliated with the department is the bargaining representative of its craft." The carriers have "waived any right to question such status and are stopped from doing so," the court added.

The railroads told the court that the demands of the IAM, IBEW and SMW for "skilled differential" increases totaling 36 cents an hour over a three-year period, on a percentage basis, exceed the unions' original proposal. They argued that the Railway Labor Act, in these circumstances, requires the three unions to serve a new notice or proposal. The nub of the carriers' argument flowing from these contentions was that the organizations had consequently violated the Railway Labor Act, and that the court would not be prohibited by the Norris-La Guardia Act from granting the injunction they sought.

Ruling against these arguments of the railroads, Judge Perry said "at no time had the defendant organizations requested wage increases in excess of the original demands." He added that the percentage increases requested by these unions did not in any way exceed their original request.

The court held that the Railway Labor Act does not require the three unions to serve a new proposal on the railroads. A contrary rule, said the judge, would "stifle the process of free collective bargaining and be incompatible with the spirit" of the act.

Provisos of Act Exhausted

The court held that the three unions had exhausted the act's provisions, pointing out among other things that the parties had gone through Emergency Board proceedings. Thus, said the court, the Railway Labor Act had not been violated by the labor organizations and the Norris-La Guardia Act, which bars injunctions restraining strikes except in case of such violations, applies in the case before him. As a consequence, Perry said, he was barred from granting the injunction sought by the railroads.

The railroads had requested, as a first step, a temporary injunction pending determination of the issue of whether a permanent injunction should be granted. The court bypassed this first step and ruled instead on the latter question immediately.

Rail Firemen Ask Court Bar Rules Change

Cleveland, O.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, ordered by a U.S. district court judge in Columbus, Ga., to call off a strike of 1,200 firemen against the Southern Railway, complied with the order but filed a legal countermove against the railroad.

The BLF&E asked that the restraining order be extended to the Southern and that conditions existing before the strike started Dec. 29 be restored while the legal fight goes on.

Vice Pres. J. W. Jennings of the brotherhood said the walkout followed a surprise move by the management on Dec. 26 to operate locomotives without firemen. This was a violation of the existing contract between the parties, he said.

BLF&E picket lines in 13 states and the District of Columbia were honored by 18,000 members of other rail unions. The walkout was part of the continuing fight over a campaign by railroad management to abolish firemen as an unnecessary part of the engine crew. The BLF&E declares they are needed as helpers and lookouts on moving engines.

Labor, Rights Alliance Aids Scripto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Mitchell, King and Levinson met with strike leaders and the boycott was temporarily called off.

Still at issue are the wage rates for Negro workers. Fewer than 1 percent of Scripto's Negro workers earn enough to escape the official poverty level. While most white workers are classified as skilled, only six Negroes have that rating, the rest earning annual wages of about $2,600.

On the local scene, the strikers have received full cooperation from area labor organizations and the Atlanta Ministers Association's "operation breadbasket," which has supplied food and other supplies.

Election Won in 1963

The ICWU won a NLRB election at the plant in September 1963. Until July 1964 the company fought to get the vote set aside, even charging the union with using racial issues to win. However, the NLRB dismissed the charges and ICWU was finally certified as bargaining agent last July.

Rev. King's father helped ICWU organize the plant, and he has continued to aid the workers throughout the negotiations and strike.

Scripto management meets Jan. 11 to consider the strikers' latest offer. Regardless of the outcome of the strike, Rev. King has promised more cooperation with labor from civil rights groups.

NLRB Staff Wins Bargaining Rights

The National Labor Relations Board, indicating that it practices what it preaches, has signed an agreement with two groups of employes.

Recognized as the collective bargaining agent for 220 board attorneys at Washington headquarters was the NLRB Professional Association. It won a voice in personnel matters but agreed not to affiliate with any other union.

Previously the board had recognized the National Labor Relations Union, enrolling clerical and professional personnel in field offices, and will negotiate an agreement with it. Both unions were formed under Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order 10998, issued in 1962.

Parade Marks ACWA Victory:

3-Month Strike Wins Pact At Tennessee Clothing Plant

Decherd, Tenn.—An agreement "on a par with the best union contracts in the South" has climaxed an organizing drive by the Clothing Workers here.

A motorcade of 150 cars festooned with blue and gold streamers, winding through the main street of this industrial town and of neighboring Winchester, proclaimed the victory of some 300 ACWA members after a stormy three-month strike against the town's big clothing plant.

Thus came to a happy close the struggle of Decherd clothing workers against Industrialist Herman ("Breezy") Wynn, a struggle that began a year and a half ago when he was operating the plant as the Majorette Sportswear Co., one of the few remaining non-union men's clothing plants in the South.

In January 1964, the union had won a National Labor Relations Board election here by an overwhelming margin. This followed an earlier union victory in the reinstatement of 58 laid-off workers with a backpay award of $15,585. But then began a protracted series of negotiation sessions in which Wynn's persistent refusal to agree to an acceptable contract led to the walkout last Sept. 9.

ACWA Vice Pres. Charles English, director of the union's Southern Organizing Department, emphasized that the big factor in the eventual victory was "the solidarity and determination of the workers that made the strike 100 percent effective."

Two company attempts to move pre-strike goods out of the plant by truck set off scuffles at the gates between strikers and hired guards, but the shipments were checked.

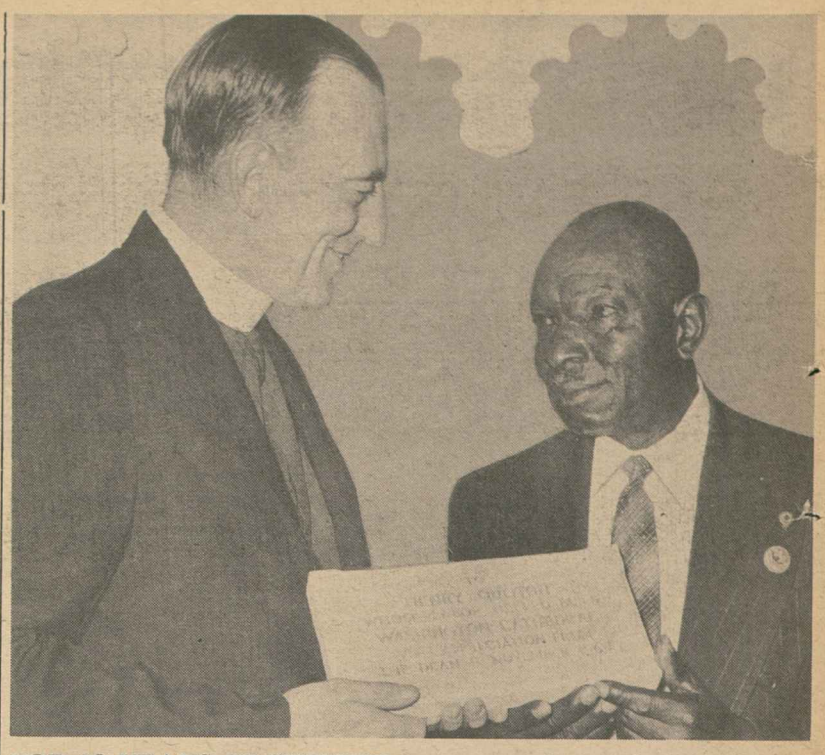
At the end of November, Wynn sold the plant to the Little Lisa Co., whose factory in New York is under contract to the ACWA Shirt & Leisurewear Joint Board. The air was cleared and negotiations started afresh with the new proprietor, Carl Villa, in New York.

With Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg's assistance, the ACWA negotiating team won major contract demands previously made to Wynn for the Decherd plant, now renamed the Quality Apparel Corp. The ratified three-year pact calls for a 10 percent wage increase in addition to the standard ACWA scale for time workers, and gives the union the right to reopen on piece rates yielding less than $1.60 an hour after the pay boost.

Also won were seven paid holidays, three-week vacations and full employer-paid coverage for welfare benefits and pensions under the union's insurance plans.

Under Wynn's management the Majorette Co., wages in most cases were at the legal minimum or only slightly above, there were no paid holidays and only one week of vacation, and workers had to pay for their insurance coverage, English said.

He emphasized the value of the assistance given during the drive by Hatters Local 108 in Winchester and by that union's area director, Mike Smith.



FOR 38 YEARS OF SERVICE on construction of the Washington Cathedral, Henry Quoton of Hod Carriers Local 74 was honored on his retirement at a ceremony during which the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., dean of the cathedral, presented him with an inscribed stone which he asked to be placed in a wall of the building.

Jurisdictional Disputes Settled by Court, NLRB

A 1961 Supreme Court decision directing the National Labor Relations Board to settle disputed work assignments has been implemented in two cases by an appeals court and the NLRB itself.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court, based in New York City, granted the board's request for enforcement of a decision in a dispute over work assignments between members of the Communications Workers and Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The board had ruled that Local 3 unlawfully struck to enforce its claim to installation work assigned to CWA members by the New York Telephone Co. It awarded the work to the CWA, largely on the basis of past practice. The court ruled that the board's findings fitted the facts in the case and the NLRB did not exceed its powers.

The work in dispute was largely preliminary to the installations of electrical equipment and did not require the special skills of the electrician, the board ruled. In the past, it said, Local 3 members did such work but rarely.

The case was the first to go before the 2d Circuit since the Supreme Court struck down the NLRB's Eisenhower-era policy of refusing to decide disputes over work assignments.

In a parallel case, the NLRB itself issued a ruling in a dispute between the Plumbers and the Hod Carriers in Philadelphia. It held that members of Laborers Local 57 were entitled to set up and dismantle temporary water lines for a contractor engaged in cleaning and lining old water mains.

The work had been claimed by members of Plumbers Local 690, who picketed the job for two weeks.

The 2d Circuit also upheld the NLRB in another case, involving Iron Workers Local 455 and the Body & Tank Corp. When a contract terminated last Jan. 31 without a new agreement, the men were denied work under a "no contract, no work" declaration.

The employer prevented the laid-off workers from getting unemployment compensation by claiming they were engaged in a labor dispute and had not been laid off, but told the workers they would be rehired "the day after" their union signed a new agreement. The board and the court ruled that this was an unfair labor practice because it "blunted" the strike weapon, discouraged union activity and "unduly diminished the union's bargaining power."

'Freedom' Art Exhibit Shows Equality Fight

An exhibition of paintings by May Stevens, well-known American artist, which captured some of the drama and tragedy of the Negro's fight for equality in the South was on exhibition for a week in AFL-CIO headquarters.

The collection by Miss Stevens, who is a member of Teachers Local 2 in New York City, was given the group name, "Freedom Riders," and the display was sponsored jointly by Washington Teachers Local 6 and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Included were several paintings on loan by recent purchasers, including "Freedom Riders," acquired by Washington University, St. Louis.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has hailed Miss Stevens' collection as symbolizing "the new-old struggle of the Negro people for dignity and freedom in images of moving emotion for those of us involved in that day-to-day fight for human dignity."

Miss Stevens teaches painting at the School of Visual Arts and art history at Queens College, New York. She studied painting at the Massachusetts College of Art, and the Art Students League in New York, and the Academie Julian in Paris.

Her works have been exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, National Institute of Arts & Letters, Butler Institute. Jacksonville, Fla., Museum, ART: USA and elsewhere, and she has been given one-man shows in New York and Paris.

New Jersey Unionist Gets Hospital Post

Hamilton Square, N. J.—William M. Gerhauser, Sr., secretary of the Mercer County AFL-CIO, has been named associate director for development of Hamilton Hospital here.

134 Major Contracts Up for Action in '65

(Continued from Page 1)

and 53,000 represented by the Auto Workers.

- An estimated 225,000 construction workers, plus an additional 146,000 involved in wage reopeners and 172,000 due to get deferred wage hikes.
- Some 72,000 Rubber Workers at Big 4 plants—Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and U.S. Rubber.
- Some 65,000 represented by the Potters and two glass unions, the Glass Bottle Blowers and the Glass & Ceramic Workers.

Additional Terminations

Additional terminations affect 10,000 in maritime and 37,000 in shipbuilding for whom the Seafarers and the Metal Trades Councils bargain; 42,000 IAM and UAW members in the ordnance industry; 31,100 members of the Transport Workers and the Amalgamated Transit Union; 38,000 represented by the Insurance Workers and the Building Service Employes in the finance, insurance and real estate fields; and 26,500 airline workers for whom the IAM bargains.

In apparel, 28,600 workers are represented by the Clothing Workers, Hatters and Meat Cutters. In food products, contracts involving 18,600 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and an unaffiliated union are up for renewal.

Other pacts involve smaller groups of workers. They, too, will expire this year.

3.7 Million Will Get Deferred Pay Hikes

Deferred wage increases will go to about 3.7 million workers this year under union contracts negotiated in past years—an increase of 1.3 million over 1964 and the largest number since 1958—the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The bureau said 1.7 million affected workers are in manufacturing industries, 600,000 in construction and 1.4 million in other industries. The increase, it said, was due to a "chance concentration" of raises in high-employment industries.

Excluding construction, nearly 1 million workers will get from 5 to 13 cents an hour. Building trades increases are higher but range from 3 to 70 cents an hour.

Bargaining Election Ends in 1,373-1,373 Tie

Newark, N. J.—The Newark Teachers Union got a 1,373-1,373 tie vote in a collective bargaining election among city teachers here and asked the American Arbitration Association for another election to pick the winner.

A decision was expected Jan. 5 at a meeting of AAA officials with the union and the Newark branch of the National Education Association, which competed with the AFT affiliate for bargaining rights.

In the election run by the AAA on Dec. 15, public school teachers cast their ballots at city fire stations. An additional 220 votes were challenged by one side or the other and were to have been tallied Dec. 18, but the count was postponed.

Under AAA rules, a tie vote always results in a runoff election, union leaders declared.

Before the election, the union had about 600 members and the NEA unit had some 1,700. Since then the union has gained members and, confident it can win any future election for exclusive bargaining rights, has asked the School Board to start bargaining on contract terms.

The AFT, pressing an organizing drive in several areas with the technical assistance of the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Dept., is pointing toward an election Feb. 1 in Philadelphia among 10,000 city teachers and an "advisory" election among Taylor, Mich., teachers on a date not yet set.

Jobs in Roadbuilding Due to Jump Sharply

Direct employment in the construction of highways aided by federal funds will increase by 6,500 workers each year to more than 250,000 by 1970, the Labor Dept. announced.

With the program entering its greatest period of construction, costs are expected to reach $5.5 billion per year, or more than $1 billion over the 1964 total.

Community Aid Role Now Open to Labor

The doors to many community service projects that once were barred to all but members of the "elite" have been "pried open" by workers and others "who practiced democracy as well as preached it," according to Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Union members have not always participated in welfare activities because "there was a time when they had to take first things first," Perlis said in an interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO program heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network.

"And 'first things first' years ago meant organizing the unorganized, collective bargaining and gaining strength," he said. "The worker really had no time to worry much about Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts or united funds or other activities. At the very same time, our communities closed the doors tight to labor participation, to Negro participation, to minority participation."

By and large, he said, union members now are "among the most active community workers," although in some areas labor does not take advantage of the "open doors."

In the interview with William Eaton, labor reporter for United Press-Intl., and Susanna McBee of the Washington Post posing questions, Perlis said union members contributed about one-third of the $555 million total collected by united funds and community chests in the current campaign year.

"After all," he said, "the AFL-CIO member is first and foremost a member of his community. Some people ask, who are AFL-CIO members? What are they really like? The only answer is that AFL-CIO members are 'John Jones' and 'Mary Smith'—they are Americans, they are churchgoers, they are neighbors."

Promise of the 89th

THE 89th CONGRESS, which will come officially into being on Jan. 4, 1965, holds the promise of a new legislative era. The overriding question of the next six months will be whether the promise will be fulfilled.

The new Congress has a greater number of members with liberal and progressive records or commitments than any Congress since 1936. Its members represent the nation's growing urbanization to a greater degree than any previous Congress; they appear to have a greater awareness of the complex problems of the second half of the Twentieth Century than many of their predecessors.

The political climate at the opening of the 89th Congress is favorable to liberal and progressive legislation. The right-wing assault on the basic programs and policies of three decades was decisively rejected in November in the landslide proportions of Pres. Johnson's victory.

Those same votes, to a great extent, re-elected the famed Class of '58 in the Senate—a group of outstanding liberal senators—and produced the overwhelming majority for the Democratic Party in the House, a majority that has the highest number of liberally-oriented members since 1936.

The other side of the liberal victory was the bruising defeat inflicted on the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition that since 1938 has been the controlling legislative power in Congress. The coalition has been seriously damaged and weakened—but not destroyed—and strenuous attempts are under way by right-wingers and conservatives generally to keep its limited strength intact for the 1966 midterm elections.

The members of the new 89th Congress of both parties will grapple at the opening of the session with changes stemming directly from the November election. Republicans in the House are deeply involved in a leadership contest with younger, although just as conservative men, challenging the men who led and directed the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition in years past. Liberal Democrats in the House are working hard to secure changes in the House rules that will prevent the coalition, now or in the future, from frustrating the will of a House majority or an Administration by employing techniques that deny the democratic process.

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THE CLIMATE and the conditions for affirmative legislation are right. The leadership from the White House is strong and experienced. The danger is only that this particular moment will be frittered away by petty bickering, by assertion of narrow and limited interests, by failures to grasp properly the magnificent opportunity to move the nation towards the goals of a great society.

The ability of the new Congress to meet the challenge before it will be tested in a number of ways. There are legislative issues that will challenge its mettle and mood: hospital care for the aged, job-creating full employment measures, repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act that authorizes so-called "right-to-work" laws, broader coverage and a $2 an hour minimum wage, a 35-hour standard workweek and double-time for overtime, unemployment compensation improvements, aid for health, education and welfare, consumer protection, improved foreign aid and many other areas of national and international concern.

The 89th Congress has the potential of true greatness if it will but step up and grasp the opportunities given it by the voters in November.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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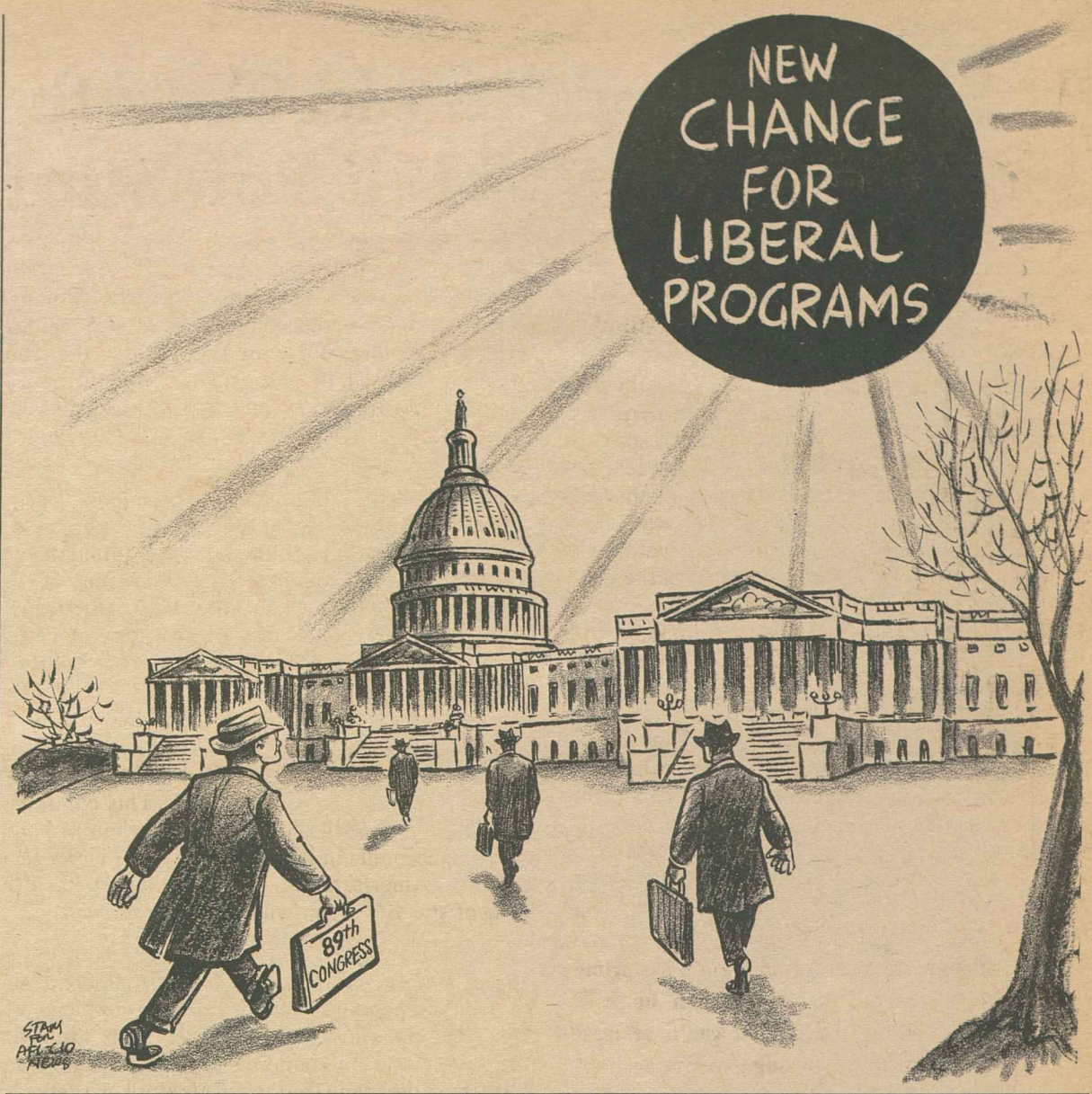
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, January 2, 1965 No. 1

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The Unreconstructed to Try Again:

Right Wingers Open Campaign To Capture Congress in 1966

ON THE EVE of the opening of the 89th Congress, conservative businessmen and the Goldwater right wingers are talking about changing the liberal complexion of Congress in 1966.

From the Business-Industry Political Action Committee, largely manned by members of the National Association of Manufacturers, comes a press release announcing "plans to develop a permanent, nationwide organizational structure to serve as the political arm of the business community on a full-time, year-round basis."

The purpose? "To win adherents to the political philosophy advocated by the business community so that a change can be effected in the ideological complexion of the 90th Congress which will be elected in 1966."

You can belong to BIPAC and participate in electing conservatives to the 90th Congress by contributing dues of $10 to $99 a year, and your corporation can chip in to support BIPAC's "political education program."

The struggle over whether Goldwater's man, Dean Burch, remains as head of the Republican National Committee or gets fired isn't over an individual. It's over the question of whether the extremist right-wing GOP has accepted the licking it took last November or whether it's going to make another try for the presidency and control of the country.

All the evidence points to an unreconstructed right-wing talking about the 26 million votes that it got and determined to start all over again. Goldwater and his supporters have talked of unifying the party, but at the same time they have made perfectly clear that whatever unity is achieved must be achieved on their terms.

Right-wing groups throughout the country which supported Goldwater, either directly or indirectly, are continuing their propaganda and have shown no intention of quitting. Most of them are independent, have spent years appealing to extremist hate groups and have rich financial support from anti-union, segregationist and fundamentalist sources. They were on the scene before Goldwater and will support whatever extreme right-winger—Goldwater or someone else—that appears on the political horizon.

Already a new right-wing organization has been formed in Washington by Goldwater supporters. Called the "American Conservative Union," it is composed of ultra-conservative GOP politicians plus a sprinkling of Republican "eggheads" who were behind Goldwater's 1964 candidacy.

They're going to do research "in depth" to come up with new policies and programs for the conservative movement, and they're going to engage in "political action" to influence the Republican Party's policies and choice of candidates from dog-catcher to President.

THEY HAVE a 14-member executive committee balanced between the right wing of the Republican Party and the right-wing "thinkers." Katherine St. George, who was beaten in November for re-election to the House, is one of the politicians, while William F. Buckley, Jr., founder of the right-wing "National Review," is one of the thinkers.

Among the organizers are such right-wingers as Adm. Ben Moreell of Americans for Constitutional Action, and Marvin Liebman, New York public relations man who has helped form many right-wing groups.

What all this means is that the battle lines for the 1966 campaign were being drawn before the new 89th Congress has even had a chance to begin making a record.

The right wing was snowed under an avalanche of votes in November, but it is digging out. The battle against it, so brilliantly won in 1964, will have to be waged all over again. **(PAI).**

AJC Pamphlet Analyzes Racist-Rightist Coalition

IF A RIGHT-WING movement develops into a political force in America and captures the command posts of power, then there will be a halt and even a rollback of the social and economic reforms achieved since the New Deal, and the promise of a Great Society will remain a promise. But if the right wing has the money, the leaders and the organizations, it can only grow on the basis of a coalescence of issues.

It is this latter development which is examined in a provocative article by David Danzig in Commentary magazine. Danzig explores the meaning of the widening gap between the national consensus which supported passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the local community feeling which seeks the repeal of fair housing laws. The meaning seems to be a developing coalition of racists and rightists on the common ground of opposing federal power and leadership.

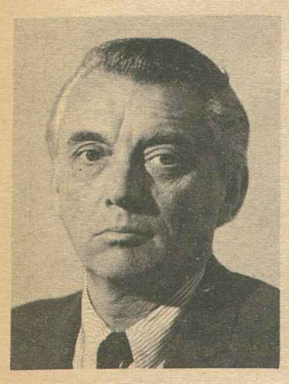
The article is available in the form of a 14-page reprint, at 20 cents per copy, from the American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York, N.Y. It is titled, "Rightists, Racists and Separatists: A White Bloc in the Making?"

Morgan Says:

U.S. Economy's Rapid Growth Holds Undreamed of Potential

NEW YORK—It's almost the birthright not only of Texans and Alaskans but of all Americans to think big. But a fact develops which is almost bigger than all of us—the growth of the U.S. economy.

The statistics are so staggering that they are virtually meaningless. When this correspondent was a boy—not really so very long ago—the term "million" was used parsely and with awed respect. It was the status symbol of the nation. Today millionaires are still citizens of parts to be dealt with — whether by head waiters or the Internal Revenue Service —though they have allegedly become so common in Pres. Johnson's native state that the wealthy of Texas are catalogued, or segregated, according to whether they are little or big millionaires. And no federal budget worthy of the name is talked of except in terms of billions.



Morgan

Indeed one of the Administration's prime problems is whether the budget can be held below $100 billion. Answer: it can't, at least not for long. But this towering expense account is rapidly becoming chicken feed as we are required to begin limbering up the astronomical noun "trillion" to measure our economic power and potential.

For the first time in history, American breadwinners began earning personal income the other day at the annual aggregate rate of more than half a trillion dollars. The gross national product—the dollar value of all goods and services—is steadily and almost unbelievably escalating toward three-quarters of a trillion dollars.

If you want a more specific but still round figure our GNP totaled $624 billion in 1964, compared to $584 billion in 1963. In one short year, in other words, we increased our wealth by $40 billion. This bagatelle, New York Timesman Edwin L. Dale, Jr., has figured out, is almost as large as the entire gross national product of Canada for the year now ending.

As an awe-struck European diplomat put it to Dale: "The American economy has become so big that it is beyond the imagination to comprehend. But now on top of size you are getting rapid growth as well. It is a situation of fundamental power unequaled in the history of the world."

By no stretch of a conscientious imagination does this mean that we have struck the durable gold of permanent economic stability. Although our economic expansion produced 1.5 million new jobs, young people are pouring into the labor market at an even faster rate and we still have a hard core of "permanent" unemployment that would fill a city the size of Chicago with jobless citizens.

Furthermore the simple, unskilled blue-collar jobs that most of these idle people could do are swiftly being eliminated by automation. And while personal income and the GNP continue to climb, 30 to 40 million Americans live in poverty or on the ragged edge of it.

Nevertheless if we can sustain, or perhaps gently increase our present pace of growth, the potential in accumulated benefits could be a cornucopia undreamed of. Inflation is a lurking danger, which would become sharply real if the wage-price spiral got out of hand. This continues to be a threat but the spiral is not now out of hand and this accounts in large degree for the larger fact that the American economy is entering its fifth year of steady growth without a recession.

ROCKET SHIPS and the exploration of outer space have moved from the Sunday supplements to the news pages. In fact the Sunday supplements simply aren't what they used to be. Life itself, or the conditions surrounding it, are changing so fast that the semi-fiction of feature writers is having an awful time competing with reality.

Item: The world of tomorrow, according to This Week magazine, will see us occupying not houses but "machines for living" to cope with the population explosion. These consist of mass-produced room-sized units which can be snapped together more snugly than coupling a couple of Pullman cars.

Item: As the pocket handkerchief has been all but totally displaced by packaged tissue, your bed may soon be covered by disposable sheets of synthetic fibre.

Item: An ultrasonic dishwasher is on the way which will operate without water. Sound waves will shake the grease and grime off in a twinkling. Tiny rocket-guidance mechanisms too delicate to trust to water or solvents are already being cleaned this way. Could soiled small boys be scrubbed in similar fashion? "Why not?" an ultrasonic engineer told This Week, but it might tingle a little.

This may be a key word for the future. It won't be quite enough for the experts to sustain our prosperous growth. However changed, what we need is a life that will tingle and not be stifled by opulence.

Washington Reports:

Lack of Education, Skills Poses Major Training Problem

YOUNG UNDER-EDUCATED, unskilled Americans, most of whom have not completed high school, one in five of whom has not finished elementary school, and 12 to 15 percent of whom have not finished the fifth grade, provide the most difficult problem for the Manpower Administration Training program.

John Donovan, outgoing administrator of the program for the Dept. of Labor, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations, that these young people "are primarily the victims of poverty."

"They come from poor homes, bad neighborhoods, poor schools, and a lot of work has to be done not only if they are to serve in the Armed Forces, but if they are ever to work in the kind of American economy we have today," he said.

Donovan has resigned effective Jan. 15 to return to the field of education. He will become professor of government at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

The manpower program, he reported, so far has completed training 50,000 to 55,000 workers.

"We have now over 100,000 people in training across the country," he continued. "More than 4,600 training projects have been approved in the last year and a half."

Donovan said "a combination of work and training in jobs that are attainable in the community" are needed for the young jobless. They have to be trained to the "point where they are employable," he pointed out, and "we must face the fact that some are really not employable at all—have no skills and no real understanding of how to go about getting a job."

HE SUGGESTED that the first step for an unemployed person is to apply to one of the 1,900 local offices of the U. S. Employment Service.

Donovan declared that the Manpower Training Administration appears to be weakest and "less effective than we would like to be" in taking care of the jobless older worker.

The initiative for the manpower program, he said, must come from the local community.

"It is a joint federal-state-local effort, and a joint Labor Dept.-Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare project, with 100 percent federal funds, but with the first effort required by the community," he explained.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE LONGER AN OBSERVER watches the working of Congress, the less he is likely to feel that a tinkering either with the leadership or the rules is likely in itself to be a cure-all for the eternal congressional "slows."

There are some rules changes needed, especially in the House, to make that body more responsive to majority public opinion, and it looks in advance as if some of the basic changes are going to be voted in the opening days of the 89th Congress. But the public should understand exactly what is attainable and what is not—and should understand that the substance of legislation is the end-objective, not just the rules revisions in themselves.

The rules changes under active consideration in the House, where the Democrats now have an overwhelming 295-140 margin over the Republicans, are all designed to increase the power of the Speaker, and perhaps of the Democratic Steering Committee, to operate effectively in advancing an Administration program.

This is a limited aim, a justified aim, and it should be carried through. Under modified procedures, the authority and flexibility of the Administration leadership would be augmented, and the essentially anti-Administration approach of Judge Howard W. Smith of Virginia as chairman of the Rules Committee would be sliced down.

The people of the United States did not choose Mr. Smith to serve as a bottleneck to block the program of a President and the heavy Democratic House majority they elected. The 81-year-old Virginian got to his place by continuous re-election from a single district and the inexorable operation of the seniority principle.

It is necessary now to cut down his power because the Administration and the majority cannot function in response to the Nov. 3 election mandate unless limited rules reforms are adopted.

So the Democrats are moving to assert their majority weight on two committees—Appropriations and Ways & Means—that have the initial control of the taxing and spending power, surely a key function of government. They are ready to give the Speaker power to call up an Administration bill, approved by the proper legislative committee, if Smith and the Rules Committee refuse to send it out for a floor vote within three weeks.

It should simply be noted, in regard to these proposed changes and a few others under consideration, that rules reform would not now be necessary if an earlier reform fight led by George W. Norris of Nebraska, then a member of the House, had not been carried to extremes half a century ago.

Norris broke what he considered an improper and dictatorial concentration of authority in the Speaker—but he fragmented the power so thoroughly that the Rules Committee, in the hands of an anti-Administration chairman, became the new dictator. What is proposed now, in short, is in the nature of a corrective. And even the rules changes would not necessarily produce better legislation if in future elections the character of the House should be changed radically.

* * *

ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE A bitter fight is brewing in the conflict between Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan and the veteran Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana for House leadership of the GOP.

The people would make a serious mistake if they treat this battle as reflecting a significant possible change in Republican programs and attitudes. Ford is younger, more vigorous, tremendously likeable personally whereas Hallbeck is experienced only as a rather tired-looking perpetual head of a shrinking minority. But a search of the Halleck-Ford records reveals very little difference in their viewpoints as to the role of government in the 1960s.

The real instigator of the Ford-Halleck battle is Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, who forced an early meeting of the GOP House caucus against Halleck's desire. There is little difference philosophically between Curtis and Halleck either—a fact given emphasis by the effort of Curtis to rally all-out Republican opposition to some of the basic rules reforms the Democratic majority now considers essential.



MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM is a key part of the Administration effort to carry out the Employment Act of 1946, John Donovan (left), retiring administrator of the program for the Labor Dept., asserted in an interview with Harry W. Flannery on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Modest Living Standards Gain Due for Worker Families in 1965

By Sidney Margolius

WITH EARNINGS increasing at a little over 3 percent a year and living costs rising at a slower 1.5 percent, working families can expect to make a modest gain in living standards again in 1965.

Another federal tax cut is on the calendar. Thus the basic rate will be cut from the present 16 percent to 14 percent.



A family of four with typical factory wages of about $5,400 a year will have about $140 - $150 more in real buying power this coming year. We estimate this on the expectation that a possible wage increase of $165-$175 and a tax cut of about $50 will be partly wiped out by price increases in the neighborhood of $75 in the family's purchases.

Here are money guidelines:

FOOD: Despite the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s massive campaign that "food is a bargain," the fact is food prices rose more in 1964 than any other commodity you buy. Food will cost even more in 1965.

Meat prices will be higher. Working families seeking to keep down costs will find good relative values in beef in midwinter, pork in the spring (but pork in general will be costlier), and good buys in broilers, turkeys and eggs. Broilers have been selling at near-record lows. Turkey production may increase even further. Eggs will be in heavier supply.

The lower grades of beef will be in relatively better supply than the more tender "fed" beef. Look for cut-price specials in hamburger, stew meat and chuck.

One help this year will be lower prices on citrus juices as crops recover from the 1962 freeze, the U.S.D.A. Food & Home Notes says.

HOUSING: This is the real trouble spot for moderate-income families. Construction costs went up 2.5 percent again this year. Rents, too, have been rising about 1 percent a year.

One small bright spot is the forecast by Federal housing officials that builders will produce more lower-cost homes in 1965. For several years they have concentrated on the larger and costlier models.

Average price of homes built in 1964 by members of the National Association of Home Builders was $18,150. They expect the 1965 average will be under $18,000—still far above the reach of most industrial workers. The standard formula is that usually you should pay no more than 2.5 times annual income for a house. On that basis, a $5,400 family needs a home in the $13,500 range.

One help is the recent leveling-off of asking prices of older homes.

Another bright spot is that mortgage rates will continue to be moderate. Present average rates on new homes is 5.75 percent, on existing dwellings 5.9 percent (higher in the Southwest, lower in some eastern and midwest states).

Medical care: This is the second big trouble spot. Medical costs have been rising at the rate of 3-4 percent a year since the 1957-59 period. We would recommend putting an extra $15-$20 into a medical-reserve savings account this year.

Clothing: Prices of family clothing will continue reasonable. However, some cotton garments may cost more later this year. Prices of print cloth have jumped 17 percent since last spring, business journals report. These increases will be reflected in higher tags on some shirts, pajamas, children's wear and house dresses.

IRONICALLY, the increase in cloth prices occurred despite a drop in the price of raw cotton. Textile mills had sought—and got—a reduction in domestic cotton prices, with the reduction subsidized by the government, to compete more effectively with imports. But despite the cut, mills have shoved up prices of cloth. As one offset, we suggest shopping the clearances in January for shirts and other cotton apparel, and also suits and coats. Wool, too has gone up in recent months.

January also is the month of shoe sales, with reductions available in staple brands and styles.

HOME FURNISHINGS: In carpeting, nylon is the outstanding value this year. Prices are lower by about 5 percent. In contrast wool carpeting has gone up over 5 percent, reports Ethel D. Hoover of the Labor Dept.

Sofa beds and mattresses also have come down a little, although wholesalers are talking about putting mattress prices back up because of higher ticking costs. We suggest shopping the February furniture and mattress sales to forestall possible price increases later this year.

Appliances: These are 1965's top value. On top of steady price cuts in recent years, further trims have been made in prices of vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, ranges, washing machines, sewing machines and TV sets.

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REHABILITATION PROJECT of New York City's AFL-CIO Community Service Activities put John Wichman (right), of Transport Workers Local 100, back at his workbench. He was trained to use an artificial leg through the efforts of CSA Dir. William Kirrane (left) and was restored to the job through the work of Pres. Daniel Gilmartin of Local 100.

'This Land Is Your Land':

Folk Singers Offer Social Justice Songs

A NEW RECORD ALBUM of songs, "This Land Is Your Land—Songs of Social Justice" sung by some of America's leading folk singers, has been published by the Education Dept. of the Auto Workers.

"For the American labor movement, these songs of work, protest and freedom represent a great untapped resource," said Carroll Hutton, UAW education director.

"To keep them alive, to set union meetings and schools ringing with their music, and especially to give the younger and newer members of our unions the opportunity to know, appreciate and sing these songs of social justice: this is the purpose of this new album."

The long-playing record includes 19 songs by Joan Baez, the Baytown Singers, Leon Bibb, Judy Collins, Tennessee Ernie Ford, Ronnie Gilbert, Fred Hellerman, Billy Holiday, Cisco Houston, Ian & Sylvia, Tommy Makem and the Clancy Brothers, Odetta, Peter, Paul & Mary, Pete Seeger, the Tarriers, the Weavers and Josh White.

Many of the songs are familiar such as the title song by the Tarriers; "Sixteen Tons," by Tennessee Ernie Ford, and "We Shall Overcome," the anthem of the civil rights movement, by Joan Baez.

Others are lesser known, but gaining fame. "The Ballad of Momma Rosa Parks," relating the time "when Momma Parks sat down" in a Montgomery, Ala., bus . . . "the whole world stood up," is recorded for the first time in this rendition by the Baytown Singers. Others are "Blowing in the Wind," "Strange Fruit," and Woody Guthrie's hymn for migrant workers, "Pastures of Plenty."

Words of all the songs are printed on the album's double jacket, together with notes on the meaning and history of each written by Harry Fleischman, director of the American Jewish Committee's National Labor Service.

The historical notes will form the basis of a discussion outline being prepared by the UAW Education Dept. for use in union schools, conferences and wherever members pause to recall the rich heritage of their movement.

Copies of "This Land Is Your Land" are available at $2 each from the UAW Education Dept., 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Depending on the Point of View, Life Can Skip Along or Just Plod

By Jane Goodsell

Poet: "The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart. . . ."
(Rudyard Kipling)

Peasant: "Thank heaven the election's over, and we can get something besides campaign speeches on TV!"

* * *

Poet: "Snow-beaten, winter-bound, all that I see
Stare back with neither sight nor sound,
Like once profound but bare-forgotten passions,
Lost in despair. . . ."
(Louis Untermeyer)

Peasant: "I told you it was time to put antifreeze in the car!"

* * *

Poet: "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,
And burned the topless towers of Ilium?"
(Christopher Marlow)

Peasant: "You mean they elected HER football queen?"

* * *

Poet: "Stay O sweet, and do not rise!
The light that shines comes from thine eyes. . . ."
(John Donne)

Peasant: "Hey, don't move! I think I see your contact lens on the floor, practically under your right foot!"

* * *

Poet: "Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind. . . ."
(Robert Burns)

Peasant: "I'm not sure who they are either, but they sent us a Christmas card last year."

* * *

Poet: "I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. . . ."
(William Shakespeare)

Peasant: "Boy, wait'll you hear what happened at the dance Saturday night!"

* * *

Poet: "Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole. . . ."
(William Ernest Henley)

Peasant: "Why do they keep these places so dark? You can't even see to read a menu!"



'It's the only way I can pay the bill.'

Meany's World Message:

'65 Will Be Better If Free Labor Unites

The new year will be a better one if the free international labor movement unites to meet the "menace of our times," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a New Year's message to democratic unions in other countries.

The message, released through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, noted advances in 1964 but warned that some of its "problems and perils" carry over into 1965. The text of the statement follows:

"1964 was a year of some social progress, much international strife, and many hopes. The New Year inherits many problems and perils.

"What will 1965 be like? It can be a better year if the free trade unions of the world in their respective countries and through collective international action meet the challenge and defeat the menace of our times.

"We must step up our efforts to win the war against poverty, with its train of hunger, illness and ignorance. Technical progress by itself does not necessarily bring prosperity for the many and social justice for all. Technical progress will be a force for the advancement of human well-being when there are strong free trade unions militantly devoted to the working people getting an adequate and rightful share of the national product. This holds true for the working people of all lands, regardless of their race or religion.

No Room for Apartheid

"Free world labor must be in the front ranks of the fight against every form and every fomenter of race prejudice, racial discrimination, and racialist violence. There is no room for apartheid in a civilized world. To free trade unionists everywhere, the burning of books in Cairo and Djakarta, in 1964, is just as reprehensible and unforgiveable a crime against human decency and civilization as was the burning of books by Hitler a generation ago.

"We of the free labor movement must be as unsparing in our condemnation of the massacring of defenseless black and white men, women, and children, when instigated by Peiping or Moscow, in Africa today, as we were in our denunciation of the bestial crimes perpetrated by the Nazis more than 20 years ago.

'Enemy of Human Dignity'

"Experience has taught free labor—and all mankind should know this by now—that dictatorship of every type (Communist, Fascist Nazi, Falangist) is the enemy of human dignity and liberty for the individual and self-determination and peace of the nations of the world. All dictatorships are, first of all, rooted in aggression against the people in their own countries. If these dictatorships consolidate, if they are appeased and strengthened, then their appetites are whetted for subversion and aggression against other peoples and the peace of the world is gravely imperiled.

"This is the lesson of the tragic developments that have gripped Cuba. This is the lesson of the guerrilla war being waged against South Vietnam. Where freedom is destroyed at home, as in Indonesia, the weeds of aggression against neighboring countries (Malaysia) flourish.

"In 1965, free labor can serve world peace best by unstinting efforts to promote the unity and strength of the democracies—unity and strength in political, economic, scientific, cultural, and military cooperation. This cooperation must be geared solely to removing the causes of world tension, deterring aggression, preserving peace, and promoting self-determination, human freedom and prosperity for the peoples of all races, creeds and continents.

"Let the ICFTU make 1965 a banner year in the annals of free labor as the most vital force for social justice, freedom, and peace."



TWO WRECKS in four days at same spot near Kennesaw, Ga., killed one railroader, blocked traffic, damaged shipments and equipment on Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen blame lack of fireman-helper in cab for both crashes. In each accident, one locomotive did not have extra pair of eyes in cab, BRT says in magazine ads urging newsmen to keep asking: Was there a fireman in the cab?

Accident Surge Laid To Rail Firemen Cut

Railroad safety has been harmfully affected by the removal of 7,000 to 10,000 firemen from engine cabs, and the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen intend to do something about the problem, BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said in a radio interview:

Interviewed by reporters Neil Gilbride of Associated Press and William Eaton of United Press, Gilbert said deaths and injuries from rail accidents jumped sharply during the first three months following a Presidential Emergency Board ruling that railroads need not keep a fireman in the cab of freight and yard engines.

He declared that the union will "be doing everything we can" to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce safety regulations. Also, he said, it will press for the restoration of firemen to all engine crews when the board ruling expires in 1966.

Gilbert, in a series of ads appearing in printing and journalism publications, called on reporters who cover railroad accidents to add a sixth "W" to the traditional five questions about who, what, when, where and why—the sixth being, "Was there a fireman in the cab?"

2 Trainmen Killed

One ad shows a picture of a train wreck at a spot where two trains collided in one wreck, killing a crewman, and where four days later another wreck killed another trainman. In each case, one locomotive did not have a helper-fireman in the cab, the ad pointed out.

Last May 7 a compulsory arbitration award forced several thousand firemen off their jobs on freight trains and yard engines. Gilbert said that, since that date, only one newspaper story of a number examined dealing with railroad accidents noted that a fireman was missing from the cab.

An analysis of the latest Interstate Commerce Commission report, he said, reveals that 696 more persons were killed or injured in rail accidents from May through July 1964 than in the same period of 1963.

Gilbert called the statistics, first to be released since the May arbitration ruling, "official evidence that helpers (firemen) are essential to safe railroad operation."

Good reporting techniques should require newsmen to find out, and their media to report, whether a helper-fireman was in the cab, Gilbert urged. He said his union believes the fireman should be kept in a locomotive to act as a lookout on the left side of the cab and as an aide to the engineer in case of need. Most passenger locomotives still use the services of the fireman.

NLRB Issues Certifications At Kingsport

Three unions representing employes of the struck Kingsport, Tenn., Press plant have been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as collective bargaining representative.

They are Local 82 of the Bookbinders, Local 175 of the Stereotypers and Local 336 of the Printing Pressmen, who won elections held last March. The board acted after the Supreme Court refused to review a management appeal and upheld two lower courts and the labor board.

The unions now have bargaining rights for a year from the date of certification. Two other unions were involved in the strike for a renewal contract which began Mar. 11, 1963. The Typographical Union did not ask to be on the ballot and Machinists Lodge 1694 fell short of a majority of valid votes cast, the NLRB said.

The Allied Kingsport Press unions, representing all the strikers at the nation's largest hard-cover book plant, said funds donated by sympathizers helped finance Christmas parties for the children of strikers.

The striking unions and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. are seeking a million signatures on petitions pledging signers not to buy goods produced at the struck plant.

Industry Hires 'Work' Leader In Arkansas

An official of the National Right to Work Committee has a new job—and it has caused a lot of eyebrows to be lifted in Arkansas.

Glenn A. Green, vice president of the anti-union "work" committee and a self-acknowledged member of the John Birch Society, has been named director of industrial relations for the Associated Industries of Arkansas, an employer's association.

The Arkansas Gazette of Little Rock said editorially that "the only conclusion" it can reach about "this incredible appointment" is that the employers' group "has declared war on organized labor in Arkansas."

And the Pine Bluff Commercial, another leading paper, commented: "What Glenn Green can do for the industrial relations of the Associated Industries of Arkansas—except discredit them—is a puzzle."

'Between-Crisis' Talks Called Bargaining Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

dimensions to old problems and urgent and new pressures to deal with them."

However "successful" traditional bargaining has been during the "crisis" period just before a contract expiration, it continued, the problems faced by management and labor today are "far more complicated" than in the past and "their very complexities defy the quick and easy solution and more stubbornly resist the pressure tactic of the impending deadline," the labor-management panel continued.

"For such problems, time and study are among the essential ingredients needed, and the normal period of contract bargaining, by itself, does not provide enough of either," it added.

6 Labor Members

Labor members of the Mediation Service's National Labor-Management Panel include: Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO; Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers; and Marvin J. Miller, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers.

The panel cited the "neutral third-party" assistance of the Federal Mediation Service—to a large extent unpublicized—as among the forces contributing already to "continuing labor-management dialogue" on "fundamental problems interwoven with collective bargaining" but too often brushed aside in "crisis" moments by a series of temporary accommodations.

The underlying causes of "high-visibility conflicts" during a moment of crisis are left, by such accommodations, "untouched, unresolved and undiminished," the advisory group said.

"As desirable as is the avoidance of immediate conflict, of even greater value is the fashioning of long-range solutions to basic problems—solutions that take account of the interests of the public as well as those of the immediate parties," it added.

The 250-member staff of the Federal Mediation Service has been increasingly used in "preventive mediation," the advisory group noted, and cited a report from Mediation Service Dir. William E. Simkin that the number of cases handled under these procedures rose from 83 in 1962 to 478 in 1964.

Meat Cutters Protest Change in Inspection

The Meat Cutters asked the Dept. of Agriculture to scrap a plan to use state employes in the federal meat inspection program.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman warned in a letter that the plan would weaken present consumer protection. They suggested that the department "initiate and push legislation to increase the coverage of federal meat inspection."

Oil Unions Ask Boycott Of Chevron Gasoline

San Francisco—A "Don't Buy Chevron" campaign, launched here recently by two unions of oil workers against Standard Oil of California products, has been spread to all of California and to Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and other western states.

The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Intl. Union of Petroleum Workers, affiliated with the Seafarers, started the boycott and are urging trade union families and others to return their gasoline credit cards and to stop buying Standard of California products.

The "don't buy" campaign stresses the firm's refusal to grant employes the 4.5 percent benefit package won by the unions from major firms in the 1964 round of contract negotiations.

Instead the company offered a 3.5 percent increase and when the unions refused to undercut the industry settlement, put it into effect unilaterally for all workers not covered by OCAW or SIU contracts.

In addition, said the unions, the firm also put into effect a "formal operators' training program" for employes represented by OCAW Local 1-561 at its refinery in Richmond, Calif.

As union contracts expired, the company stopped union dues checkoffs and refused to arbitrate unsettled grievances, according to SIU Intl. Rep. W. C. Brandt, Jr. He said both unions have filed "bad faith bargaining" charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

Meany Cites Nov. 3 Vote:

Unparalleled Gains Seen Promise of '65

(Continued from Page 1)

founded reasons to fear an economic slowdown that could lead to an actual recession by midyear unless measures are taken to avert it."

As examples of a "long list" of problems facing the nation, problems that "inflict poverty, insecurity and injustice upon millions of Americans," Meany cited:

- **A chronic unemployment rate of 5 percent coupled with a federal minimum wage that is "grossly inadequate in amount and shockingly selective in application."**
- **Soaring medical and hospital costs that inflict grave hardship upon millions of the elderly and threaten the economic security of all who have elderly parents.**
- The need for full and equal educational opportunities for every young American regardless of economic circumstances or any other factor.
- The hobbling of free collective bargaining, the discouragement of union organization and the retarding of economic progress by so-called "right-to-work" laws.

The trade union movement looks forward to 1965 with confidence, Meany said, "because we know that the American people as a whole, and the overwhelming preponderance of their elected representatives, recognize these problems and are dedicated to their solution."

Acknowledging that there are no "simple solutions" and that "we live in a complex society with interlocking and overlapping and sometimes contradictory interests among people with the same broad aspirations," he added:

"It is not enough to place our faith in the ancient virtues of courage, integrity, thrift and charity. The nation needs not just professions of faith, but programs to give faith meaning and direction."

He cited the general goals of the AFL-CIO in the period ahead as:

- "A firm, calm, patient but resolute prosecution of the cause of liberty against its (the nation's) enemies around the world.
- "Unflagging support, to the fullest degree necessary, of free nations, and of new nations that would like a fair chance to be free.
- "Jobs at good wages for all American workers.
- "Improvement and expansion of the federal social security system, including greater retirement benefits, stronger unemployment insurance and, above all, insurance for the aged against the high costs of illness.
- "An educational system that makes available to every youngster the highest degree of quality education he wants and can usefully absorb, in whatever field of study he elects.
- "Restoration of free collective bargaining in every state by repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- "The total fulfilment in 1965 of the fundamental principles written into the Civil Rights Act of 1964. There is heartening evidence that, in non-economic phases, this process is well under way, and it must be pressed forward still more vigorously. But we have said many times, full and equal rights for all can be wholly within reach only if there is full and equal opportunity for all.

"America can achieve all this, and more, in 1965. The opportunity for truly fundamental and lasting progress has never been so great."

The statement noted that the path of progress chosen in November came at a time of "general prosperity" and that "never has a mandate for progress been so unmistakable. Never has such a mandate been so clearly fulfilable."

Meany concluded with a call for articulate support of the programs for progress, urging trade unionists to "make sure that the enemies of progress do not win by superior diligence what they could not win by force of superior numbers."

Jodoin Cites 1965 Problems Facing Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Despite a spurt in employment and living standards that are "as high as they ever were," there are still areas of Canada where people "are deprived of the right to work because they cannot find a job" and "pockets of poverty in which citizens struggle for a mere existence," Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress warned in his New Year's message.

He called on Canada to recognize that only in terms of human betterment can 1964's "staggering" advances in scientific knowledge and skill "take on real meaning."

The lag in social services, he said, is marked particularly by inadequate health facilities and services. The Royal Commission that made a "thorough-going study of the subject" in 1964, he recalled, called for a plan to provide such facilities and services to every person in the country and said it is "within our reach," but the proposal has not been implemented.

Seniors to Petition On Hospital Care

The opening of the 89th Congress will be marked by renewal of the campaign by the National Council of Senior Citizens for speedy passage of legislation providing hospital care for the aged under social security.

The council plans to bring more than 1,000 older citizens to Washington on Jan. 5 to touch off the 1965 drive with visits to congressmen and senators and the holding of a Senior Citizen Congressional Assembly.

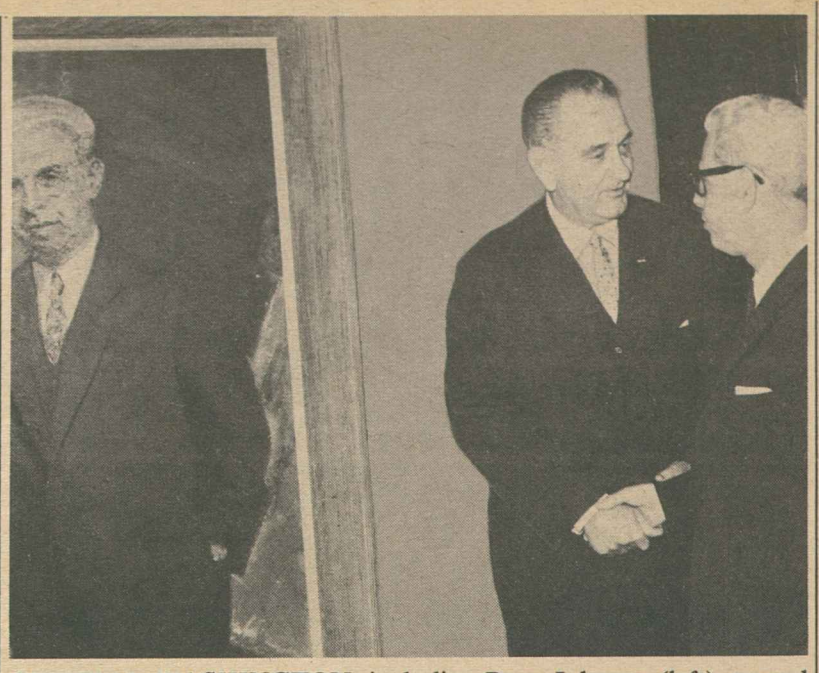
IUE Tally Shows Carey Re-Elected

A U.S. Court of Appeals has allowed the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union to announce that Pres. James B. Carey won re-election in a referendum vote but slated further proceedings on the question of whether there should be a court-supervised recount.

The results announced by the IUE showed Carey with 67,897 votes to 65,704 for Paul Jennings, executive secretary of the union's District 3.

The court has under consideration an appeal from Jennings for a recount of the vote by disinterested parties. Both sides have been told to submit briefs and the court said it would set a hearing as soon after Jan. 25 as possible.

Carey's new term of office started Jan. 1.



OFFICIAL WASHINGTON, including Pres. Johnson (left), turned out en masse for the Labor Dept.'s unveiling of a portrait of its former chieftain, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg. The painting was placed on display with those of other former secretaries of labor.

Democratic Majorities Mark 89th Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

planned at least a token move on opening day to modify the anti-filibuster rule, which now requires two-thirds of all senators present and voting to invoke cloture against a time-consuming talkathon.

The White House, it was reported, was keeping hands off the leadership rivalry and Mansfield himself proclaimed neutrality, suggesting a secret-ballot decision in the Democratic Senate caucus set for the morning of Jan. 4 before Congress convenes.

Controversy within the stripped-down Republican minorities, particularly in the House, appears to be far more intense and embittered than the relatively mild issues with which the Democratic majorities, big enough at last to work their will, must deal.

A full-scale battle to oust the long-entrenched leadership of Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) as GOP floor leader was launched when Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) announced that he would compete for the post, and the contest seemed certain to involve most other positions of party leadership in the House.

Leadership Questioned

Ford, for the last two years chairman of the GOP House Conference, made his bid against Halleck after a post-election caucus of GOP members in which the influential Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) charged that Halleck failed to show any leadership qualities that would be needed to develop Republican programs in the new Congress.

Halleck cut short a Florida vacation to return to Washington and campaign for his job. The balance of power inside the GOP caucus could be held, it was believed, by a handful of Republican liberals headed by Rep. John Lindsay (N. Y.), but there were signs that the liberals might be fragmented as between Ford and Halleck rather than operating with closed ranks.

Rep. Melvin Laird (Wis.), hitherto a close ally of Ford in the so-called GOP "activist" group that helped oust Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.) in favor of Halleck just six years ago, announced that he would seek Ford's old post as chairman of the GOP Conference.

House Democratic liberals, their ranks increased by the Democratic net gain of 38 members elected in November while Republicans strength plummeted, appeared to have reached a consensus with the party leadership on certain rules changes. These include:

- An increase in the Democratic ratio of membership on the all-important tax-writing Ways & Means Committee and Appropriations Committee, reflecting the actual Democratic majority of more than 2 to 1 in the full House.

For a generation, the two parties have divided Ways & Means Committee membership 15 to 10 regardless of party ratios and Appropriations Committee membership 30 to 20. Democrats will claim a 17-8 ratio on Ways & Means, a 34-16 margin on Appropriations.

- Restoration of a modified 21-day rule, previously existing only in the 81st Congress, under which the Speaker can overcome the blockading power of the Rules Committee against bills approved in legislative committees.

If the Rules Committee has not acted on a bill within 21 days, the Speaker may—but is not required to—recognize the chairman of the legislative committee or the ranking minority member for purposes of calling up the bill.

- Elimination of the existing rule under which a single member, by objecting, can block House action to send to conference committee a bill passed, with some differences, by both House and Senate. A single objection now returns the bill to the Rules Committee where opponents may hold it up until after Congress adjourns.

Another possible rules change is modification of the discharge-petition procedure. At present 218 signatures—a full majority of House membership—are required to lift a bill from the Rules Committee and send it to the floor for a showdown vote. One proposed modification would allow the Speaker, at his option, to recognize a member for purposes of calling up an Administration-backed bill whenever 175 signatures have been attached to a discharge petition.

Still another proposed rules change would strengthen the role of the Democratic Steering Committee in channeling legislation to the floor.

Some liberals plan to challenge the status of two southern Democrats—Rep. John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Rep. Albert W. Watson (S. C.)—in the Democratic caucus. Both Williams and Watson openly supported Barry Goldwater, GOP presidential nominee, against Pres. Johnson. A Democratic caucus vote denying them recognition would strip them of seniority claims on legislative committees.

Williams is second-ranking Democrat on the Interstate Commerce Committee. Watson is on the Post Office Committee.

Hospital Union Contract Wins $13-$17 Hikes

Newark, N. J.—Wage increases of $13 to $17 weekly, plus fringe benefits, have been won by Drug & Hospital Employes Local 1199 in a first contract covering 1,500 low-paid employes of four North Jersey hospitals.

Affected are service and maintenance workers at Beth Israel Hospital here; St. Barnabas Hospital, Livingston, the largest voluntary hospital in the state; Clara Maass Hospital, Belleville, and the Hospital Center of Orange.

Vice Pres. Elliott Godoff of Local 1199 said the three-year agreement yields immediate pay hikes ranging from $5 to $9 weekly, with a further $8 in increases over the next two years. In addition, minimum starting rates in the lowest categories, previously $1.15 to $1.25, were boosted to $1.575 an hour.

Other benefits include shift differentials of 5 cents to 13 cents; doubletime and one-half for holiday work; complete hospitalization, medical and surgical coverage for workers and their families; eight paid holidays; $2,000 in free life insurance coverage and a five-day, 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

The contract was signed by Godoff and hospital officials in the office of Chairman Allan J. Weisenfeld of the New Jersey Mediation Board, whose proposals formed the basis for the settlement. Local 1199 represents some 25,000 employes of the hospitals in New York and New Jersey.

1-2-65

'65' Insurance For Aged Up 21 Percent

The commercial insurance industry's "nonprofit, voluntary plan" of health care for the aged will cost New Yorkers 21 percent more under new rates approved by the state's insurance superintendent.

Subscribers to the "basic" hospital plan of the New York 65 Health Insurance Association will pay $12 a month instead of $10. The rate for the major-medical plan goes up from $9 to $11, and the combined plan will cost $23 instead of $19.

State Insurance Superintendent Henry Root Stern, Jr., said the higher rates were approved because the plan had lost $3 million since it was launched in October 1962 and was facing continued losses at the rate of $2 million a year.

Last January, in congressional testimony, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned that the various state 65 plans were financially unsound as well as inadequate to meet the needs of America's senior citizens.

Meany charged that the insurance industry had a "political motive" in launching the program as an alternative to social security hospital care.

Labor Pledges Aid for LBJ's Program

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C. $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 9, 1965 | No. 2

Johnson Gives Top Priority To Hospital Care for Aged

Merits Workers' Support:

Meany Hails Aims Of LBJ Message

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message—a declaration of legislative goals and policies of wide-ranging scope—was hailed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "a sound constructive proposal to meet the most pressing needs of the nation."

The President's program "merits the support of working people and of all American citizens," Meany added, pointing out that "in many respects" it parallels legislative aims of the AFL-CIO itself and pledging "full cooperation" in efforts to "translate these goals into legislation."

Reform, Progress Pledged

The President in his message, aimed both to Congress and the nation in a nighttime television appeal, pledged a program of reform and continued economic progress that left some members almost awed at its scope. These were key points:

- The basic economic objective is "full employment opportunity for every American," the President said. He predicted a "continued flourishing" of business activity but urged that "special funds for job-creating public programs" be created for immediate use if needed and that Congress modify its "procedures" so that swift temporary tax cuts could be used to stimulate a lagging economy.

- **The President said he would propose Taft-Hartley Act changes, including changes in Sec. 14b in line with Democratic Party platforms of 1960 and 1964. These platforms pledged outright repeal of the authoriza-**

(Continued on Page 7)

JoblessRate Declines to 4.9 Percent

By Robert B. Cooney

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate declined to 4.9 percent in December, the Labor Dept. has reported, closing 1964 with a slight but sustained half-year improvement in the job picture.

The December jobless rate marked only the third time in more than seven years that this key index had dipped under 5 percent. It rose to 5.1 percent in November 1957 as the nation slid into the 1958 recession, hitting a peak of 7.5 percent in July of that year. It was brought down to 4.9 percent only in February 1960 and in July 1964.

The summary job figures, based on census surveys, showed 3.5 million unemployed. This was up by about 100,000, as expected.

(Continued on Page 3)



PRES. JOHNSON addresses joint session of House and Senate at unusual night meeting to deliver his State of the Union message as 89th Congress convenes.

Asks Action On Broad Health Plan

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson opened his 1965 legislation drive with a call for quick enactment of social security hospital care for the aged as a matter of "utmost urgency."

He asked Congress to move speedily "with the sure knowledge of public support" to lift "the specter of catastrophic hospital bills" from the lives of the elderly.

The President listed his hospital care program—contained in a revised King-Anderson bill—as the first item in the first of a series of special legislative messages to Congress.

In other sections of his health message, Johnson outlined a multi-billion dollar program of new and expanded federal efforts to provide "the best health care for all Americans, regardless of age, geography or economic status."

Its highlights include:

- A network of 32 regional research and treatment hospital complexes "to meet and master" heart disease, cancer and stroke, "the three killers which alone account for seven out of 10 deaths in the United States."

The medical complexes would be geared to existing medical schools and teaching hospitals. Administration officials estimated the six-

(Continued on Page 6)

Administration Aided:

New House Votes To Liberalize Rules

The 89th Congress swung into action Jan. 4 with adoption of new rules for the House designed to strengthen the Administration's hand, with election of Sen. Russell B. Long (La.) as Senate Democratic whip, and with House Republicans discarding the veteran Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) as their floor leader in favor of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.).

The House rules changes, presented as a package following approval in a Democratic caucus, were adopted on a voice vote after a motion to close off debate was carried 224-201 on a rollcall.

Taken together, they augment the authority of the speaker as against the powerful Rules Committee dominated by the 81-year-old Rep. Howard W. Smith (Va.).

They provide:

- If the Rules Committee has bottled up a bill approved by a legislative committee for 21 days without action, the speaker may recognize the chairman or a ranking majority member of the legislative committee to call up the bill for floor action. The new rule is permissive, not mandatory, in granting this authority to the speaker.

- When a bill has been passed

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Social Security Council Proposes Hospital Care and Higher Benefits

A blue ribbon advisory council called for major improvements in the social security program and a comprehensive hospital insurance plan covering every elderly person and the totally disabled of all ages.

It found the present social security program "soundly financed" but with large gaps in both coverage and adequacy of benefits.

The 13-member Advisory Council on Social Security recommended an increase in cash benefits, inclusion of occupational groups still outside the program and liberalized dependents' benefits. But it stressed that "cash benefits alone are not enough" to provide security for the aged and disabled.

Additional protection is needed, the council said, to help meet "the high and unpredictable costs of health care."

Three union officials served on the advisory group, which conducted a congressionally-directed review of the social security program — AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

Other public members came from universities, industry, the insurance field and the medical and social service professions. The council was set up in 1963 by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball served as non-voting chairman and the only government representative on the panel.

The council's proposal on hospital insurance, which would also cover post-hospital treatment, rec-

(Continued on Page 6)

Johnson to Ask Curb On Electors' 'Liberty'

A direct attack on the so-called "independence" of Electoral College members was promised by Pres. Johnson in his State of the Union message. He would propose reforms, he said, "leaving undisturbed the [electoral] vote by states—but making sure no elector can substitute his will for that of the people."

Such a reform would require a constitutional amendment. It would be aimed at a practice, discarded as improper for a century and a half but recently revived in a few cases, wherein "unpledged" electors are advocated or where an elector pledged to one candidate has violated the pledge and cast his vote for another.

Ship Officers Pick Sheldon As President

New York — Members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots elected two new top officers in a 90-day secret ballot referendum—Capt. Lloyd W. Sheldon, 53, as president, and Capt. Thomas F. O'Callaghan as secretary-treasurer.

Sheldon will be inducted Jan. 14 as successor to Charles M. Crooks, who did not run for reelection for reasons of health but was elected to the unsalaried post of vice president.

In a referendum conducted by the American Arbitration Association, Sheldon was elected over Patrick J. King, Boston local president and present MM&P vice president. Crooks won over Robert L. Jones, Galveston local president. O'Callaghan displaced incumbent Capt. John M. Bishop, union secretary-treasurer since 1952.

Sheldon has been serving as president of Local 88 in New York City, the union's largest local with 2,000 members. He has been sailing since 1931 when he started as an ordinary seaman. He became a mate in 1936 and master of tankers and freighters in 1942. In World War II he commanded military supply ships in the Mediterranean, North Atlantic and South Pacific seas.

Local 88 elected him secretary-treasurer in 1959 and president in 1963. He is a resident of Queens, N. Y.

O'Callaghan is secretary of the Baltimore local. He and other MM&P officers won four-year terms.

The new administration announced that it will seek membership approval of a plan to consolidate the 40 MM&P locals into a few divisions or districts. Other goals include contract improvements and 1,000 or more new members.



PICKET LINES were thrown around filling stations and other installations of the Standard Oil Co. of California, which markets "Chevron" products, as part of the "don't buy" campaign launched by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Petroleum Workers, an affiliate of the Seafarers, and Steamfitters Local 159. The drive grew out of the firm's refusal to grant its workers the 4.5 percent benefit package other major companies agreed to in 1964 bargaining. The station being picketed is in Oakland, Calif., but the drive has spread to other Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states.

Garment Union Wins Pay Hike for 3,500

New York—A new three-year agreement benefiting 3,500 workers in 12 factories operated by Bobbie Brooks, Inc., has been signed after a year of negotiations, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers has announced. The pact provides wage and holiday gains for all.

Dubinsky said much of the credit for successful completion of the "prolonged and complicated negotiations" should go to a labor relations committee headed by David L. Cole, nationally known mediator. The committee was set up a year ago by labor and management to avoid crisis bargaining and to deal with problems on a year-around basis, he said.

Bobbie Brooks is the nation's largest producer of sportswear for women, the union said. The Cleveland-based firm employs 4,000 in the shops of contractors in addition to its own employes in eastern, southern and midwest shops. All will benefit from the contract, the ILGWU said.

The new pact provides wage increases totaling 12 percent for pieceworkers—5 percent as of Jan. 4 this year, 4 percent in 1966 and 3 percent in 1967—all figured on top of total earnings on the effective date.

Time workers will get increases ranging from 22 to 25 cents an hour over the three-year period.

The union has a right under the contract to reopen wage talks in 1966 if average hourly earnings of pieceworkers do not reach $1.89 during a stipulated part of 1965, and to invoke arbitration in case of a deadlock.

Average hourly earnings of pieceworkers should reach $2.05 during the life of the agreement, the parties agreed. Other provisions are for an increase in paid holidays from 6.5 per year to 7, and for retention of the present policy of one and two-week vacations based on length of service.

Negotiations on supplemental contracts dealing with local plant matters are being held at all plants. Ratification meetings on both master and local pacts should be completed by the end of January, the ILGWU said.

Signing of the wage pact several weeks before the old contract expired was hailed by Pres. Maurice Saltzman of the management as a tribute to the success of the labor relations committee and a "significant step in building even better relations" between the ILGWU and Bobbie Brooks.

Consumer Price Index Edges Up In November

The Consumer Price Index, pushed upward by increases in all categories but food, rose two-tenths of 1 percent in November to a record 108.7, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The reading, based on the 1957-59 average, was up from 108.5 in October and 107.4 in November 1963. It was 1.2 percent higher than a year ago.

The BLS said the increase was caused in large part by higher prices for new and used automobiles and by substantial advances in auto insurance premiums on 1965 models. Despite fewer price concessions, in accordance with industry practice, new car prices nevertheless averaged seven-tenths of 1 percent below those of a year ago after allowance for quality improvements.

The drop in food prices amounted to but one-tenth of 1 percent and was attributed principally to decreases in meats and fresh fruits.

Continued advances in both rents and the cost of home ownership boosted housing costs. Costs of clothing, medical care and reading and recreation also rose, while those for personal care and "other goods and services" were static.

The rise in the CPI brought wage increases of 2 cents an hour to 60,000 meat packing employes, based on the semi-annual change, while 90,000 aerospace workers get 1 cent based on the quarterly change.

The quarterly change in the index for Washington, D. C., brought increases of one-half cent an hour to 2,900 transit workers.

A separate BLS report showed that the net spendable earnings of factory production workers jumped sharply in November due to the end of the strike in the auto industry and a pickup of two-tenths of an hour in the workweek.

The spendable earnings of a factory worker with three dependents increased by $1.43 over the month to a record $93.61, slightly above the previous peak of $93.53 attained in September and nearly $5 more than the $88.58 of November 1963. However, the increase in living costs offset the gains sufficiently to keep net spendable earnings down to $86.12, or slightly below the record of $86.28 set in September.

Spendable earnings for a worker with no dependents rose by $1.37 to $85.77, or slightly more than the $85.69 peak of September. Net spendable earnings were $78.91, compared to $77.79 in October and $79.05 in September.

Gross average earnings—before deduction of social security levies and federal income taxes—were $104.70, compared with $102.97 in October and $104.60 in September.

Canadian Price Index Hits Record Level

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's consumer price index jumped to a record high of 135.9 in November, up from 135.3 in October and 134 in November 1963, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has reported.

AFL-CIO Files Brief:

Court Urged to Bar Lockout as Weapon

The AFL-CIO has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to reject an employer argument that the lockout be considered the employer's legal equivalent of the worker's right to strike.

Arming the employer with the lockout as a legal offensive weapon in collective bargaining, warned the federation, would further strengthen the employer vis-a-vis the union and increase shutdowns and industrial strife.

This issue the court has agreed to consider on its merit is, as stated in an employer petition, whether a specific provision of the Taft-Hartley Act should be construed as meaning that "an employer lockout is a corollary of the employes' statutory right to strike."

The AFL-CIO offered its views through a "friend-of-the-court" brief.

The American Shipbuilding Co. of Chicago is the petitioner in the case, which goes back to its dispute with Boilermakers' Local 374.

In that dispute, the National Labor Relations Board decided the company violated the law in using the lockout "as an offensive weapon intended to force the abandonment of the union's contract demands and the acceptance of the employer's."

The NLRB found that the employer could not reasonably have feared a union intention to strike and so its lockout was not legally permissible as a defensive measure to prevent customers' ships from being tied up in its shipyard.

The board's findings on the reason for the lockout were upheld by the Court of Appeals.

The company based its petition to the high court on the Taft-Hartley provision which requires a 60-day notice before a strike or lockout where a contract is in effect.

Not a Corollary

"We submit," declared the AFL-CIO brief, "that the employer lockout is not in any sense the corollary of the employes' statutory right to strike."

This is so, it continued, whether viewed from the standpoint of the collective bargaining process or from the language and intent of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the first place, it said, the lockout as an offensive weapon in bargaining violates labor law. American Shipbuilding's lockout, as found by the NLRB, was aimed at winning concessions from employes and so violated the law by interfering with employes' guaranteed rights as spelled out in the law.

In the second place, said the AFL-CIO, in the reality of collective bargaining the lockout and strike are not comparable. With the lockout, the employer can close the plant, it noted, yet the union cannot close the plant with a strike since the employer legally can keep going with supervisors or strikebreakers.

With respect to bargaining power, the federation added this point: the right to strike is indispensable to the workers whereas the employer has many other powerful weapons aside from the lockout. The employer can reject union demands, replace strikers with permanent replacements, or unilaterally put into effect proposals the union has rejected in case of impasse.

Further, said the AFL-CIO brief, NLRB doctrine on the kinds and extent of self-help available to employers has balanced conflicting interests, if indeed it does not favor employers.

The brief noted that employers have much greater financial resources and can wait out strikes, though their right to hire strikebreakers swings the balance crucially in their favor. If strikebreaking were banned, the AFL-CIO continued, then it could be argued that the lockout was indeed the corollary of the strike.

Empowering employers with the lockout as an offensive weapon in bargaining would increase employer strength and "greatly increase" shutdowns and industrial strife, the AFL-CIO warned. It would give the employer more control over the timing of a shutdown and it would lead to shutdowns in false anticipation of walkouts.

Under its third main point, the federation contended that strikers and lockouts were never treated in corollary fashion under common law, the Wagner Act or Taft-Hartley. The legality of strikes and lockouts are determined "quite independently," the AFL-CIO stressed. The bracing of the two in the 60-day notice provision of Taft-Hartley is irrelevant to this case, it added.

Longshoremen In New York Vote on Pact

New York—Longshoremen in this port cast ballots Jan. 8 for acceptance or rejection of a new four-year contract which their negotiators urged them to approve. The contract covers 28,000 dockworkers.

"Vote for the new contract," ILA Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason urged in letters to all members in the metropolitan area. It's "the best ever made in the history of the ILA," he said.

Acceptance by New York dockers should pave the way toward settlement of other ILA contracts in South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports, Gleason declared. A strike is possible but not likely and, if one port goes out, the others will stop work also, he predicted.

The union has set Jan. 11 as the expiration date of its present contract in all ports and refused requests of employers in Philadelphia and Baltimore for an extension. The employers know what their contract offer will be and "they don't need more time for that," said a union source.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz sent David Stowe of his staff to assist the West Gulf longshore industry to reach agreement, and Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds to speed Atlantic Coast settlements. A West Gulf agreement can be reached by week's end if the parties wish, Stowe declared in Galveston, Tex.

Gleason's letter to New York dockworkers said the agreement "takes the industry from a completely casual work force to a stable, secure livelihood—a remarkable improvement from the old four-hour guarantee."

The proposed New York settlement provides an 80-cent package of contract benefits and reduces the size of work gangs on general cargo from 20 to 18 in 1966 and to 17 on Oct. 1, 1967.

Former UAW Official Gets University Post

Windsor, Ont. — Former Pres. Edward Mooney of Auto Workers Local 240, composed of office workers, has been appointed development officer for the new University of Windsor.

December Shows Dip:

1964 Jobless Rate Hangs Above 5%

(Continued from Page 1)

At 4.9 percent, the rate was down from November's 5 percent and on the low side of the 4.9-to-5.2 percent range of the past half-year. In December 1963, the adjusted rate was 5.5 percent and 3.8 million were jobless.

On the job side of the picture, a seasonally adjusted gain of 300,000 to an all-time high of 66.3 million in non-farm employment was recorded. On the basis of past seasonal movements, little change had been expected.

In contrast, farm jobs fell by 750,000 to a total of 3.8 million as cold weather caused sharp cutbacks and a greater than seasonal decline.

Teenage Rate Near 15%

Individual jobless rates held somewhat low, though the teen-age rate stood near 15 percent, about where it had been most of 1964.

The unemployment rate for adult women, down to 4.6 percent from 5.0 percent in November, was at its lowest point in nearly five years, the report said. The rate for adult men was unchanged at 3.5 percent, as low as in any other month since the summer of 1957, the Labor Dept. added. The rate for married men was 2.7 percent; it has ranged between 2.5 and 2.9 percent for the last 10 months, the report said.

The long-term unemployed—those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 800,000 in December, about 100,000 below the year-earlier total. Half of this group had been jobless six months or longer, the so-called very long-term jobless.

In terms of annual averages, the job picture showed improvement in several respects.

The jobless rate was down to an annual average of 5.2 percent for 1964 compared to 5.7 percent in 1963. This was the lowest yearly rate since 1957, the report noted. Total unemployment fell by 300,000 to an average of 3.9 million.

Total employment rose by 1.5 million to 70.4 million in 1964; this was the net gain, with non-farm jobs increasing by 1.7 million while farm employment continued its long-term downtrend.

These were the largest job gains since 1956, except for 1959.

Counted among the employed in 1964 were 2.1 million part-time workers, the lowest annual level since 1956, the report added.

The job growth in 1964 outran the expansion in the labor force, the Labor Dept. pointed out. The labor force grew by 1.25 million — about 150,000 more than was forecast.

Among individual groups, adult men and married men showed "particularly strong gains" during the year, the report said. A substantial job gain of 600,000 for men 20 years of age and over topped the labor force increase and caused a 250,000 drop in joblessness.

The result, it added, was a decline from 4.5 to 3.9 percent in the jobless rate for adult men. The rate for married men fell from 3.4 percent in 1963 to 2.8 percent, returning to its low 1957 level.

On other hand, adult women and teen-agers showed no improvement, since their job gains did no more than match their labor force entries.



QUITE AN AUDIENCE looked on as Mayor John J. Barton (seated) of Indianapolis, Ind., signed an ordinance restricting the importation of strikebreakers into the city. Standing from left to right are City Attorney James A. Beatty; Pres. Erich E. Bredl of Typographical Local 1, which instituted the fight for the legislation; Pres. Amos R. Hensley of Mailers Local 10; Kenneth A. Davis, member of Local 1 who coordinated the campaign, and City Councilman Max E. Brydenthal, co-sponsor of the ordinance.

Morgan, AFL-CIO Mark 10th Broadcasting Year

Organized labor and News Commentator Edward P. Morgan on Dec. 31 marked their 10th anniversary of bringing news and comment to millions of Americans each weekday evening.

And during its decade of sponsorship by the AFL and the AFL-CIO, Morgan's 15-minute radio program has been honored with virtually every major award for journalistic excellence and objective reporting.

Heard by millions each weekday evening at 7 p.m. (EST) over more than 200 ABC stations, Edward P. Morgan and the News has developed a listenership which includes educators, ministers and opinion-making Americans, a sizable number of whom have asked to receive his daily commentaries by mail.

In a congratulatory telegram, Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey told Morgan that for 10 years he has been "the eloquent voice of liberalism on radio, and the nation is better for it." He also praised Morgan for "the cogency of your views and on having a sponsor who lets you express them with total freedom."

A total freedom of expression has been the one ground rule of the 10-year association, during which, at the AFL-CIO's insistence, Morgan has had full right to speak his mind on any subject, letting the chips of criticism fall where they may. Out of this has come a sponsorship of greater duration than that enjoyed by any other national broadcaster.

Morgan describes his aim in news broadcasting and analysis as an effort to let the listener identify himself with the world's events.

"I work for a sense of participation among the audience," he explains, "a sense that this news relates to them."

Reflecting on the last 10 years, Morgan noted in his Jan. 1 broadcast (see Page 5) that what mattered most when the program began and what remains today the top priority is freedom of expression.

"Even in an open society like ours," he told his audience, "freedom of speech can be and is victimized by a tyranny of fear, a conspiracy of greed, a plague of hypocrisy or simply by milk toasted meekness. . . .

"Something is added to the stature of the network to whose news staff I belong and to the leadership of the AFL-CIO, whose sponsorship I proudly acknowledge, by the very fact of their respective tolerance of public and sometimes loud criticism from this corner."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described the decade of sponsorship as a happy association for organized labor and a rewarding one for the causes of progress in America.

"We are proud to sponsor your broadcasts," he stated, "even when we disagree with you, for we strongly believe that through your nightly commentaries we are making a contribution to the general welfare, and that, after all, is the whole purpose of the labor movement."

Among the awards received by Morgan have been the coveted Peabody Award for the outstanding radio news program, and twice a similar honor from the National Association for Better Radio & TV. Other honors have been the Sidney Hillman Award, the DuPont Award and the Headliner Award.

Coast Growers Deny Jobs to Idle In Move to Bring Back Braceros

Los Angeles—California growers have turned away large numbers of unemployed workers seeking crop-picking jobs and left hundreds stranded at recruitment stations in what state AFL-CIO leaders termed "a cynical maneuver" to pave the way for a return to the importation of Mexican labor.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO called for a flat ban on the admission of foreign workers as the government's response to the "flagrantly contemptous attitude" of growers to the federal-state farm recruitment program.

Last month Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced that growers who seek to import alien labor must offer improved wages, working conditions and work guarantees to U.S. workers. He cited evidence that improved conditions would attract enough domestic workers to the farms to make up for the ending of the "bracero" program.

In California, the wage minimum was set at $1.25 an hour, rising to $1.40 on Apr. 1. An employer spokesman termed the scale unreasonably high, and state labor officials branded it "poverty" wages.

Only 9,000 braceros are normally used in California during the winter, and federal-state recruitment teams had anticipated no problem in providing replacements. But the program had hardly got under way when growers began rejecting as "unsuitable" a large portion of domestic workers, including many listed as experienced farm workers.

1,800 Jobs Cut

The Imperial Valley Farm Association abruptly cancelled a recruitment order for 1,800 workers to harvest lettuce—a move which was angrily denounced as "seemingly inexcusable" by Robert C. Goodwin, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Employment Security.

Goodwin said the cancellation, allegedly based on the calibre of workers referred by the employment service, was ordered while the first busload of workers was on its way to the lettuce fields, "so there had been no opportunity to even try them out on the job."

The California AFL-CIO cited other incidents apparently aimed at discouraging jobless workers from continuing to seek farm employment. In one episode, 400 men reported for work at a Los Angeles recruitment station before dawn, waiting for buses which were to take them to the fields. The state labor body said they waited nine hours before the buses came, and then all but about 100 were sent home without work.

At Fresno, the Salvation Army had to be called in to feed and house 38 unemployed farm workers who were not picked up by growers as scheduled.

Citrus growers complained that many workers hired in late December—before the new wage order went into effect—had "skipped out" on the jobs.

An Associated Press news story from Fullerton said a group of workers who had quit work after one week at a citrus growing farm showed a reporter a check stub leaving a take-home pay of 8 cents for the week's work.

It showed: total wage, $16.35; withholding tax, $2.15; board, $11.67; gloves, $2.45—for a cash balance of 8 cents.

The story quoted a spokesman for the grower as saying that the men had not been able to work regular hours because most of the lemons were still wet from recent rains. Lemons must be picked dry.

Sec. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO charged California's growers with "deliberately trying to precipitate an artificial crisis to stampede the government into continuing the [bracero] program, which has given growers their cheap foreign labor in the past."

Payton Granted Pardon For Strike Conviction

Raleigh, N. C.—Boyd Payton, former regional director of the Textile Workers Union of America who was imprisoned during a strike at the Harriet-Henderson Mills in 1958, was pardoned by Gov. Terry Sanford a few days before he left office.

Sanford in 1961 had granted paroles to Payton, five strikers and two other TWUA staff members who had been convicted with him on charges of "conspiracy" to dynamite the mill, which is in Henderson, N. C. Two years ago, seven of the 12 members of the jury which had voted for conviction petitioned Sanford to clear all the unionists.

Asks Pardon for Others

Following the announcement of Payton's pardon, TWUA Pres. William Pollock wired Sanford a plea that he pardon the others as well in the few days before his term of office expired. Expressing the union's appreciation of his action regarding Payton, Pollock said of the others:

"They have also suffered a rank injustice. None of them had a mark against his record before the Henderson case. They were not apprehended in the commission of any crime. They were clearly victimized by an agent provocateur who initiated and promoted the so-called conspiracy."

Following his parole Payton went back to work for the TWUA but resigned several months ago to take a job with the Labor Dept.

For the last several months he has been on temporary assignment with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Steel Union Lists Top Candidates

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have announced the names of candidates for the union's three top offices and other posts in a membership referendum set for Feb. 9.

Steel Labor, in its January issue, published the official report of the international tellers after their tabulation of nominations from local unions.

For the office of president, I. W. Abel received 1,310 nominations and David J. McDonald received 904 nominations. At present, McDonald is president and Abel is secretary-treasurer.

For secretary-treasurer: Walter J. Burke, 1,273 nominations; Al Whitehouse, 395; I. W. Abel (declined), 378.

For vice president: Joseph P. Molony, 1,319 nominations; Howard R. Hague, 780. Hague is the incumbent.

'Growing and Full of Hope'

THE STATE OF THE UNION is "free, restless, growing and full of hope," Pres. Johnson reported to the nation in a speech that inventoried the country's goals and dreams as well as its pressing needs.

There can be no quarreling with the President's assessment that the country is free and growing and, because of its growth, full of hope. Nor can one quarrel in any respect with his characterization of the nation as "restless," for the dominant theme of American life since the founding of the nation has been the search for something better, something more.

At this turning point of a new Administration, secure in its ability to function by a massive vote of confidence from the people in November, the way is open to release the full resources and power of the country to the tasks still unfinished and to explore the new and complex problems that stem from growth and progress.

The restlessness that the President finds in the country is in part the deeply-rooted need for economic security—full-time jobs at good wages, improved and expanded social security programs, access to education, medical care and housing. It is the insistent demand of minority groups for equal opportunity, of the poverty-stricken for a chance to break out of the vicious cycle of despair.

The President has outlined a program geared to the nation's needs in the latter years of the Twentieth Century, a program that has its roots in the American tradition that the condition of man and his environment can continually be improved and bettered, that the frontier is never really closed.

Encouraging Start

THE RULES CHANGES voted by the House of Representatives add up to a significant victory for democratic procedure and responsible government.

What the House did was to lodge responsibility for action on the Administration's program with the leaders of the House, stripping the Rules Committee of the ultimate power to determine whether members of the House would be allowed to vote on the President's proposals.

The rules changes are a direct result of the November elections that produced the largest liberal majorities in Congress since 1936, majorities strong enough to overcome the conservative coalition which has dominated Congress for nearly three decades and which strongly opposed changes in rules or procedures.

The coalition, however, was able to count 201 votes on the key rollcall vote during the rules debate, indicating that the liberal strength cannot be taken for granted on any particular issue or bill.

But it is highly encouraging to have documented on the first day of the 89th Congress that a liberal majority can be mustered in the House on a showdown issue.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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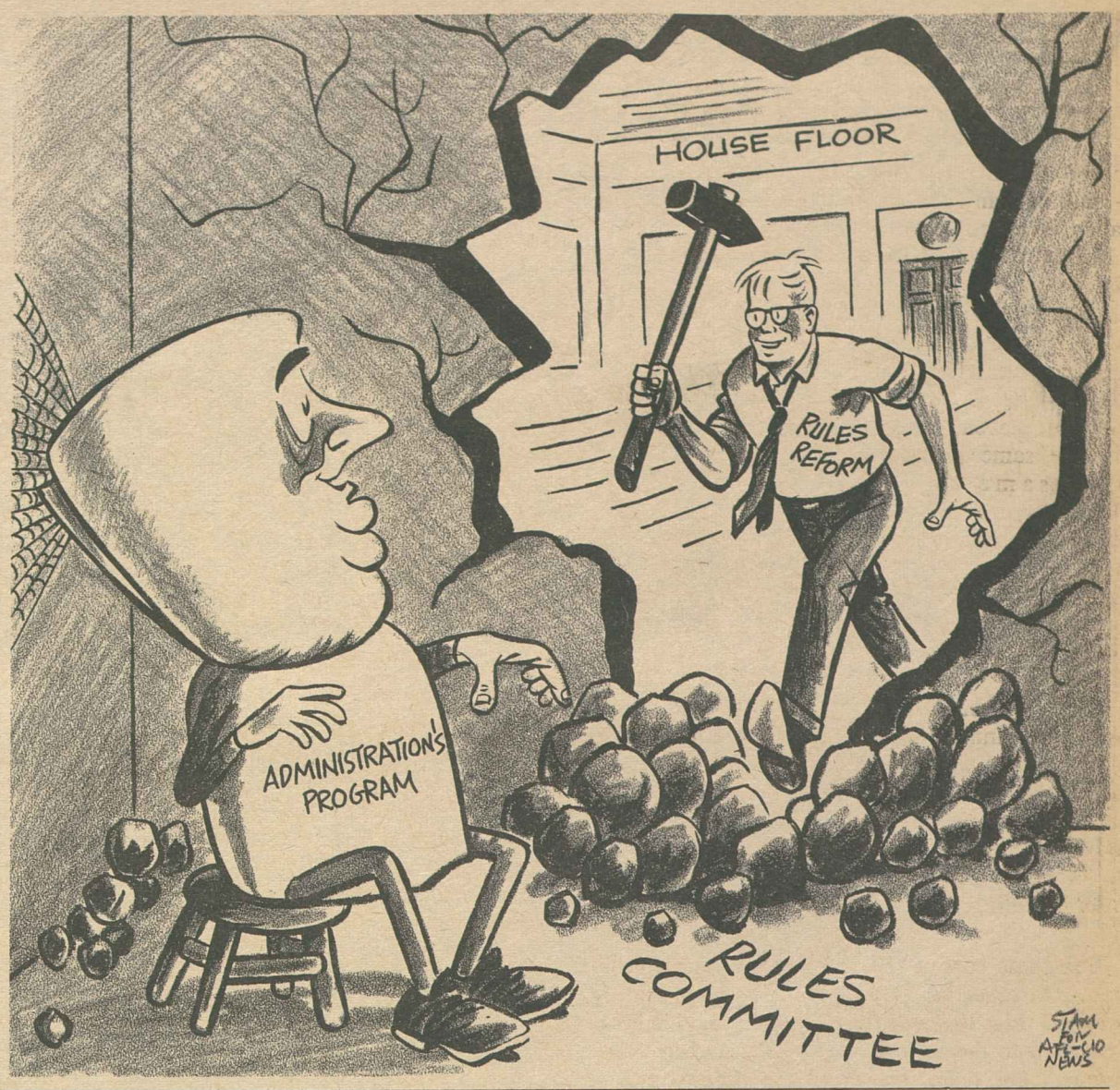
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, January 9, 1965 No. 2

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Breakthrough



A Broad Program:

Johnson Outlines Great Society In State-of-the-Union Message

Following are excerpts from Pres. Johnson's State-of-the-Union Message delivered Jan. 4 to the opening session of the 89th Congress.

FIRST, we must keep our nation prosperous. We seek full employment opportunity for every American. I will present a budget designed to move the economy forward. More money will be left in the hands of the consumer by a substantial cut in excise taxes. We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget and a balanced economy.

I confidently predict—what every economic sign now tells us—the continued flourishing of the American economy.

Congress can reinforce this confidence by insuring that its procedures permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts. And special funds for job-creating public programs should be made available for immediate use if recession threatens.

We can help insure continued prosperity through:

● A regional recovery program to assist development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress.

● Further efforts to provide our workers with the skills demanded by modern technology, for the laboring man is an indispensable force in the American system.

● Extension of the minimum wage to more than 2 million unprotected workers.

● Improvement and modernization of the unemployment compensation system.

As pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including Sec. 14-b. I will do so hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans.

In a country that spans a continent modern transportation is vital to continued growth.

SECOND, we must open opportunity to all our people.

Most Americans enjoy a good life. But far too many are still trapped in poverty, idleness, fear.

Let a just nation throw open to them the city of promise:

● To the elderly, by providing hospital care under social security and by raising benefit payments to those struggling to maintain the dignity of their later years.

● To the poor, through doubling the war against poverty this year.

● To Negro Americans, through enforcement of the civil rights law and elimination of barriers to the right to vote.

● To those in other lands seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name.

OUR THIRD goal is to improve the quality of American life.

In addition to our existing programs, I will recommend a new program for schools and students with a first-year authorization of $1.5 billion.

For the pre-school years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.

For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students.

For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and greatest need and guaranteed low interest loans to students continuing college.

Greatness requires not only an educated people but a healthy people.

Our goal is to match the achievements of our medicine to the afflictions of our people.

We already carry on a large program for research and health.

In addition, regional medical centers can provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases.

New support for medical and dental education will provide trained men.

Community centers can help the mentally ill and improve health care for school-age children from poor families, including services for the mentally retarded.

An educated and healthy people require surroundings in harmony with their hopes.

New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop unified long-range policies for metropolitan areas.

We must also make important changes in our housing programs if we are to pursue these goals.

A department of housing and urban development will be needed to spearhead this effort.

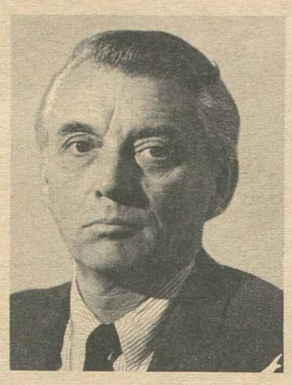
We will seek legal power to prevent pollution of our air and water before it happens. We will step up our effort to control harmful wastes, giving first priority to the clean-up of our most contaminated rivers. We will increase research to learn more about control of pollution.

Morgan Says:

'Broadmindedness' of AFL-CIO Hailed on Decade of Broadcasts

THE TIME HAS COME, the Walrus said, to talk of many things. Of shoes and ships, and sealing wax and personal reminiscences.

It was 10 years ago that this reporter began this broadcast assignment of 15 minutes of news and commentary on the ABC Radio Network, sponsored by organized labor. I never thought I would make it. Going into the eleventh year with the same program on the same network with the same sponsor establishes some sort of record.



Morgan

As the actual milestone approaches, I must confess that I coveted in my mind's eye some kind of modest celebration, a testimonial dinner, perhaps, at Mt. Vernon or in Union Station with world leaders and beautiful women, including my wife, in attendance. To climax the occasion, I would be given a watch, fittingly inscribed, and then I would address the nation in prime preempted time on all three networks including, of course, their television channels.

For some reason this event never materialized. On reflection if there were to be a celebration, then the engraved watches should be presented to the AFL-CIO, to ABC and to the listeners out there, for their broadmindedness and patient attention, respectively, in tolerating one man's voice so long. This is an unbeatable combination: a soap box wired for sound, with an audience tuned to the wavelength.

I feel like James Thurber's Walter Mitty and my heart goes pocketa-pocketa-pocketa as I stand here on the bridge barking orders through a megaphone and guiding the nation through a typhoon to snug harbor. But in the midst of these bubbly dreams of glory I will pause, with your permission, to toast my own good fortune and remind myself of the responsibilities involved in the continued manning of this cockpit.

Ten years. A decade. Half the span of a generation. As the crow of time flies, this is less than one wing-flap. Or . . . no more than one grain of sand dropped through the hour-glass of history. Still, as a man measures the arc of his own life, a decade, on the average, is about a seventh of the curve and I marvel at the rich, meaningful sweep—for me—of this particular segment.

What mattered most at the beginning, and what remains in top priority, is freedom of expression. Tyrants have tried and largely failed at their efforts toward thought control. But dictators have succeeded in strangling the expression of thought. And even in an open society like ours freedom of speech can be and is victimized, by a tyranny of fear, a conspiracy of greed, a plague of hypocrisy or simply by milk-toasted meekness or carelessness and irresponsibility.

I boil with anger sometimes at the calculated timidity of the broadcasting industry. Avoid controversy, the moguls of the magic media warn, or we may upset a customer and lose a sale in the market-place. I curdle with indignant frustration and dismay at the sometimes narrow, self-seeking tendencies of the labor movement. To hell with the general welfare, some union leader says, we're gonna get ours first. I could go on and specify instances of disenchantment with other elements of the American society but I mention these two because via this program I am personally involved with both.

IT WOULDN'T surprise me to learn that broadcasting had failed to respond to my admonitions or that trade unionists spurned my suggestions for self-improvement. Yet I submit that something is added to the stature of the network to whose news staff I belong and to the leadership of the AFL-CIO, whose sponsorship I proudly acknowledge, by the very fact of their respective tolerance of public and sometimes loud criticism from this corner.

If this is a commercial in reverse, currying their continued favor, so be it. They do not, admittedly, solicit punishment. Nobody has called me up after a complaining broadcast and said "That was great. When are you going to hit us in the solar plexus again?"

But, far more importantly, nobody from the network or the sponsor's hierarchy has ever said, "one more crack like that, and you're off the air."

I refuse to believe that I am belaboring this point. Honest controversy, responsible criticism are the ventilating ducts by which a free society is kept open and refreshed. Closed minds cannot stand a draft and closed societies try to lock themselves in. The mind boggles at the thought of how much more our own lives, national and personal, would be invigorated and strengthened by the process of more open examination of our vices and our virtues, by the nourishment of a more vivid consciousness of our consciences.

The danger of all this pontificating, of course, is that the pontificator quickly—in much less time than 10 years—gets carried away by his own wisdom and poisoned by pomposity. With that nudge of self-warning—overdue no doubt—it is time to turn to the more auspicious anniversary of the calendar and I can think of no more graceful way of doing it than to quote a line from the German poet Rilke, sent me by a perceptive friend: "And now let us believe in the long year that is given to us, new, untouched, full of things that have never been."

Washington Reports:

Rehabilitation Program Aids Nation in Developing Skills

OVER 1.5 MILLION people have been rehabilitated into useful jobs through the U. S. Vocational Rehabilitation program since it began in 1920, Mary E. Switzer, commissioner of vocational rehabilitation, said in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"During the past year, a record 120,000 were rehabilitated," Miss Switzer reported. "However, we still have to cut down the backlog of at least 2.5 million persons. And nearly 300,000 Americans become disabled every year."

The program, she explained, "is traditionally a federal-state operation . . . which has as its objective the locating of physically and mentally handicapped people . . . giving them whatever they need in service, training, adjustment services, social service, and, finally, placing them in jobs."

The physically handicapped, Miss Switzer said, include the blind, the orthopedically handicapped, paraplegics, quadraplegics (those who have lost the use of all four limbs), the deaf, victims of mental illness or mental retardation, "any condition of mind or body that is a block to employment."

The program operates overseas through the use of counterpart funds, with not only the people overseas benefiting but the United States as well, largely because of the discoveries made by foreign scientists, she said.

REHABILITATION not only helps the person individually, "puts him back to work and off the relief rolls," she said, "but it also returns dollars to the Treasury—tax dollars—seven or eight for one, so far as the federal investment is concerned."

Labor has been brought into the program, Miss Switzer declared.

"They know the problems in workmen's compensation," she said, "but like others, they need to know what to do about the child injured in an auto accident, stricken with polio. We have had a whole series of institutes for shop stewards, business agents, people engaged in collective bargaining."

Employers also have been cooperating, she reported.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



IN THE FIRST KEY rollcall vote of the new Congress, the procedures of the House were substantially modified to cut down the powers of the Rules Committee—the narrowly-balanced 15-member group that often has blocked major Administration legislation—and increase the authority of the Speaker, who has dual responsibilities as elected chief of one branch of the legislature and as leading House spokesman for the President.

The rules changes will allow Speaker John W. McCormack to send a bill to the floor if the Rules Committee, dominated by Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia, sits on it for more than 21 days. They will prevent a single member, Republican or Democratic, from blockading appointment of a Senate-House conference committee to work out a compromise version of a bill passed, in essence, by both houses. The single objection, in the past, has frustrated appointment of a conference committee and buried the bill again in Smith's Rules Committee.

A third change will prevent a capricious demand from a single member for an "engrossed" copy of a bill passed with amendments. The demand for an "engrossed" copy delays action for a full day, which could wreck a bill late in a session.

The rules reforms, it must be reiterated, are substantial. They give to Administration leadership control of the channeling of major bills to the House floor for action instead of leaving in the small Rules Committee, notoriously hostile to many national administration programs, almost total power to delay if not stifle legislation that the House is clearly ready to pass.

There is just one detail to note: The Democratic majority in the House, although it is huge, could not force through the rules reforms by its own strength alone.

The new Republican floor leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, rallied 123 of his shrunken group of 140 GOP members to vote against the reforms, just as the ousted leader, Rep. Charles Halleck of Indiana, would have done. Some of the Republicans commonly identified with the GOP liberal group in the so-called Wednesday Club deserted the Wednesday Club leadership to vote with Ford.

Democrats got 208 of their 295 members in favor of the reforms, backed by Speaker McCormack, but 78 others—most of them southern members—deserted the Administration and McCormack. To gain a 224-201 victory on the key rollcall, the Democratic leadership needed the help of 16 Republicans.

* * *

THE 78 DEMOCRATIC votes against the rules reforms may mark the high tide of total revolt, in this new 89th Congress, of southern and other conservative party members against the leadership of McCormack and Floor Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

Some southern members may have voted in opposition, on this single issue, to emphasize disagreement with an earlier decision of the Democratic caucus to strip committee seniority rank from two southerners who openly campaigned last year for the election of Barry Goldwater against Pres. Johnson.

When it comes to substantive bills, McCormack can recognize the chairman of a legislative committee to call up a measure whether Smith's Rules Committee has cleared it or not. The issue then will be on the bill, not on some sectional or fancied sectional pride.

It should not be expected that the Democratic majority will be unable to push through major Administration bills because almost all of the Republicans and too many southern Democrats will combine into a conservative coalition to destroy or water down the programs.

The margin, nevertheless, may be close on some occasions. If Ford, the new GOP leader, follows the practice of Halleck in trying to promote this conservative coalition, the skill and firmness of the McCormack-Albert leadership will be tested on many occasions. So will the wisdom of moderate southern Democrats, who should take notice from the election of Republicans in Alabama and Mississippi that there isn't much future for a southern Democratic Party constantly at odds with the national leadership and policies.



VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION pays off not only in training the handicapped for jobs, but also in supplying the U.S. with needed engineers, teachers, and other skilled workers, and in tax returns at the rate of seven or eight to one, Mary E. Switzer (left), commissioner of vocational rehabilitation, declared in an interview with Harry W. Flannery for Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.



1,500 DELEGATES, representing some 2 million members of senior citizen clubs throughout the nation, heard encouraging reports from congressional and Administration leaders on prospects for a social security hospital care program. This group met in the Senate auditorium, but the turnout was so large that three other Capitol Hill rooms had to be used for simultaneous rallies. The oldsters came by bus, train and plane at the call of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Social Security Council Urges Hospital Care, Higher Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

ommended that the plan be financed through a separate payroll tax of four-tenths of 1 percent from employes and employers. This would be collected on the same wage base as the social security tax, but deposited in a completely separate trust fund.

To meet the cost of covering all persons now over 65 and the disabled—some 20 million in all—the council proposed that the federal government contribute 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent of taxable payroll each year for a 50-year period. It said this contribution "would be justified in terms of the health and welfare of the nation's aged and disabled and the reduction in general revenue costs that will follow as social insurance reduces the need for public assistance."

The advisory group proposed a general increase in cash benefits through two procedures—a change in the formula for computing benefits and a two-step increase in the taxable wage base, presently the first $4,800 of annual income. This would rise to $6,000 in 1966 and to $7,200 in 1968. The effect would be an average benefit increase of 15 percent, with a minimum "cost-of-living" raise of about 7 percent. The change in the computation formula would raise the retirement income of an individual now receiving $84 a month—the average—to $101. A couple getting $126 would be raised to $151.50.

As the proposed higher wage bases took effect, the maximum retirement benefit would gradually rise from the present $126 to $186 for a single worker, and from $190.50 to $279 for a couple. The maximum family benefit, now $254, would go to $400 a month.

The advisory council also recommended:

- Social security coverage for doctors; coverage for federal employes who do not qualify for civil service retirement benefits, and a liberalized option for inclusion of state and local employes.
- Inclusion of tips as part of income on which social security taxes and benefits are computed.
- Continuation of dependents' benefits to youngsters between 18 and 22 who attend school.
- Payment of widow's benefits, regardless of age, when the widow is disabled, and liberalized eligibility for disability payments, particularly for young workers.
- A higher maximum lump-sum death benefit.

Effect on Schedule

The social security tax rate ultimately would be increased slightly above the present schedule under the adjustments proposed. Under present law, the tax rate for employers and employes will rise to 4.625 percent by 1968. By that year, the council's proposal calls for a basic rate of 4.3 percent, which would go to a top of 5.3 percent by 1976. The four-tenths of 1 percent hospital insurance tax would be in addition, for a total of 5.7 percent. The council, however, proposed a lower tax rate than presently scheduled for the self-employed, arguing that employer contributions should be used to cover most of the socially desirable but not self-supporting portions of the program.

If no improvements are made in the present social security program, the advisory council said, the tax increases written into the present law will be excessive for short-range needs of the program and would have a harmful effect on the overall economy.

The proposed hospital insurance program is similar, although not identical, to that in the new King-Anderson bill. It would provide up to 60 days hospitalization for each illness, with a deduction equal to the cost of one-half day of care—currently about $20. Also covered would be post-hospital stay in facilities affiliated with a hospital and home nurse visits. Outpatient hospital diagnostic services would also be provided with a moderate deduction.

Rising Costs Foreseen

The council recognized that hospital and health service costs are rising and are likely to continue to increase for some years. It pointed out that raising the taxable wage base for the social security program would provide a steadily rising income for the hospital insurance program.

With coverage of virtually all hospital costs assured, the elderly would then be in a better position to meet other medical costs through private insurance, the council said.

There was only one dissent to the recommendations for a social insurance program of hospital care. Reinhard A. Hohaus of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. said more study is needed "before any final conclusions are reached."

But all other council members backed the proposal, including two Republicans who had held high office during the Eisenhower Administration—former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Marion B. Folsom and Arthur Larson, former U.S. Information Agency director.

Other Members

Also joining in the report, in addition to the labor members, were Dean J. Douglas Brown of Princeton University; Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, past president of the National Medical Association; Antioch College Pres. James P. Dixon; Loula F. Dunn, until recently director of the American Public Welfare Association; Prof. Herman M. Somers of Princeton, and John C. Virden, board chairman of the Eaton Mfg. Co.

Some council members took the view that the health program should be financed through earmarking a portion of the social security tax rather than set up a separate tax, but they did not file a formal dissent.

Under a 1956 law, advisory councils are appointed every five years to review and make recommendations on the social security program.

Green Memorial Scholarships Open

Columbus, O.—Ohio State University is accepting applications for two graduate fellowships and two undergraduate scholarships honoring the memory of the late William Green, a native of Coshocton, O., and president of the AFL from 1924 until his death in 1952.

The fellowships, worth $2,250 each, are for graduate study with concentration in the field of labor and industrial relations. The undergraduate scholarships, worth $500 each, are open to juniors and seniors majoring in such fields as economics, history, political science, mathematics, science, sociology and business administration.

Both fellowships and scholarships were established by the William Green Memorial Fund. Applications may be secured from the Fund at 239 Hagerty Hall, Ohio State University, 1775 S. College Rd., Columbus 10, O.

President's Health Message:

Hospital Care Action Pressed as 'Urgent'

(Continued from Page 1)

year cost of establishing the program at $1.2 billion.

- Federal public assistance payments of medical and dental care for children in needy families, similar to the Kerr-Mills Act's program for the aged. "Nowhere are the needs greater than for the 15 million children of families who live in poverty," the President said.
- Increased funds for maternal, child health and crippled children's services, including funds for university-affiliated mental retardation clinics.
- A five-year program of grants to pay personnel of community mental health centers. The last Congress approved construction funds for such centers, but denied money for staffing.
- A step-up in federal-state vocational rehabilitation programs.
- **Increased funds to modernize older hospitals in large cities under the Hill-Burton Act, added grants for nursing homes, and loans and loan guarantees to help set up voluntary, comprehensive group medical plans.**
- Scholarships for medical and dental students. Johnson said "the high costs of medical school must not deny access to the medical profession for able youths from low and middle income families." He also asked additional grants to health profession schools for operating costs.
- Extension of large-scale federal health research grants. Johnson said he will soon send to Congress a special message dealing with "the pollution of our environment."
- New legislation to bring the production and distribution of barbiturates and other potentially dangerous drugs under "more effective control." Johnson also asked for legislation requiring adequate labeling of hazardous substances and pre-marketing examination by the Food & Drug Administration of cosmetics and therapeutic devices.

Official sources put a $262 million price tag on the first year cost of these programs, rising to $800 million the second year as new projects actually get under way.

Although the message did not go into the area of social security benefits other than health care, it was made clear that the King-Anderson bill represents the Administration's position.

Given No. 1 Position

The high priority status of the measure was further indicated when it was given the prized designations of H.R. 1 in the House and S. 1 in the Senate. Principal sponsors are Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.).

Key provisions of the bill are as follows:

- All persons covered by social security, including those presently retired, would receive a 7 percent increase in benefits, adding up to about $1.3 billion a year. Benefit increases for those now retired would be made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.
- The maximum annual earnings on which taxes and benefits are computed would be increased from the present $4,800 to $5,600 as of Jan. 1, 1966. This would provide eventual higher benefits for a large part of the workforce.
- Tips would be included as part of income, and coverage would be extended to self-employed physicians.
- The tax schedule for employes and employers would rise to 4.25 percent in 1966 (compared with a scheduled 4.125 percent under present law), to 5 percent in 1968 (compared with the scheduled 4.625 percent), and then level off in 1971 at 5.2 percent. These rates include the portion of the social security tax earmarked for a separate hospital insurance trust fund. This portion would start at three-tenths of 1 percent of covered payroll in 1966 and reach 45 one-hundredths of 1 percent for 1969 and thereafter.
- **All persons over 65 would be covered by the health insurance, including 2 million who are not receiving social security benefits as well as nearly 17 million now drawing social security or railroad retirement benefits. The cost of benefits for those not under social security would be met through congressional appropriations.**
- All persons would be entitled to up to 60 days of hospital care for each period of illness, after paying a deduction equal to the national average cost of one day's hospital stay, currently close to $40.
- An additional 60 days of post-hospital extended care would also be available at hospital-affiliated facilities. This would cover facilities where medical and skilled nursing service is given, but would not include caretaking-type nursing homes.
- Home health service, such as a visiting nurse, up to 240 visits a year.
- Outpatient hospital diagnostic services, such as X-ray and laboratory tests, with a deduction for any one month of about $20 (half the inpatient hospital deductible).

Extra Insurance Authorized

The bill also authorizes an association of private insurance companies to sell, on a nonprofit basis, approved policies covering health costs not covered by the social security plan, such as physician and surgeon fees.

Another section of the King-Anderson bill provides moderate increases in the federal share of public assistance programs for the needy aged, blind, disabled and children. It also authorizes federal aid for needy aged in mental or tuberculosis institutions.

Administration officials stressed that the new program does not contemplate repeal of the program of federal-state grants for the medical costs of the needy aged under the Kerr-Mills Act.

An estimated 40 percent of Kerr-Mills money now goes to pay hospital costs which would be covered by the social security program, and the hope was expressed that states would use this money to expand their programs and more adequately cover other medical expenses.

Santiestevan Heads IUD Information

Henry Santiestevan has been named director of the new Information Center of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the center will coordinate the department's informational activities in community, government and union communications, public relations, publications, and development of educational materials.

Santiestevan has been acting director of the IUD's public relations and publications section since last August. He was on loan to the IUD from his assignment as assistant director of the Auto Workers' public relations department.

Merits Workers' Support:

Meany Hails Aims Of LBJ Message

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of state so-called "right-to-work" laws.

● The unemployment compensation laws should be "improved and modernized," Johnson told Congress. Authoritative White House spokesmen said that this meant federal minimum standards for the state systems, covering the amount and duration of benefits and modernization of the whole structure across the board.

● The minimum wage law should be expanded to cover more than 2 million workers now left unprotected, the President said. He did not mention an increase in the current rate of $1.25 an hour or a reduction of the present statutory 40-hour workweek before overtime pay.

● Social security hospital care should be provided the elderly, Johnson said, and benefit payments raised generally. His first special message of the year to Congress, sent to Capitol Hill Jan. 7, called for enactment of hospital care programs and wide increases in federal health programs.

● A doubling of funds in the anti-poverty program would be recommended for the upcoming fiscal year, the President said. There would also be expanded programs of "regional recovery" to assist areas "left behind by our national progress."

● A major expansion of federal funds invested in education would be proposed, he said. White House sources said that about $1.5 billion in new money concentrated in areas of low-income and lack of opportunity would be recommended.

● **To Negro Americans, effective enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was pledged, with special emphasis on the elimination of barriers to voting rights. White House sources spelled this out to mean either new legislation or constitutional amendments to prohibit excessive "literacy" tests or unreasonable residence requirements. They added that a federal system of registrars might again be recommended if state registrars stubbornly resist the registration of citizens otherwise qualified.**

The swift pace of the President's urgency for congressional action on major issues was indicated by the timing of special messages—no less than five of which were scheduled for delivery to Congress before the Jan. 20 inauguration of the new Johnson-Humphrey Administration.

An education message was scheduled for Jan. 12 after the health message, a special request for immigration law reform on Jan. 14, two more messages on foreign aid and the space program by Jan. 19.

The President's address encompassed much that he includes in his phrase, the Great Society, including the restoration of our cities, the reconstruction of high-speed rail systems between the cities, the breaking of "old patterns" so as to aid the development of whole metropolitan areas.

The "quality of American life" must be enriched, he told Congress, by sharp revisions in the housing and urban renewal programs; by "a massive effort" between the federal government, states and cities "to save the countryside and establish a green legacy" of parks, seashores and open spaces for tomorrow.

Parley on Natural Beauty

The government would seek new legal powers to prevent pollution of the streams and the air before it happens, the President promised, and he would seek to evoke "more ideas for a beautiful America" by a special White House Conference on Natural Beauty. He proposed a National Foundation on the Arts to encourage "pathfinders for the nation's imagination and understanding."

The President promised renewed efforts to revise the structure of the Executive Dept. to check waste by eliminating outmoded programs and overlapping operations. He said a new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development was required and that other executive reorganizations would be proposed after reports from a special task force.

The President's review of U. S. foreign policy was relatively brief but it ranged across the field.

"Our first aim remains the safety and well-being of our own country," he declared, and we cannot assume "it is the task of Americans alone to settle all the conflicts of a torn and troubled world."

Nevertheless, he declared, "the state of the union depends in large measure on the state of the world," and this nation was created "to help strike away ignorance, misery and tyranny."

"We have built military power strong enough to meet any threat," he said, and in four years "no new nation has become Communist and the unity of the Communist empire has begun to crumble."

Commitments Renewed

He renewed our commitment to the United Nations, pledged an enlarged commitment to the Alliance for Progress with the free republics of Latin America, renewed our pledge to the Atlantic Community and for the reunification of Germany.

He warned that in Southeast Asia communism "wears an aggressive face" and declared that "our goal is peace," which can come "only when aggressors leave their neighbors in peace."

He suggested that Soviet leaders might speak to Americans on our television system and said he would "like the Soviet people to hear our leaders."

The President promised a visit to South America this year and is expected to visit Western Europe, including Great Britain, France and Germany. It is expected that his European journey would precede any arrangement with the Soviets on television exchanges.

Rail Shop Dispute Still Deadlocked

Chicago — Negotiators for three railroad shopcraft unions and carriers' representatives spent almost two hours in discussions in Chicago's Union Station, but spokesmen for both groups admitted at the close "we're right back where we started."

Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey, of the Machinists, Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers and Vice Pres. Thomas V. Ramsey of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented their unions at the session. The two Ramseys are brothers.

The union representatives said that no further meetings have been scheduled.

U. S. District Judge Joseph Sam Perry refused to grant a temporary injunction forbidding a strike by the unions, but he restrained them from striking until the carriers' appeal from the ruling is filed.

The three unions are asking for a percentage increase constituting a "skill differential." The differential would mean about ten cents more per hour, over a three-year period than the 27 cents they recently rejected but which the other non-operating railroad unions accepted.



"TOP OBJECTIVE" of the AFL-CIO in the new Congress is repeal of the "right-to-work" Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told newsmen in a radio interview. Around the table, clockwise from the left, during the Labor News Conference program, are Neil MacNeil of Time magazine; Richard L. Strout, Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Biemiller and Harry W. Flannery, program moderator.

Film Catalogue Supplement Ready

A new supplement to the AFL-CIO film catalogue, listing the latest additions to the AFL-CIO Film Library, is now available.

Subjects covered include automation, civil rights, poverty and foreign aid. Single copies of the supplement may be had without charge from the AFL-CIO Film Division, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Quantity orders are not available. The supplement will be included in all future orders of the film catalogue.

World Labor Protest Urged Against Spain

The struggling Spanish Trade Union Alliance (ASO) has asked free labor bodies throughout the world, including AFL-CIO affiliates, to protest to Spanish authorities the sentencing of three of its leaders to prison for attempting to organize workers.

Spain's Supreme Court has just started to review the sentences of six, five and three years imposed, respectively, on Francisco Calle, Jose Cases and Mariano Pascual following their conviction last summer.

The Confederated Spanish Societies, which is circulating the appeal for support in the United States, said that "our brothers in Spain fear that unless pressure is brought on the Spanish authorities, the Supreme Court will uphold the previous verdict."

"They have issued an appeal to the world's democratic opinion, to the free trade union organizations and to all men of good will," said a letter signed by Sec.-Gen. Migual R. Ortiz, "to forward telegrams, letters of protest and petitions for the repeal of the sentences to Mr. [Antonio] Iturmendi, Spanish Minister of Justice, and to the presiding justice of the Supreme Court in Madrid."

Ortiz asked that copies of any messages be sent to the Confederated Spanish Societies at 231 W. 18th Street, New York City 11.

Apprenticeship Center Opened in Cleveland

Cleveland, O.—Labor and civic leaders took part with Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning in dedicating an apprenticeship information center with facilities for helping some 500 youths a week to find training opportunities.

Sec. 14b Repeal Chance 'Good,' Biemiller Says

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller sees "a good chance" of repealing the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act because for the first time in more than 20 years there is "a clear, working, liberal majority" in the House.

Biemiller was questioned about labor's legislative expectations in the 89th Congress on Labor News Conference, broadcast over the Mutual radio network.

He reiterated as the labor movement's "immediate and top objective" the elimination of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14b, which allows states to pass laws prohibiting the union shop.

He termed the "iniquitous" so-called "right-to-work" laws "the greatest deterrent" to organizing and maintaining a strong labor movement.

The AFL-CIO legislative spokesman estimated a net gain of 35 to 40 liberals in the House—on top of a bloc of about 185 in the last Congress.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO remains strongly committed to other major goals, including hospital insurance for the elderly, a $2 minimum wage and a shorter workweek.

Biemiller said he doesn't see any "magic" in a budget ceiling of $100 billion and considers it likely that Pres. Johnson will have to go above that to finance needed welfare programs.

The election results, Biemiller said, were "a clear mandate" to the President and Congress to carry out the Democratic platform, "and we expect the President and Congress to proceed on the basis of that mandate."

If the platform pledges are enacted into law, he added, "it will be one of the most liberal sessions we have ever had."

Biemiller was questioned by Richard Strong, Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, and Neil MacNeil, Capitol Hill correspondent for Time magazine.

Inaugural Book Sales To Aid United Fund

Program book sales and other events connected with the inauguration of Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey may enrich the United Givers Fund by as much as $250,000.

Two publications are being prepared by the Inaugural Program Committee: the Official Inaugural Program, an illustrated 48-page book with a detailed schedule of all the events in Inauguration Week, and a hard-cover book with full color photos of the inauguration activities that will serve as a record of the occasion.

Chairman Dale Miller of the Inauguration Committee said both publications will be available to the general public and may be ordered in advance. He noted that all proceeds from inaugural events—including the two books—in excess of costs would be presented to the United Givers Fund. Approximately $220,000 was given to the UGF after the inauguration of the late Pres. Kennedy in 1961, he said.

The program committee is under the co-chairmanship of Paul C. Aiken and John M. Redding. Redding is director of the National Council for Industrial Peace; Aiken is a Washington attorney and businessman.

The Inaugural Program, in addition to its schedule of the week's events, will contain the route of the parade and the rosters of units in the line of march, including the floats which will be entered by some international unions.

It also will carry feature articles and stories written especially for the publication by some of the nation's leading authors and full color portraits of the President and Vice President suitable for framing, as well as photographs of Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Humphrey and their families.

Some of the country's foremost photographers have been assigned to photograph the events of Inauguration Week, including the ball and parade as well as the official administering of the oaths. Their work will illustrate the Official Inauguration Book to be published in February. The book will carry the text of the inaugural address and a score of articles and reports prepared by prominent historians and other writers.

Both publications may be ordered in advance. The program will cost $1 plus 25 cents each for postage and handling. The official inauguration book will cost $10. Either or both publications may be ordered from the Inaugural Committee, Program Division, 6th St. and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

House Rules Reform to Aid Johnson

Long, Ford Win Leadership Posts As 89th Congress Organizes

(Continued from Page 1)

by both House and Senate, with some differences, the speaker may recognize the chairman or a ranking majority member to offer a privileged motion to send it to conference committee for reconciliation of differences. Again the authority is permissive, not mandatory.

The Rules Committee, dominated by Smith for many years, has often held up bills for months, and only the awkward procedures of the so-called Calendar Wednesday or a discharge petition signed by 218 members—an absolute majority of the full House—have been available to dislodge them.

Path to Conferences Eased

On bills passed in differing form by both House and Senate, a single objection to a conference committee has forced the measure back to the Rules Committee for a "second round," and Smith's opposition has been sufficient to kill some bills, particularly toward the end of a session.

- A bill may no longer be delayed for 24 hours, after House passage, by a single member's demand for an engrossed copy.

Another change in House structure approved in the Democratic caucus—an increase in the Democratic ratio of membership on legislative committees, including the key Appropriations and Ways & Means Committees—will go to the House floor when the party slates of members are presented for ratification, expected in about two weeks.

Republican leaders accepted notice that Democrats intended to increase their Ways & Means ratio to 17-8 (instead of 15-10) and their Appropriations Committee margin to 34-16 (instead of 30-20) to reflect the more than 2 to 1 Democratic membership. The GOP argued successfully that the 2-1 ratio on all committees should not force the "bumping" of incumbent Republicans.

Dropped from the list of rules reforms proposed by the Democratic Study Group, an informal organization of about 115 northern and western members, was one change under which the speaker would have been authorized to allow a bill to be called up when 175 signatures, rather than 218, had been attached to a discharge petition.

Also dropped was a proposal by Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.), a major leader toward reform, to kill the seniority system under which House chairmen rise to power, to have the speaker name all Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee, which functions as a Committee on Committees in parceling out Democratic assignments on other committees, and to make all such assignments subject to final ratification by the party caucus.

Postponed for future decision was a proposal to modify the cloture rule to require only 60 percent of senators present and voting to choke off a filibuster, instead of the two-thirds vote now necessary.

Another reform, involving only Democrats, increased membership on the party's Steering Committee from 15 to 17, allowing greater representation of northern and western liberals. The additions were Senators Pat McNamara (Mich.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.).

The Senate Democratic caucus choice of Long as whip, succeeding Vice Pres.-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey, came after a three-way fight in which the other contestants were Senators John O. Pastore (R. I.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.).

Under rules proposed by Sen. Mike Mansfield (Mont.), the caucus voted by secret ballot. Monroney as low man was eliminated on the first ballot and Long was chosen, 41-25, on the second.

Liberal Support Noted

Observers pointed out that Long had voted against the Administration on three major issues—nuclear test ban ratification, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and social security hospital care. It was noted, however, that he withstood tremendous pressure in conference committee last year and supported the Senate's position—not his own—on hospital care and that on many economic issues he has voted as a liberal. He was openly supported by some northern and western liberals.

The House Republican leadership conflict, although it produced a close contest between Ford and Halleck, completed the sweep to power embarked on six years ago by a middle-seniority GOP "activist" group demanding a new party "image."

In 1959 the "activists" elected Rep. John Byrnes (Wis.) as Policy Committee chairman and ousted former Speaker Joseph Martin (Mass.) as floor leader, replacing him with Halleck. In 1963 they elected Ford as chairman of the Republican Conference, pushing aside former Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (Ia.), who did not seek re-election last November.

Ford's candidacy against Halleck was announced following a mid-December meeting of the GOP Conference, called after Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.) and other middle-seniority "activists" demanded it despite Halleck's opposition. Displeased with the Halleck "image" and with what many considered his willingness to have the GOP a minority party, the "activists" thereupon backed Ford and elected him by a 73-67 margin. At the same time, Rep. Melvin Laird (Wis.) was elected Ford's successor as chairman of the GOP Conference.

Differences Few

The intraparty battle reflected no noticeable difference between Halleck and the "activists" on economic philosophy and the role of the federal government in education, health, urban reconstruction and housing. Laird, new conference chairman, presided over the Resolutions Committee that wrote a platform designed for Sen. Barry Goldwater's candidacy at the Republican National Convention last July.

A difference in Republican style may, however, be developed. Ford, Laird and Curtis conceive it to be the minority's job to develop affirmative GOP "alternative" programs to Administration proposals, rather than to deny that any problem exists for which national solutions are required.

Ford said in advance that he hoped the "Ev and Charlie" show—the weekly televised news conference in which GOP legislative leaders comment on pending legislation—will be continued as the "Ev and Gerry" show. "Ev" is Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.), the party's Senate leader.

A sometimes-discussed effort among some Republicans to replace Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) as party whip for refusing to support Goldwater actively blew up when no candidate was nominated against him.

McCormack Re-Elected

Rep. John W. McCormack (Mass.) was re-elected speaker of the House, with Rep. Albert W. Watson (S. C.) refusing to vote for him. Rep. Carl D. Albert (Okla.) remains as majority leader by vote of the Democratic caucus and Rep. Hale Boggs (La.) as whip.

The House rejected a request that four Democrats and one Republican certified as elected from Mississippi be denied their seats and that "Freedom Democrats" be seated on the ground that the state's election procedures denied Negro citizens their right to vote.

The Mississippi delegation was seated and the challenge to their credentials was referred to the Administration Committee.

Democrats Purge Goldwater Backers

The House Democratic caucus that approved basic rules changes later adopted by the House also voted to strip seniority rights from two re-elected members — Rep. John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Rep. Albert W. Watson (S. C.)—who had openly opposed Pres. Johnson's re-election and supported the Republican presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater.

It was a milder penalty than one originally proposed—to oust Williams and Watson from the party caucus—but it was an unprecedented action among Democrats in this century. It could cost Williams heavily, since he has been second-ranking Democratic member of the Commerce Committee and next in line for the chairmanship.



RUSSELL LONG
New Senate Democratic Whip



GERALD R. FORD
House GOP Leader



DEMOCRATIC HOUSE LEADERS get together at party caucus preceding opening of 89th Congress. Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) joins in three-way handshake with Floor Leader Carl D. Albert (Okla.), left, and Whip Hale Boggs (La.).

Legislative Conference To Spur Labor's Drive

Eight hundred delegates from international unions and state and city central bodies will take part in a four-day legislative conference called by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Its goal is to further the federation's 1965 legislative program, both through first-hand meetings with congressmen and senators and a home-town follow-up campaign.

The conference will open Jan. 11 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington with addresses by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres.-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey.

The tentative schedule also includes these highlights:

Jan. 11—A preview of the 89th Congress by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Lawrence F. O'Brien, special assistant to Pres. Johnson, and a panel discussion on Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, led by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Jan. 12—Discussion of social security, including hospital care and unemployment compensation, chaired by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank. Speakers will include Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.). Luncheon session will hear Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) on public works and community facilities. The afternoon sessions, to be chaired by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, will consider improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Jan. 13—Delegates will meet with members of Congress from their home areas.

Jan. 14—Session on education, with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann and U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel. Congressional leaders from both parties will speak and a luncheon session will hear a discussion of the poverty program by Chairman Adam C. Powell of the House Education & Labor Committee and Jack T. Conway, on leave as director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. to serve as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

99-6-1

Guild Pact Reaches $200 Pay Floor

The Washington Newspaper Guild has negotiated a $200 weekly minimum wage for reporters, photographers and display ad salesmen effective in December 1965 at the Washington Post—the first time such a minimum, a long-time Guild goal, has been won on any daily newspaper.

The $200 figure was part of a new two-year contract won for 450 Post staff members shortly before a Dec. 1 strike deadline. The ANG unit also won a new top minimum of $230 for a group of editors.

Canadian SIU Wins Pension, Wage Hikes

Montreal—The Seafarers have won "portable" pensions and sizeable wage improvements for 2,400 crewmen on six fleets of Canadian lake freighters.

Leonard McLaughlin, new president of the SIU of Canada, said the seamen voted 1,682-478 to accept the new pact. Most of the "no" vote was from men objecting to their classification as deckhands under the agreement, he said.

The contract provides wage hikes for seamen of 8.4 percent for the past sailing season, up to 13.8 percent as of June 1965 and a final jump to 19.5 percent in June 1966. Oilers will get a 17.8 percent raise over the same period.

The new pension agreement will permit crewmen who move from one fleet to another to retain their pension credits. The parties agreed also on a joint committee to help settle future disputes and on a special committee to study job seniority. Agreement was reached to limit strikes or boycotts.

The six companies involved handle 90 percent of the tonnage carried by Canadian freighters.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 16, 1965 | No. 3

Labor Launches '65 Drive To Win 'People's Program'



AFL-CIO'S LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE brings to Washington 800 key people from unions and central bodies to open the drive for labor's program in Congress. Pres. George Meany keynotes the four-day session.

Conference Urges Action by Congress

By David L. Perlman

Eight hundred delegates to the AFL-CIO's largest legislative conference opened labor's drive for a "people's program" which Federation Pres. George Meany said "can and should be achieved" during the first session of Congress.

Delegates from every part of the nation, sent by unions and central bodies, took part in four days of briefings by White House, congressional and trade union experts, interspersed with calls on congressmen and senators from their home states.

Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey told the delegates their help will be needed "every day, every week, every month" to enact the AFL-CIO program which, he stressed, embraces "very much the same objectives" as that of the Administration.

Humphrey predicted that by spring "we will have passed hospital and nursing home care under social security . . . and you're going to parade in the streets in jubilation." **(See excerpts, Page 6.)**

He foresaw the "fulfillment" of the Democratic Party pledge to repeal the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act. Unemployment compensation will be modernized, a massive new program of aid to education will be begun, and other long-sought goals will be accomplished, he said.

"Don't tell me it doesn't pay to win elections, and don't tell me that the people's voice can't be heard without a hearing aid," Humphrey declared.

Meany, in a keynote address, termed the election of Pres. Johnson and a liberal Congress a "mandate" for "the kind of America where there is no poverty, unemployment." **(See excerpts, Page 6.)**

The American people, he said, "voted for a nation where every child has a full and equal opportunity to learn, and to shape his own future; for a nation where

(Continued on Page 3)

14b Repeal Seen Major Labor Task

Labor and its allies have "a job to do" to win repeal of the "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act, delegates to the AFL-CIO legislative conference were told.

Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne warned that "reactionaries and extremists" are mounting an all-out drive to block repeal of Sec. 14b of Taft-Hartley, which permits states to outlaw the union shop.

Beirne and other conference speakers said the election results should pave the way for repeal —labor's "Number 1 legislative objective." But they cautioned that it won't come without a hard fight.

The conference applauded the announcement that Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), sponsor of the repeal bill, H.R. 77, will chair the House Labor subcommittee which will first consider it. Rep.

(Continued on Page 3)

Special Help to 'Disadvantaged':

Record Funds to Aid Education Proposed in Johnson Message

By Willard Shelton

An unprecedented commitment of federal funds to education was proposed to Congress by Pres. Johnson, with major emphasis on swift and substantial outlays to meet the needs of 5 million "disadvantaged" school children from the nation's lowest-income families.

The President recommended expenditures of $1.5 billion added to more than $6 billion budgeted for direct and indirect aid to education under programs previously approved by Congress.

The new program represents a breakthrough effort in two categories—size and direction.

The $1.255 billion asked for elementary and secondary schools for the first year contrasts sharply with earlier proposals, kicking around since the mid-Forties, that called for $1 billion to $1.5 billion in federal funds across a three-year to five-year period.

The emphasis on concentrated assistance to the children of "disadvantaged" families—those with incomes of $2,000 or less—is brand new.

In addition, Johnson's proposals were clearly designed to bypass controversy on the issue of public-vs.-private school assistance that has complicated previous efforts by Congress to design a generally acceptable school-aid program.

$1 Billion in First Year

The largest share of the new funds would be $1 billion for the first year of a three-year program of assistance to public elementary and secondary schools keyed to the needs of pupils from families with $2,000 or less in annual income. Public school districts would be required to present plans, in conjunction with state educational agencies, under which improved educational facilities would also be of "maximum service" to pupils attending private schools.

An additional $255 million was recommended by the President for supplemental services to raise the quality of grade and high school education. The improved school libraries, instructional techniques and pupil counseling available under this section are designed for all school children, including those in "public and private non-profit schools," the President specified.

Enactment of this program for the grade and high schools, John-

(Continued on Page 10)

School Enrollment To Rise Sharply

"The growing numbers of young people reaching school age demand that we move swiftly to stand still," Pres. Johnson told Congress in his special message on education.

Grade school and high school attendance will jump by 4 million in the next five years, requiring 400,000 new classrooms, and 1.5 million existing classrooms are more than 30 years old, he said. When the wartime "baby boom" peaks at college age in 1970, our colleges "must be prepared to add 50 percent more enrollment to their overcrowded facilities."

Congress, GOP Shakeups Continue In Wake of Democratic Landslide

The landslide election results of Nov. 3 continued to shake up long-established political patterns as Congress moved toward the point of hearings and action on the first legislative proposals of Pres. Johnson.

House Democrats, having successfully asserted their right to a 2-1 majority on legislative committees as a result of their swollen 295-140 margin over Republicans on the floor, named three new members of the powerful tax-writing Ways & Means Committee.

Ways & Means Democrats also function as a committee on committees to assign their party colleagues to other legislative units. The three new Democrats approved for the group by the House party caucus were Representatives Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), Charles A. Vanik (O.) and Richard H. Fulton (Tenn.).

In other developments:

● One rebellious southern Democrat stripped of committee seniority rights by the caucus, Rep. Albert W. Watson (S. C.), announced he would resign from the House and seek re-election as a Republican. He set terms, however, specifying that his "resignation" would be effective "the day after" a special election he hoped would be called by Gov. Donald Russell (D) to fill the prospective "vacancy." Russell said he had no intention of calling any such special election. Instead of resigning, Watson notified GOP House leaders he had become a Republican and attended the next party caucus.

Rep. John Bell Williams (Miss.), the other southern Democrat stripped of committee seniority by the Democratic caucus for having

(Continued on Page 12)



ATTENTIVE DELEGATES to AFL-CIO legislative conference are briefed on major issues before going to Capitol Hill to meet with congressmen and senators from their home states.

Major Drive Urged to Obtain Overdue Wage-Hour Reforms

This is the year to accomplish long-overdue improvements in the Wage-Hour law, the AFL-CIO legislative conference was told.

"There must be no working poor in the richest country on earth," Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, chairman of the session, declared.

He and other conference speakers called for:

- A $2 federal minimum wage.
- Extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to several million workers not now covered.
- Reduction of the basic workweek to 35 hours.
- An increase in the penalty pay for overtime work from time-and-one-half to doubletime.
- More effective enforcement of the law.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger and Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, both cited the "deterioration" of wage-hour standards since the law's enactment more than 25 years ago.

Goldfinger said the federal wage floor has lagged well behind the nation's economic growth since 1938. But inadequate as the minimum wage is, he noted, some 15 million workers are outside the law.

He estimated that 12 million workers—both covered and not covered by the FLSA—earn less than $1.50 an hour, with about 1 million earning less than 50 cents an hour.

"If we want to wipe out poverty," he said, "let's wipe out these shockingly low wages."

Coalition Blamed

Tyler charged that the "conservative coalition" in Congress has over the years successfully warded off increased coverage as the price for improvements in the minimum wage.

This year, he said, labor is in a position to press for improvements in all categories—"and get it all."

The "immediate impact" of a shorter workweek, Tyler suggested, would be "more jobs and expansion of buying power."

Terming enforcement "the most frightfully neglected area" of the Fair Labor Standards Act, Tyler said the "burden of enforcement" should fall on the government, rather than the individual worker.

Joining the discussion was a panel including Ben Seligman, research director of the Retail Clerks; William DuChessi, vice president of the Textile Workers; and Jane O'Grady, legislative representative of the Clothing Workers.

Seligman said that in the retail industry the 14 percent increase in labor cost of a 35-hour week would come to only a 1 to 1.5 percent increase in overall costs for the employer.

DuChessi cited the textile industry as an example of the ineffectiveness of the time-and-one-half rate as a deterrent to overtime.

The standard workweek in the industry is 44-48 hours, even though there has been a drop in total employment, he said.

Miss O'Grady charged that the exemptions from coverage "represent special interest pressures" and cannot be justified on economic grounds.

Long Pledges Prompt Action On Key Bills

Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), newly-elected assistant majority leader, served firm notice on Senate committee chairmen that he expects Administration bills to be brought to the floor promptly.

If not, Long told delegates to the AFL-CIO legislative conference, committee chairmen will find the bills they have bottled up being offered as amendments to other legislation before the Senate.

When the President asks for legislation, Long said, the Senate should "tell him yes or tell him no" but shouldn't "tell him maybe."

Long and his Republican counterpart, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of California, pledged full support to the drive to repeal the "right-to-work" Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Kuchel said he doesn't want any state "to option itself out on national labor policy" any more than a state should be permitted to exempt itself from the Civil Rights Act.

In a hard-hitting attack on "extremists" in America, Kuchel said Americans mustn't "sin by silence" but should "stand up and fight them."

Long predicted the "most productive" session of Congress in the nation's history. He said Pres. Johnson expects his entire program to be voted on this year because next year he'll have just as many additional proposals for congressional action.

The Louisiana senator said he hopes that moves will be started to push interest rates down and to prevent private patent monopolies on inventions stemming from government-financed research.

November Layoff Rate Lowest Since 1955

Layoffs of factory workers in November were at the lowest point for the month since 1955, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

The rate increased in October on a seasonally adjusted basis but returned in November to the low levels recorded in August and September.

The hiring rate showed the usual seasonal decline and the November quit rate was down from 17 per 1,000 workers to 12, in line with seasonal expectations.

Call to Action:

Labor Role Stressed In Anti-Poverty War

Organized labor was strongly urged to give a top priority to the "war on poverty" because it is possible in one generation to "wipe out the vestiges of poverty" if the full resources of the nation are committed.

The plea for trade unions to take a leading role came from Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., presently on leave as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference.

His call at the windup session of the conference followed an address by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, calling for increasing to $3 billion funds for the anti-poverty program adopted by the 88th Congress and greater representation for minority groups and labor at all levels of the program.

Conway noted that it has been less than 100 days since the Office of Economic Opportunity—the agency created to administer the anti-poverty program—was officially set up and the structure of the agency and the administration of the programs are still incomplete. He stressed, however, that despite the short period of time involved, all programs have been started and are progressing toward the objective spelled out in the legislation.

The congressional approval of the program last year and the mandate given Pres. Johnson in the presidential election, Conway said, show that the country is committed to "carry out a war against poverty." That "war" can be won in a generation, he stressed, if the full resources of the nation are used.

Organized labor, he said, must join forces with the civil rights groups and "people of goodwill" everywhere to help wipe out poverty. Through the community action programs, he added, the mechanism exists to bring about changes at the local level similar to those of the mid 1930s when labor "got a shot in the arm."

Noting Powell's criticisms of some aspects of the anti-poverty program, Conway declared he hoped that the congressman "keeps the blowtorch on us" because it helps spot the shortcomings and mistakes in the programs that are still in the building and organizational stage. He praised Powell's work in helping win passage of the anti-poverty program and adding improving amendments while keeping the major outlines intact.

Powell told the conference delegates that "labor has the power to provide real opportunities for the very poor" and that the unions have a role to play "in enhancing the effectiveness of this legislation."

Announcing that hearings are scheduled for Mar. 29 on legislation to expand the poverty program—Pres. Johnson has asked for a doubling of funds—Powell said a number of changes are needed. He said he would urge repeal of the provision allowing the governor of a state to veto plans approved by the OEO under the job corps program and would seek representation for Negroes in the work-training program at the top leadership level.

Labor 'Ignored'

Powell charged that labor has been "ignored" in the community action programs although it has "a definite role to play" in this program.

He told the conference also that he has fought and will continue to fight the bracero program and that no foreign labor should be imported until American workers have an opportunity to get the jobs.

The anti-poverty legislation is "only partially tried," but it "may well prove its value if these abuses are corrected," the New York Democrat said. More money must be spent on the poor "if we are even to approach the solution of the problem," he added, urging that $3 billion, "or three times the amount authorized by the act in the 88th Congress" be voted this year. "We must spend on the poor of this country at least as much as we spend on foreign aid," he declared.

The session on poverty was chaired by Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, a leader in the efforts to secure necessary legislation and programs.

'New Education Era' Seen in Johnson Plan

The "unprecedented size and scope" of Pres. Johnson's education program, spelled out for the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference by U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel, opens "a new era in American education."

Keppel, in the first address by an Administration official since the President sent his education message to Congress, called it a "bold, imaginative and practical" program focusing funds where the "needs are greatest."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, chairing the session, termed the program "a tremendous step forward."

Keppel noted that in the field of education—an area which costs Americans more than $34 billion a year—the federal government in the past has been "rather more a tadpole in the ocean than an octopus in the pond" and that under the President's new program "we hope to grow up to our national responsibilities."

Increase in Spending

The President's program, he stressed, is a two-fold increase in the federal commitment for education since 1964. The Office of Education alone will be spending nearly five times the amount of only two years ago, he said.

Citing the special and long-needed attention to the education of the children of the poor, Keppel stressed that the aid for 5 million out of 48 million school-age children in families with annual incomes of less than $2,000 will not be of a token nature.

The new program, he declared, "commits education to end the paralysis poverty breeds, a paralysis that is chronic and contagious and runs on from generation to generation."

In the next 10 years, he said, 30 million young people will be entering the work force and unless the nation acts "2 million of them will not see the inside of a high school and 7 million will not finish high school."

The ills of poverty, he said, are not "neatly compartmentalized" and a responsible program must help "all our children in all types of schools, both public and private."

Poor Children Seen Key

The $1 billion proposal to help educate the "children of poverty" is the "heart" of the President's program, Keppel stressed, and around it other elements are grouped "to strengthen the quality and equality of educational opportunity at its point of critical weakness."

The Administration program as described by Keppel paralleled in many respects the program called for in the fact sheet on education distributed at the legislative conference.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the federation's education committee, was scheduled to address the conference but could not appear because of illness.

UAW Pension Plan Gets Federal OK

Detroit—The Internal Revenue Service has approved the Auto Workers' 1964 pension plan providing for $400 a month benefits, first negotiated for Chrysler Corp. employes.

The average pension increase, effective Jan. 1, is $38.96 a month, according to Dir. Douglas Fraser of the union's Chrysler Dept., and will apply to 13,671 present retirees. This is in addition to an average increase of $10 which began last month as the company started payment of the full cost of hospital-medical-surgical coverage for the retirees.

The increase in pensions is based on an additional $1.45 per month per year of service.

Labor Opens Legislative Campaign

800 Delegates to Conference Press for 'People's Program'

(Continued from Page 1)

every worker has a full and equal opportunity to develop his skills and use them to the utmost."

Meany said that labor, the Administration and Congress share an identity of goals "to a greater degree than ever before in the history of this country."

The AFL-CIO's legislative program, he said, is not a labor program "in any narrow sense." It is a program "to promote the welfare of all. . . . There is not a single narrow, selfish proposal in the lot—and that includes the repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act."

He called for action this year to meet the "very real problems" the nation faces despite widespread prosperity.

'Legislated Poverty'

He pointed out that it would require a wage of $1.50 an hour to reach even the $3,000 family income which has been classified as the borderline of poverty.

The present federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour, Meany charged, represents "legislated poverty."

Labor's call for a $2 minimum, he said, is "simply saying that an employed person, engaged in useful productive work, is entitled to something better than a poverty wage."

The AFL-CIO president rejected the "tired old charges" that social programs represent "socialism" or are "too expensive."

"What is more expensive," Meany asked, "spending money to give every child a good education, or allowing our children to grow up ignorant and unprepared for the modern world?"

At major sessions:

● AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne stressed that labor "has a job to do" to bring about repeal of Taft-Hartley's "right-to-work" Sec. 14b—"our No. 1 legislative goal in 1965." **(See story, Page 1.)**

He termed the provision, which allows states to outlaw the union shop, "a blight on the whole labor movement. . . . It saps our strength. It costs us money. It keeps us constantly on the defensive."

Beyond that, he declared, "it holds down the standard of living. . . . It discourages the right of workers to organize."

● Chairman Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) of the Senate Public Works Committee, and Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), ranking Democratic member of the House Public Works Committee, unveiled major new programs they will press this year. **(See story, Page 4.)**

Blatnik proposed a permanent, continuing $2-billion-a-year program of federal grants to cover two-thirds of the cost of a wide range of community facilities.

McNamara called for creation of a National Regional Development Council to spur regional economic recovery programs similar to the pending Appalachia development program.

● Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), chief Senate sponsor of the bill to provide hospital care through social security, said Congress is "on the eve" of deciding that "working people can be permitted to take care of their old age health needs as a matter of right." It was "an issue" in the election, he said, "and I don't have to tell you what the election returns showed." **(See story, Page 4.)**

● A panel of labor experts discussed the need for major, overdue improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act including a higher minimum wage, extended coverage, a shorter workweek, doubletime for overtime and more effective enforcement. **(See story, Page 2.)**

● Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) listed six areas of needed improvement in the unemployment compensation program, said action should be begun this year and, if not completed in the first session, be "at the top of the list" for 1966. **(See story, Page 4.)**

● Pres. Johnson's "bold, imaginative and practical" program for federal aid to education will open "a new era," U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel said. **(See story, Page 2.)**

Keppel said previous federal aid programs have been "a tadpole in the ocean" compared to the magnitude of the problem. He said the new program to help children from poverty-hit families will be more than a "token" measure.

● Poverty can be eliminated in a single generation if the nation commits its full resources to the problem, Jack T. Conway said. Conway, on leave as executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. **(See story, page 2)**

At the same session, Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the House Labor Committee called for a step-up of the anti-poverty program from its present billion dollar level to $3 billion.

Two knowledgeable experts on Congress and the legislative processes gave the delegates a candid analysis of the 89th Congress.

Both Lawrence F. O'Brien, special assistant to Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller saw significance in the 224-201 House vote which paved the way for passage of rules reform.

To O'Brien, the close vote was "a storm signal" warning against a "tendency to take things for granted" because of the heavy Democratic majority. He noted that the victory margin was made possible by 16 Republican votes.

"The climate is good, the opportunity is here," O'Brien said, but he quoted Johnson at a Cabinet meeting earlier that day as stressing that "we can't sit back and relax."

The Administration's program, he said, "is your program; your program is our program."

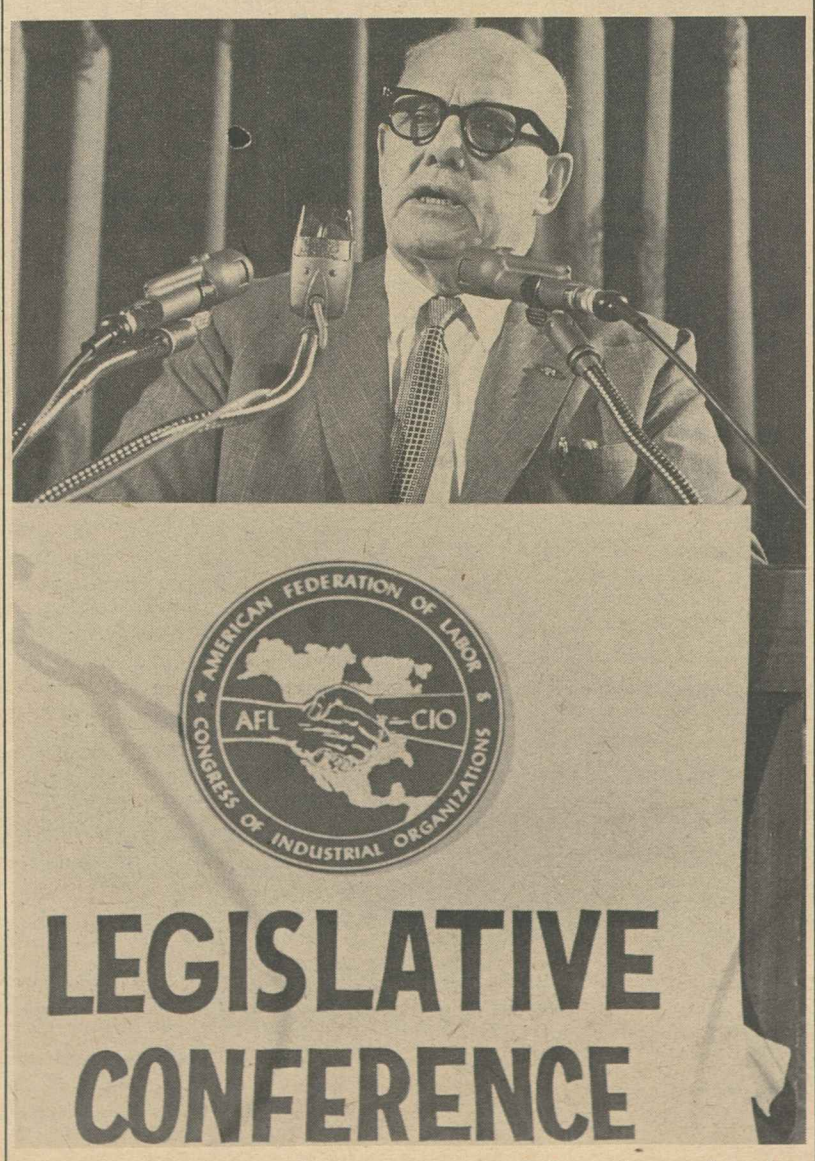
Some new members of Congress, O'Brien said, may feel that they may have to break with the President on some issues and "make their own record" in order to win re-election from normally Republican districts.

"We must point out to them," he said, "that their success depends on the success of Congress."

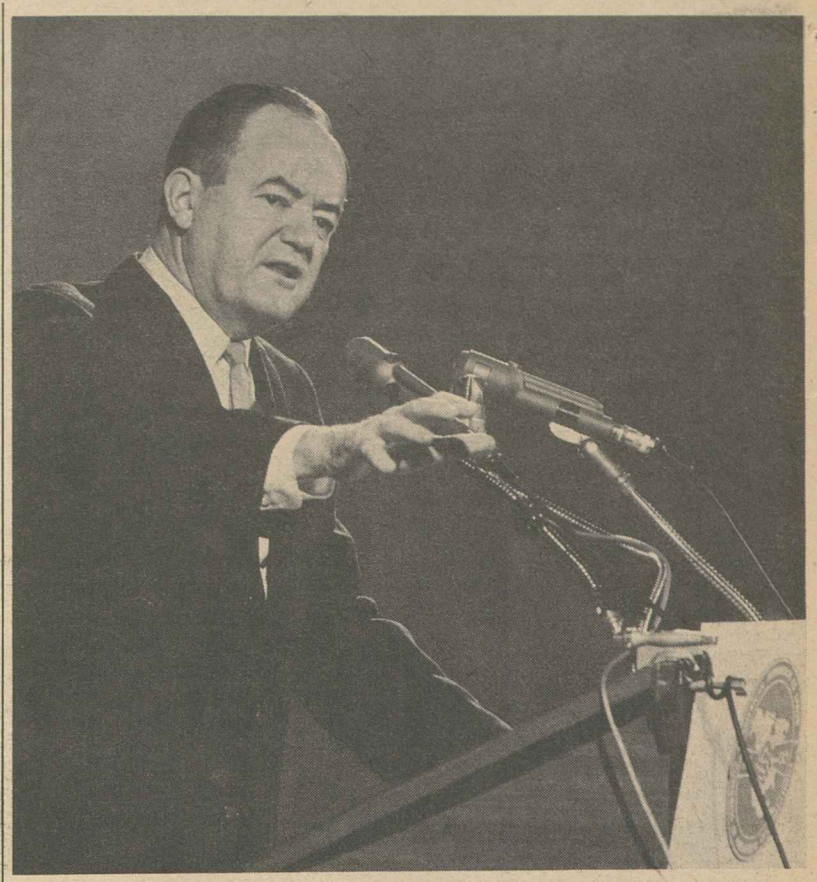
Biemiller agreed that "we had all better heed" the closeness of the House vote on rules. But, he stressed, "you couldn't have had that margin two years ago" because there wouldn't have been the votes even to bring the proposal to the floor.

With a net gain of 37 or 38 liberals in the House, Biemiller said, "we're leading from strength."

"If we do our job," he told the delegates, "this will go down in history as one of the greatest Congresses."



ELECTION RETURNS were a "mandate" for a better America, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's legislative conference. Labor's program, he said, is a "people's program."



"FULFILLMENT" of the Democratic Party pledge to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act was predicted by Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey in his speech to the legislative conference.

Settlements End 2 UAW Strikes

Detroit—The Auto Workers have won strike-ending settlements with two firms—with the Rockwell-Standard Corp., for 5,500 workers at eight plants, and the Bendix Corp., for 4,700 workers at South Bend, Ind., and other locations.

The Bendix workers were out a week in a strike over local plant conditions and will vote later on both local and national agreements. Rockwell-Standard workers struck Jan. 8 for the industry "pattern."

Unions Warned to Gird For Fight on 14b Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), chairman of the full Education & Labor Committee, said he had authorized Thompson to begin hearings Jan. 25. Powell said he wants the "right-to-work" provision repealed—providing he is given assurance that all union apprenticeship programs are operated without discrimination.

Beirne, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's subcommittee on "right-to-work" laws, told the delegates to expect a "concerted campaign" by anti-union groups, including the far right.

He warned that opponents will try to picture the repeal drive as a "self-serving power play by the trade unions" and will endeavor "to sell this false concept to the newly-elected congressmen."

The truth is, Beirne stressed, that repeal of Sec. 14b "is a basic element in the fight against poverty in America."

He added:

"It holds down the standard of living. It depresses consumer income. It discourages the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively wtih their employers."

The right-wing also wants to keep Sec. 14b on the statute books, he continued, because the constant threat of "right-to-work" laws has kept labor on the defensive in many states, drained money and manpower from efforts to pass needed social legislation, and given an extra weapon to union-busting employers.

It has been "a blight on the whole labor movement," Beirne said, "on craft unions and industrial unions alike."

Shelter to 'Runaways'

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, leading a discussion panel, reminded the delegates that it is the "right-to-work" states which "have given shelter to runaway shops." With repeal of Sec. 14b, he predicted, "we'll organize and give the people the same conditions as in states without 'right-to-work' laws."

In too many states, he said, labor considers that it has had "a successful year" because "right-to-work" proposals were defeated.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, said the repeal bills introduced by Thompson and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) would nullify state constitutional provisions as well as laws prohibiting the union shop in interstate commerce.

Harris termed Sec. 14b an invitation to states "to compete for industry by passing anti-labor legislation."

Ridiculing the "states rights" argument for "right-to-work" laws, Harris said a comparable situation would exist if the Fair Labor Standards Act set the federal minimum wage as a ceiling, with states free to substitute lower minimum wages.

In the discussion which followed, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller emphasized that labor's "immediate goal" is repeal of 14b and cautioned against opening up the Taft-Hartley Act generally.

Powell, who spoke at a session on the anti-poverty program, said he gave the green light for the start of subcommittee hearings on the Thompson bill. But he added:

"I have misgivings, although I am a 100 percent labor man and although I am in favor of getting rid of 14b, about removing 14b from the Taft-Hartley Act until apprenticeship programs operate fairly." At present, Powell asserted, he has no assurance that apprenticeship programs are helping minority groups.

Thompson predicted quick action on his repeal bill, although it won't be an "easy" fight. He told the delegates he is even "more determined than you are to repeal 14b."

After this is accomplished, Thompson said, Congress should correct the "iniquitous" jobsite picketing restriction in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Earlier Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphery said Sec. 14b has "worked to prevent effective organization" and promised that "we're going to do a little surgery on the Taft-Hartley law."

The President, Humphrey said, will present his detailed repeal recommendations "when we have the ways and the means and the votes to get the job done."

The vice president-elect promised: "I'll be doing my part."

Standards For Jobless Aid Termed Vital

There is a "vital need" to overhaul the unemployment compensation program during the 89th Congress, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) told AFL-CIO legislative conference. And a panel of union staff experts heartily agreed.

McCarthy said he looked to a current Administration study to bring recommendations for federal minimum standards of benefits and duration, a higher tax base and other reforms.

The Minnesota senator, sponsor of major unemployment compensation legislation in past years, said federal standards are needed to prevent states from paying inadequate benefits as a means of gaining a tax advantage over states with higher standards.

If comprehensive legislation is not enacted this year, McCarthy said, it should be "at the top of the list for action" in the second session.

Higher Wage Base

Raymond Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Social Security Dept., said the wage base on which unemployment taxes are paid should be raised to at least $5,600 —the amount proposed for the social security tax base in the King-Anderson bill. Pressures for reducing benefits have come, he noted, when state funds have run into financial problems because of undertaxation.

Leonard Lesser, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., said the unemployment tax rate was at a low level during the high employment of the war period, and has remained substandard since then.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank, who chaired the discussion, said the "constant competition between states to lower benefits" has resulted in a lower percentage of lost wages recovered through unemployment compensation than in 1939.



CANDID ANALYSIS of the 89th Congress was given to legislative conference delegates by Lawrence F. O'Brien, left, special assistant to Pres. Johnson, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, right. Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., center, chaired the panel session.

New Steps Proposed For City, Region Aids

Major new programs of public works and regional development were outlined to the AFL-CIO legislative conference by their congressional sponsors.

Minnesota's Rep. John A. Blatnik, ranking Democratic member of the House Public Works Committee, told the delegates he had just introduced a bill to set up a permanent, $2 billion-a-year program of federal grants for construction of local community facilities. The government would pay two-thirds of the cost of projects ranging from sewer facilities to playgrounds and community centers—and three-fourths of the cost in depressed areas.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee, unveiled a new concept of coordinated aid to depressed areas.

The emphasis would be on regional programs, such as the pending Appalachia development program, and the nationwide effort would be directed by a new National Regional Development Council.

The "approach" of the existing area redevelopment program has been good, McNamara said, but "we have done too little, too late and too piecemeal."

Both the Blatnik and McNamara proposals are in line with legislative goals adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Blatnik's permanent community facilities plan is based on the premise that both the economy and the communities need help on a long-range basis rather than the emergency, short-term stimulus provided through the now-expired Accelerated Public Works Act.

State and local governments "do not have the financial resources to provide all of the local public investment needed," Blatnik said. He warned also that unemployment may start moving upwards unless there is the "stimulus" of additional public works construction.

McNamara termed his proposed development council "Part Two of the war on poverty."

Other Regions Cited

He said that in addition to Appalachia other regions need development aid, including the Upper Great Lakes region, the Ozarks and Upper New England.

The Michigan senator envisioned a high-level council which would allocate redevelopment funds voted by Congress in accordance with plans approved by regional and local redevelopment districts.

Without such a new approach, he warned, "the future of the Area Redevelopment Administration is doubtful."

McNamara welcomed Pres. Johnson's State of the Union call for "a regional recovery program to assist development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress."

His proposal is intended to "translate these words into an action program," he said.

Sponsor's Forecast:

Hospital Care Action Predicted by Easter

A social insurance program of hospital care for the aged is virtually certain of enactment at this session, delegates to the AFL-CIO legislative conference were told.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), co-author of the King-Anderson bill, said Congress is "on the eve" of deciding that "working people can be permitted to take care of their old age health needs as a matter of right."

The Senate "could move quite promptly once the bill comes over from the House," and it it could reach the President's desk "by Easter," he said.

Earlier Vice Pres.-elect Humphrey also predicted spring passage and added: "This victory hasn't been won easily. There are people here in this audience who have been fighting for this for 20 years." Humphrey noted that the first bill he had introduced in Congress—in 1949—was for a social security program of hospital and nursing home care.

Anderson took note of "alternative" proposals put forth by the American Medical Association and some House and Senate Republicans in an effort to sidetrack the labor-backed, Administration program.

People Want It

"No 11th hour campaign, no matter how heavily financed or deceptively contrived, is going to deter us because the large majority of Americans want this program," he declared.

The forthcoming victory, he observed, is to a large extent "the result of the unflagging labor of the American union movement. The entire nation, not just millions of the aged, will owe you thanks."

Last year, the Senate added hospital care to a House bill boosting social security cash benefits and taxes—but conferees remained deadlocked and the bill died. The new Administration bill includes both provisions.

Adding to the atmosphere of optimism were these developments on Capitol Hill:

- The House Ways & Means Committee, for years the bottleneck for a social security hospital care program, has been assigned a 17-8 Democratic ratio instead of the previous 15-10 margin. Democrats chosen to fill the two new seats and one vacancy have indicated they will vote to bring a hospital care bill out of committee.
- House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), whose past opposition has been a major factor in blocking of the bill, indicated to newsmen that he may support the new Administration measure. He said the House should be able to vote on the bill by March.
- Three Republican senators—Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.)—have joined in cosponsoring the Administration bill. However, another bloc of Republicans, led by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), is backing a substitute plan for federal and state contributions to meet part of the cost of private health insurance for elderly couples with incomes under $6,000 a year. House Republicans are also trying to reach agreement on some form of alternative.

Anderson said that while he has no objection "to saying a few things in a slightly different way," when it comes to major features of the legislation "I've made about all the compromises I'm going to make."

The social security hospital care plan was "an issue" in the election, he said, "and I don't have to tell you what the election returns showed."

Grievance Clause Study Opens New BLS Series

The Dept. of Labor has released a report on union grievance procedures and announced plans to follow it at intervals over a period of several years with 30 to 40 other studies of labor agreements.

The report on grievance procedures, prepared by the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, analyzes 1,717 contracts covering 7.4 million U. S. workers in major bargaining units—those with 1,000 or more workers. The study, it said, was intended as an aid to unions, management and mediators in writing contract clauses defining grievances and ways to settle them.

The first report of the series, and a comparison study on arbitration procedures to be published later, are designed to reveal gaps or limitations in procedures leading to strikes or lockouts, BLS said.

Also in process are studies of severance pay and layoff benefit plans; management rights clauses; union - management cooperation; employment and income guarantees; SUB (supplemental unemployment benefit) plans; wage determination and administration, including production standards, incentive systems and job evaluation.

The first study showed:

- About 99 percent of the major agreements had a procedure for handling grievances, and 94 percent provided for arbitration as the final step.
- All grievences were subject to the grievance machinery outlined in the contract in nearly half the contracts studied.
- Disputes relating only to the interpretation and application of the agreement were admissible as grievances in the remainder.
- About 5 percent of the contracts under study excluded one or more issues from the grievance machinery, such as job rates, merit increases, disputes over seniority, and plant administration matters.
- Most contracts spelled out a grievance procedure of three or four steps, though some listed six or more levels of authority. Procedural rules were set forth in detail in most cases.

More than 250 clauses are cited to demonstrate the variety of approaches agreed on by labor and management to deal with grievances.

The report, BLS Bulletin 1425-1, may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402, at 45 cents.

Retired State Leader Dies in South Dakota

Huron, S. D.—Funeral services were held here for Albert J. Maag, president emeritus of the South Dakota AFL-CIO, who died after a brief illness. He had headed the State AFL-CIO and the predecessor South Dakota Federation of Labor for 32 years before his retirement in 1960.

1964 Strike Man-Days Stay Below Average

The number of workers involved in strikes and the man-days lost because of lockouts in 1964 were at their highest levels since 1959 but below the postwar average, the Labor Depart. has announced.

A preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported about 3,600 strikes involving 1.6 million workers who lost 23.3 million man-days of work. About a third of the totals resulted from auto strikes, BLS said.

Backpay Claims Upheld 15 Years After Fact

The ancient backpay claims of 20 construction workers, victims of employer unfair labor practices on the Bull Shoals Dam in the Ozark Mountain country, have been upheld by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner—15 years after they occurred.

Claims totaling more than $13,000 were affirmed over employer objections. Eight other claims were denied, mainly because the workers "did not answer board interrogatories" in what is believed to be the NLRB's most long-drawn-out backpay case.

Seven of the 28 construction workers have died since the case began to inch its way through the halls of justice. Awards to the widows were upheld in five cases, but two widows will get nothing—one because she "failed to respond to interrogatories and thereby did not cooperate in carrying out the board's order"; the other because her late husband "made no effort to obtain employment."

One of the workers who died in 1960, during the litigation, was S. L. Lynch of Mountain Home, Ark. The board awarded his estate $1,689 nearly four years ago for lost pay. When the employers urged that the reward be wiped out entirely because they had had "no reasonable opportunity to examine" Lynch on his earnings after the Bull Shoals job, the examiner refused to agree. He declared:

The Ozark dam case has been cited as a classic example of the way in which law can be used to delay justice.

The workers walked off the dam Dec. 3, 1948, in a contract dispute with eight big contracting firms doing business as the Ozark Dam Constructors. In 1950 the Fort Smith, Little Rock & Springfield AFL Joint Council filed refusal-to-bargain charges against Brown & Root, Inc., the prime contractor and the other firms.

Since then the dam project has been completed, the workers scattered to look for other jobs, and the AFL has been merged with the CIO.

The strikers have won every legal round before the labor board and the courts, but 20 of them still haven't got their money and eight never will, if the board approves Examiner C. W. Whittemore's findings.

The board on July 31, 1961 awarded backpay totaling $55,000 to all the aggrieved workers, and agreed to give the contractors more time to question 20 employes who had not testified previously. It ordered the NLRB regional director in the case to hold hearings and to report back within one year.

Time was consumed in asking for, and winning, court enforcement of the backpay order, and Whittemore held his first hearing in February 1964 and the last one late in the same year before issuing his order.

To End 'Misunderstanding':

ILA Drive Details Facts of New Pact

New York—Misunderstanding of the complex and far-reaching provisions of a new waterfront contract was blamed by leaders of the Longshoremen for the offer's rejection and a walkout that followed.

The involvement of ILA officials in last-minute discussions with the New York Shipping Association and the difficulty of explaining in detail the proposal's many new features before New York members voted Jan. 8 caused the rejection of the pact by an 8,769-7,706 vote, said ILA Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason.

The ILA leader noted that the new pact would provide an 80-cents-per-hour package of wage and fringe benefits.

The strike started Jan. 11 when the old ILA contract expired, and other ILA locals from Maine to Texas also stopped work. But contract talks were resumed later in other ports at Gleason's urging.

Gleason termed the rejected contract "the best we ever negotiated." Many members, he said, voted against it in the belief they were voting again on an earlier employer "final offer" opposed by the ILA leadership.

Lacked Information

Members also reported, Gleason said, that they had not received before the vote any ILA communication sent to their homes to explain the settlement terms.

To make sure every member understands the offer, the union launched "Operation Fact" to answer any possible question. But, said Gleason, no new vote in this port will be called for "until members make it clear they want to vote again" and that they understand the proposed contract terms.

Many members, he said, have been calling the union to urge another vote, and petitions to that effect have been circulated on the waterfront.

In a letter mailed Jan. 13 the union said:

- The proposed contract protects all dockers against job loss and insecurity. Those who work at least 700 hours in the 12-month period starting next Apr. 1 will be guaranteed at least 1,600 hours of work or pay a year.
- Workers are guaranteed a minimum wage of approximately $5,800 a year.
- All dockworkers will get a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, retroactive to last Oct. 1, and increases every year thereafter for a total of 36 cents in four years.
- The contract provides three more paid holidays for a total of 12 per year; paid vacations up to four weeks per year; improved hospitalization and medical care insurance.

The employers have offered to increase pension payments to $175 a month, the union said, and to provide voluntary retirement at 62. A worker who retires on pension is guaranteed payments for life and his widow, in the event of his death, will get half the worker's pension.

Said the officers: "We urge you to get the facts; ignore rumors; know the truth about the contract and what it will do for you."

The letter was signed by Gleason, Sec.-Treas. Harry R. Hasselgren, Vice Presidents John Bowers, William P. Lynch, Anthony Scotto, Henry R. Bell and William Murphy and other top officers.



COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD of the New Orleans AFL-CIO was presented to Seymour Weiss, chairman of the board of managers of the Delgado Trades & Technical Institute. Shown at the presentation ceremony are, left to right, Pres. A. P. Stoddard of the New Orleans AFL-CIO; Weiss and Mrs. Weiss, and Pres. Dave Weinstein of Musicians Local 174, chairman of the central body's Community Services Committee.

Court Backs Musicians On 'Traveling' Levies

New York—The Musicians have won a ruling from a U.S. District Court judge that traveling members—leaders and "sidemen"—may lawfully be required to pay the equivalent of work dues voted by a local union.

Judge Edward Weinfeld denied a preliminary injunction sought by an orchestra leaders' group and upheld an action by the AFM's 1963 convention. Another action of the same convention—raising dues by a weighted voting system—was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court in December.

Binding on All

Judge Weinfeld said that convention Recommendation 11, restating the authority of locals to collect work dues equivalents on traveling engagements, is "binding upon every local as well as every member" of the AFM.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin hailed the decision as one which should prevail in "any court in the land." The issues involved were "formulated by the Federation in full convention under democratic processes," he noted.

In his ruling the judge denied the claim of the orchestra leaders that the Landrum-Griffin Act requires participation by a traveling member in the local vote. These were matters, the court held, to be determined by local members "and not by traveling members who perform services within the jurisdiction of the locals."

No federal statute, the court continued, prohibits a local of a national labor organization "when duly authorized by the membership of the latter" from requiring payments of non-local members who perform services within its jurisdiction.

The court further rejected the contention that because an orchestra leader may be an "employer" for certain purposes, he cannot be required under the Taft-Hartley Act to pay or deliver to a local union "money or other things of value"—namely to pay work dues equivalents and to file reports with the local giving details of his traveling engagements.

Membership Obligation

The short answer, the court said, is that work dues equivalents are levied on the traveling leader "not in his capacity as an employer" but rather as a union member.

"So long as the levy applies to employer and employe members alike, in practice as well as in theory, Sec. 302 of Taft-Hartley is wholly inapplicable."

There is no merit, the judge said, to the claim that the labor law supports a leader's refusal to furnish locals of which he is not a member with information regarding his players.

Where the employer is requested merely to furnish the names, addresses and locals of all members hired for a traveling engagement and the scale of wages, all for the purpose of enforcing the union's dues structure, "it would be a perversion of congressional purpose to construe the phrase "any thing of value" to include the requested information, the court ruled.

Pay, Vacation Gains Won in Canadian Steel

Toronto, Ont.—A wage and benefits package of 32 cents an hour has averted a strike by 10,000 members of Steelworkers Local 1005 at the Steel Co. of Canada. The agreement is expected to provide a pattern for other settlements in Canada's basic steel industry.

The two-year contract was approved by a margin of only about 700 votes out of nearly 8,000 ballots cast—a reflection, the union said, of the workers' conviction that the company, though outstripping U.S. competitors in productivity and profit rates, has refused to set the pace in employe benefits.

New Goals Set

USWA Canadian Dir. William Mahoney warned that in the next round of bargaining the union will accept nothing less than a pension plan setting new standards, an extended vacation program and an SUB plan.

The current settlement raises wages 10 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 1, 1964, and another 5 cents on Aug. 1 this year. Step-ups between job categories were hiked two-tenths of a cent, yielding further raises up to 5.4 cents, and shift premiums were increased by 2 cents.

Service time required to qualify for vacations was cut back and a new category installed—five weeks after 30 years. A premium of 20 percent of regular vacation pay, in addition to normal payments, was agreed to, and extra vacation periods ranging from one to five weeks were provided in a new pre-retirement plan for workers 61 to 65 years old with 25 years service.

Separate Units Upheld Within New York Stores

The National Labor Relations Board voted in a split decision to authorize union representation elections in less-than-store-wide units in the New York City area.

By a 3-1 margin the NLRB directed elections within 30 days among separate units of employes at three stores. In so finding the majority ruled that while store-wide units in the retail field are "basically appropriate," separate units were justified by the circumstances.

3 Units Set

Under the decision, employes will vote for or against Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union in separate units of selling, nonselling and restaurant employes at the Stern's store in Paramus, N. J., owned by Allied Stores of New York, Inc.; nonselling employes of Lord & Taylor's store in New York City, a division of Associated Dry Goods Corp.; and separate units of sales, office and restaurant employes of the Arnold Constable Corp. store at 453 Fifth Ave., New York.

Member Howard Jenkins, Jr., said in a dissent that the units found appropriate were "arbitrary" groupings for which there is no precedent.

The case originated in a petition by Dist. 65 for a board ruling that separate units of selling and nonselling employes are appropriate units for collective bargaining. All three employers objected on the ground that only store-wide units are appropriate in the department store industry.

"Friend of the court" briefs were filed by the Retail Clerks, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and the American Retail Federation. The IUD urged the board to recognize that separate units may be appropriate. The RCIA, arguing in favor of store-wide units, said that modern store operation is a highly-integrated enterprise and all store employes share a single community of interest whether classified as sales or sales-supporting.

The majority summed up its position in the Stern's case by saying "the record demonstrates . . . that the employes' skills, duties, interests and conditions of employment in each group are sufficiently different from each other as to warrant establishing separate units."

Previously, the board said, it has directed elections in a variety of small store units—restaurant, bakery, office employes, alteration, display and carpet installation, and in units of warehouse, building service, beauty salon, and delivery employes.

Labor Dept. Sets Up Union Press Liaison

Union editors needing information from the Labor Dept. will be dealing with Mrs. Betty Lilly. Her appointment to handle liaison with the labor press assignment was announced by Information Dir. John W. Leslie.

Mrs. Lilly, a native of Fayetteville, Tenn., was most recently employed as assistant information director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Alan Wood Steel Pact Wins Job, Pay Security

Pittsburgh—An agreement providing improved job and wage security for 2,500 members of the Steelworkers at the Alan Wood Steel Co. in Conshohocken, Pa., has been reached in contract negotiations.

Terms agreed to in principle, with final language to be worked out in continuing talks, grew out of a study by the USWA-Alan Wood Human Relations Committee first established in July 1963. Union Pres. David J. McDonald called the agreement "historic" in its application to the major goals outlined by the union's Wage Policy Committee in 1965 negotiations.

The union is asking 11 major steel firms, in contract talks to be resumed in mid-February, to provide what it calls "total" job security, greater prosperity, and dignity and justice on the job. The same goals will be asked of the can industry when negotiations open Jan. 20 in New York.

The USWA said the Alan Wood agreement calls for:

- A guarantee that each employe's average rate of earnings per quarter-year, excluding overtime and other premiums, shall at least equal 95 percent of his average straight-time earnings in the last quarter of the previous calendar year.
- An increase in the present guaranteed workweek from 32 hours' pay to 38 hours for short workweeks.
- Payment at the rate of 85 percent instead of the present 60 percent, with no maximum limitation in unemployment benefits for hours not worked. This would give a laid-off worker up to 34 hours' pay per week of unemployment.
- Unlimited duration of jobless benefits for qualified workers with 10 years or more of service. Up to two years' duration, instead of the present one year, is provided for qualified employes with less than 10 years of service.

The pact provides identical sickness and accident benefits to laid-off employes or those who are sick or temporarily disabled. This means up to 34 hours' pay a week instead of the present $63-$78 weekly benefit now averaging about 50 percent of normal pay, the union said.

The agreement also includes health benefits of unlimited duration for those with 10 years of service, and up to two years' duration for those with less than 10 years, in place of the present 26-week maximum. The benefit ceases when the worker becomes eligible to retire on full pension.

The parties also agreed to set up a labor pool for recall of workers on layoff. After 13 weeks, the employe would join the pool and fill in for workers on sick leave.

Lithographers Elect New Vice President

New York — Theodore Brandt was elected a vice president of the Lithographers & Photoengravers in the first referendum since the merger of two unions into one last Sept. 7. Brandt, former president of the Lithographers' Los Angeles local, won from W. C. Wakelyn of Seattle, 23,186-7,454. He will succeed ALA Vice Pres. James H. O'Neill who resigned in July.

A People's Program

TO A GREATER DEGREE than ever before in the history of this country, the stated goals of the Administration and of Congress, on one hand, and of the labor movement on the other, are identical.

I do not suggest that this is "our" Administration, or "our" Congress. That would not only be arrogant; it would be absurd. This Administration and this Congress were elected by all the people, of all social, economic and racial groups, in all parts of the country.

But because this vast majority endorsed, through their votes, a program we have advocated for so long, we have a special responsibility to make sure that the decision is carried out.

The people voted for what Pres. Johnson calls "The Great Society." They voted for the kind of America where there is no poverty, no unemployment. They voted for a strong and secure America, not only in terms of armed might, but in the daily lives of the people. They voted for a nation where every child has a full and equal opportunity to learn, and to shape his own future; for a nation where every worker has a full and equal opportunity to develop his skills and use them to the utmost.

Are these just dreams? I do not think so, and neither do you. For this is the kind of society the labor movement has always envisioned, and has always sought.

★ ★ ★

WE WERE FIGHTING to eliminate poverty, as a condition of life, when others were building poorhouses, believing that the condition was inevitable.

We were fighting for a living wage when most of the so-called business communities thought of labor unions as an impediment to their struggle for greater and even greater profits.

We were fighting for free public schools when the general belief of the well-to-do was that educating a boy beyond his station could only put wild ideas in his head.

Yes, we began this fight a long time ago. We have seen many dreams—the dreams of those who fought in these ranks before us—come true. And now, we have seen the whole nation decide that our hopes, our aspirations, can and should be realized.

I say "our" hopes and "our" aspirations. I use these words only because we in the labor movement were the first to articulate these goals and the first to fight for them. But they are not "ours" in any narrow sense. They are America's.

What we will be discussing here are the AFL-CIO's legislative goals for 1965—the 14 points set forth in the Executive Council statement of last November. I want to emphasize the target date, by the way—1965. This list does not cover everything the country needs; not by any measure. It covers only what we believe can and should be achieved in the first session of the 89th Congress.

It is true that we drew up this program, and that we are pressing for it. But in the real sense, it is not a "labor program." It is a people's program. It is a program not just to help unions or union members, but to promote the welfare of all.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, Jan. 11, 1965.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, January 16, 1965 No. 3

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'Hold That Union Card Proudly':

Humphrey Cites Labor's Role In Representing Citizens First

Vice Pres.-elect Hubert H. Humphrey made a major address to the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference in Washington on the programs and objectives of the Johnson Administration and the labor movement. A portion of that address on the role of organized labor in American life is excerpted below.

THE GREAT SOCIETY isn't something for just a few; the Great Society is for you. The American labor movement has always been in the vanguard of promoting the Great Society. And I want the people of America to know that while the American labor movement wants the injustice of Sec. 14b repealed, that it also wants health, it also wants education.

I want the people of America to know that the American labor movement is unselfish in terms of the national interest. You're selfish in terms of a better wage just exactly as the merchant wants a fair price for what he sells; just as a school teacher wants a good wage or salary for his or her educational services. That's not wrong. The fact that a person is paid well and wants to be paid well, the fact that a union organizer or business agent or trade union negotiating committee looks at the statement of a company and says, "Look, you can pay a little better." That's not wrong. It is wrong when that is your only interest.

But the AFL-CIO represents citizens of the United States, not just union members. Union members are important to citizenship in the United States; a free labor movement is fundamental, basic to democracy. There isn't any democracy unless people are permitted to associate, voluntarily, to protect their own interests.

But let the word go from this nation's capital and let it be in your press and on your radio and your television programs and let the American people, and indeed, the world, understand that the American labor movement's legislative program isn't just unemployment compensation reform, even though that is important; it isn't just 14b repeal, even though that is important.

Let it be known that the American labor movement stands for medical, hospital, diagnostic and nursing home care of people who are not members of the AFL-CIO.

Your labor leaders not only lead for labor, but lead for America. Let the world know, and the American people know, that you have always stood in the vanguard of national security. When others were doubtful, you never were.

Let the record be clear that the American labor movement, the men and women of our trade unions, pay their taxes for security, for foreign aid, for food for peace.

Let it be understood that when you speak of better housing you are not only speaking about yourselves; when you are talking about clearing the slums; many of the people that live in the slums don't belong to your organizations, but you want a better America, a better city with less crime and less delinquency.

And let it be understood that when you talk about parkways and national parks and camp sites, and when you talk about preserving our great national heritage of these magnificent forests and seashores and other things, you are not talking about just your own members, you are talking about a better America. You are talking about America the beautiful.

I THINK THAT this is part of my job to get this message across, because all too often I hear and read: "Oh, labor met in Washington to tell the Congress to do this and to do that." Well, let me tell you, if labor hadn't been meeting in Washington over these many years, many things that the Congress has done—the Peace Corps, the housing and urban development program, the farm program, the health programs—never would have been done.

You have been here under the right of assembly and peaceful petition. You have been here as Americans and not just trade unionists and you are here that way again. And as long as you appear in that dual role, putting your citizenship first, but also proudly holding that union card and that union membership and asking for your government to take notice of your deliberations, your resolutions and of your program; as long as you do that you are making a distinct contribution, yes, indeed, an invaluable contribution to the Great Society, to American democracy.

And as long as you do that, you are going to have the friendship of, the encouragement of and the support of the President of the United States, and, if it means anything to you, the man that will be alongside of him as Vice President of the United States.

Morgan Says:

Foreign Crises Distract Nation From Hard Problems at Home

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

PITTSBURGH—The fringe benefits of opulence seem to obscure some of the more vital issues. For example, at least one domestic airline is now serving peppermint - flavored toothpicks with its meals aloft.



Morgan

You can see the impending crisis: a man says he is allergic to peppermint but would like a licorice - flavored toothpick, please. The stewardess says she's sorry but they don't carry licorice. A pause in progress while the company's computers go to work canvassing the toothpick tastes of the flying public. I am not an economist or even a dentist but I predict some air carrier is going to emerge with 32 percent more cavities in its budget under such competition.

Complications are even arising from the relatively new feature of offering movies in flight. Indeed added racial tensions are threatened just as the country is beginning to breathe more easily. The big and enormously provocative Negro comedian and actor, Godfrey Cambridge, put the problem in perspective as he related his personal experience to a nightclub crowd at San Francisco's "hungry i", which has gained a rich international reputation as a mother lode of folklore and offbeat satire on the American scene.

"On my flight from New York to San Francisco," Cambridge recalled, " they showed us an epic film, 'Zulu.' And our side lost again."

With such urgent matters as toothpick flavors, movie titles and perhaps a dead battery or a clogged drain to deal with on these winter days, no wonder the American people have so little time to reflect on lesser subjects, like our bursting population, crime, the crisis in education and clouds on the international horizon. And when we do find time to grapple with them, we are inclined to do it in the context of the cliche. Or so it seems to a small band of ABC news correspondents winding up a 10-day tour of the major cities of the U. S.

In luncheon and dinner gatherings with leadership groups in New York, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Pittsburgh, questions have been raised repeatedly about Vietnam, China, the Congo, NATO, the Soviet Union and other crisis spots and situations around the world. This is both understandable and proper because the main objective of this trip has been to expose ABC's foreign news team from Moscow, Berlin, Paris, London, Saigon and waypoints to the public and vice versa.

But the questions almost invariably have been fired in a cartridge of superficiality and triteness, implying a demand for neatly-packaged answers.

Almost none of this luncheon-club curiosity has been directed at the proposition that it may not be possible to solve every problem, that there is a limit even to American power, influence and ingenuity.

Nor has there been more than minimal indication that these audiences appreciate the fact that unless we tackle and make substantial progress with our enormous political, economic and sociological job assignments at home, we cannot hope to maintain effective world leadership.

As a matter of fact there is a terrible temptation to conclude that we have allowed foreign crises to develop a sort of hypnotic fascination for us, thus providing an excuse to delay or avoid coming to grips with equally urgent problems right under our noses.

THESE TRAITS are all perfectly human so we shouldn't masochistically single them out as peculiarly American weaknesses. And yet what makes our somewhat provincial performance so maddening is the fact that we pride ourselves on the presumption—probably a true one—that we are the best-informed nation in the world while at the same time we do so little to act wisely on the information we have at hand.

With varyingly qualified exceptions, the so-called power structures and opinion-makers of American communities, large and small, operate from narrow, self-serving bases. The bold and shocking fact is that as literate and luxuriously outfitted as we tell ourselves we are, we are still a nation steeped in ignorance.

How else can we explain the fact that while it has been demonstrated how deeply damaging the gashes of racial strife are to our social fabric and our world position, we are still not moving fast enough to repair the damage?

How else can we explain our neglect of our educational establishment, our delays in dealing with the growth blight of our cities, exploding birthrates, crime, conservation of natural resources and the other standard items on the agenda?

The answer, I submit, is not to suggest that we must not expect too much of ourselves. We cannot expect too much of ourselves now that we have the wherewithal to deal with the jobs that have to be done.

Washington Reports:

Anderson, Javits See Passage Of Hospital Care This Session

THIS COULD BE the year for congressional passage of hospital insurance for the aged, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), co-author of the King-Anderson bill, declared in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) on the same program added that "of all the times that we have had a chance to pass this bill, this is the most auspicious, and I look for enactment in this session of Congress."

Anderson pointed out that this year the measure includes an increase in social security old age benefits of about 7 percent.

"I'm particularly happy that in writing the benefits into the bill we are making it possible for the aged of this country not to suffer because last year's hospital care wasn't passed," Anderson said. "They will get their money effective Jan. 1, which is exactly the same time they would have been paid had last year's bill been passed. We have kept faith with the aged of this country, who do not suffer by trusting those of us seeking to write a decent bill."

Javits said that although the bill is virtually the same as last year's, the Senate Finance Committee "will probably want to hold hearings because it now includes the social security increases. The same is true of the House Ways & Means Committee. I fix the April date as the time when it is likely to get to the floor."

ANDERSON NOTED that the hospital care insurance in the bill will be independently financed to meet the concern of people who believe that this additional social security protection might bankrupt the fund.

Javits said that although the bill begins in the Senate with about the same Republican support as last time, "as the debate goes on, and as the private enterprise system shows an interest in truly implementing this legislation, we have a great likelihood of getting additional support."

The bill would provide up to 60 days of hospital care "with the patient paying exactly what equals a national average cost for one day of hospital care," up to 60 days of skilled care in extended health care facilities following discharge from a hospital, out-patient hospital diagnostic services, such as X-rays, and up to 240 visits a year by visiting nurses in the patient's home.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE PROBLEM of the Republican Party after the shocking defeat of Sen. Goldwater was how to regroup its forces, how to indicate in some easily recognized fashion that a lesson had been learned, how to demonstrate that it was finished with the bizarre experiment of adopting as a presidential nominee the favorite son of an oddball splinter group. Dean Burch, giving up at last in his effort to hang on as national committee chairman, became the instrument through which part of this was accomplished.

The instrument, at least, by which the process of a Republican return to the mainstream of familiar American political tradition was begun.

Burch will presumably go back to Tucson, where he practiced law after serving a four-year term in Goldwater's Senate office. He has had an intensive six-month course in national politics and he emerges from it without having generated deep personal antipathies.

He couldn't hold on to his job, but many consider that this was his misfortune in standing as a Goldwater symbol rather than because of any personal ineptness or incapacity.

Republican state leaders who eventually joined in a demand for his resignation conceded that he had run the organization smoothly, that communications had been efficiently maintained between state groups and the national committee.

* * *

ONE CAVEAT must be filed. The brief rule of Goldwater as titular leader of the GOP allowed the lately-developed Republican, John A. Grenier of Alabama, to rummage through and dismantle the national committee's professional staff. If Burch didn't like what Grenier was doing, he failed to find any means of stopping it.

Grenier was the organizer of the Goldwater pre-convention campaign in 11 southern states and he was able to deliver an almost solid convention bloc vote that formed the senator's base for nomination. He was announced immediately after the convention as southern campaign director, but turned up almost at once in national headquarters as executive chieftain and began ousting people right and left.

One of the first to go was Dr. William Prendergast, the research director and a respected one. He has now been picked up as research director for the House Republicans under the resplendent title of minority sergeant at arms. I. Lee Potter, who had run the GOP's Operation Dixie for years, was dropped as an employe—although he had in the meantime shown the foresight to get himself elected a national committee member from Virginia.

Whole sections of staff members were forced out, ousted or dropped from the table of organization. The Grenier broom swept clean. Newcomers added to fill vacancies since the election are sparse in number and, for all anyone knows, perhaps merely temporary. Grenier is technically out of power himself but Burch is leaving something out of a shambles, the ruins of a going organization.

* * *

RAY C. BLISS, the veteran Ohio Republican state leader agreed on as Burch's successor as national chairman, would be accepted in any company for exactly what he is—a skilled, experienced political leader vastly interested in the mechanics and organization of campaigns and untainted by any hankering to engage in hair-splitting ideologies.

The presumption is that he will have a good deal of freedom in running the committee. It will be necessary for him to have freedom, because he is going to have to rebuild an organization that has been fragmented.

The presumption must be, also, that a wiser if sadder group of Republican leaders across the country has decided that one experiment with Goldwater was enough. They have chosen Bliss to start picking up the pieces.



HOSPITAL CARE FOR THE AGED could be an Easter present from Congress, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Workers Are Still Being Bled By Loan Sharks, Probe Shows

By Sidney Margolius

LABOR UNIONS and credit unions have been able to a large extent to curb loan sharks who prey on distressed workers.

But loan sharks still persist in many industrial plants and even in such combined white and blue-collar industries as big city newspaper plants, according to labor and credit union officials questioned by this writer.



The tools which labor and credit unions have used with success to cut down the loan sharks have been:

- Stabilization of employment and improvement in pay so that many workers who once had no place to go for a loan except illegal loan sharks or at best, high-cost legal lenders, now are able to borrow from moderate-cost sources.
- The availability, through the growth of credit unions, of small loans for workers caught in an emergency.

However, recent New York State investigations found highly-organized loan shark rings especially active in exploiting small businessmen in need of financing, but also still snaring some low-paid workers. Our own survey finds loan sharks exists not only in New York but in other large cities, and not only among low paid workers or in unstable industries, but even in better paid occupations.

Better-paid workers who get caught by loan sharks despite stable employment, and sometimes even when a good credit union is available, usually are the persistent gamblers or heavy drinkers, and families over-extended in debt, reports Al Horner, manager of the Michigan Credit Union League's budget service.

The frequent tie-up between loan sharks, professional gamblers and the organized underworld itself has been proven by the New York investigation. The investigators found that crime syndicates have moved strongly into loan sharking. They even got wholesale loans themselves from a number of respectable big banks at low interest rates, to finance their own money lending at high rates. In several cases they were found also to control horse betting.

The same tie-up between bookmaking and illegal high rate lending also was evident in an investigation this writer made several years ago of loan sharks in newspaper plants in New York City. In one plant, the loan shark-booky activity has been virtually eliminated by the development of a strong credit union.

But in another major newspaper plant, both loan sharks and bookmaking activity still are reported. While the management has barred bookies from the plant itself, they use nearby bars and restaurants.

The management in this plant still has not given the recently organized credit union there the cooperation it needs, especially a savings checkoff, to build up its loan facilities.

The usual rate charged by loan sharks is "6 for 5", credit union officials in this plant report. For each $5 the desperate borrower gets, he must repay $6 at the end of the week. Nor does the loan shark press the borrower to repay the principal. He is satisfied to collect the interest each week and let the debt run on.

FOR A $25 LOAN from a loan shark for one month, if it is repaid by that time, a debtor would pay an additional $20 interest. In contrast, a credit-union loan of $25 for one month costs a maximum of 25 cents.

There is a surprisingly big need for emergency loans of as little as $25 to $50 among white-collar workers as well as craftsmen, reports Robert Conenello, treasurer of one newspaper credit union.

The need occurs especially during buying seasons as Christmas and Easter, when federal taxes are due, and for medical emergencies. Sometimes a credit union will be called on to help a worker several times during a critical period, Conenello reports.

If a worker turns to a loan shark for emergency small loans, he may find it hard to get extricated, Horner warns. Sometimes a worker threatened by such an emergency as the local utility turning off the light when the bill is not paid, will find a loan shark will lend him $25 and ask for $30 back. As the borrower gets deeper into debt, he may find that for the next loan he must repay $35, and continue to pay higher fees as his need increases. He is hooked.

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MARCH OF DIMES campaign has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also made a contribution to the 1965 National March of Dimes Poster Child, 4-year-old Mickey Heinicke.

From Soup to Nonsense:

I-Can-Get-It-Wholesale Type Always Seems to Be a Little Late

By Jane Goodsell

NOW THEY TELL ME:

"You mean you got only three-to-one on that election bet you won? Gee, I could've put you in touch with a fellow who'd have given you 10-to-one, and you'd have made yourself a tidy bundle. . . ."

* * *



"If I'd only known you were going to New York, I could've got you tickets to all the hit shows. . . ."

* * *

"Say, why didn't you tell me you were in the market for a new TV? I know a dealer who could have saved you at least 50 bucks on that model you bought."

* * *

"The trick in eating at a Chinese restaurant is knowing how to order. If I'd known you were going to Hongkong Howie's, I'd have told you about the Cantonese duck. It's not on the menu so you have to ask for it, but man O man! You've never tasted anything so delicious. . . ."

* * *

"You mean you had to stay home from the party because your baby sitter got sick at the last minute and couldn't come? Oh, why didn't you tell me? I'd have been delighted to stay with your children. . . ."

* * *

"I HATE TO THINK of your driving all that way and then finding the shop closed. Of course it's never open Mondays, and if you'd only asked me. . . ."

* * *

"You had to stand in line over an hour before you got in? Gosh, if I'd only known you were going I could've paved the way for you. I know the manager personally. . . ."

* * *

"You don't mean to tell me that you sold that old oak table of yours for only $5! What a pity! I know someone who's been looking for a table exactly like yours, and she'd have paid anything. . . ."

* * *

"I had a couple of tickets on the 40-yard line, and something came up at the last minute so I couldn't go to the game. If I'd only known you could've used them. . . ."

* * *

"I suppose it's too late, now that you've rented a place, but we'd have been happy to let you use our beach house for a couple of weeks. Oh, naturally we wouldn't have charged you rent. . . ."

Survey Shows:

Equality Before Law An Unattained Goal

HOW DOES THE POOR MAN get effective legal defense? In both federal and state criminal proceedings, representation by counsel is now a recognized constitutional right of all defendants in felony cases. But making such defense available to all is not easy.

It has been said that "while Americans do not have one law for the rich and another for the poor, we are satisfied with a system of one lawyer for the rich and another for the poor."

Monrad Paulsen, a professor in the Columbia University School of Law who teaches criminal law, criminal procedure and family law, surveys the problem in Equal Justice for the Poor Man, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet.

It was only as recently as 1963, he points out, that the Supreme Court ruled that a lawyer must be provided for a defendant in a state criminal case if he requests one.

Unfortunately, according to a recent American Bar Association report he quoted, "most of the 3,100 counties in the United States were failing to provide adequate defense for the indigent." Most of these counties, too, were using an "assigned counsel" system that is generally thought to be unfair to the poor as well as to the lawyers. More effective is the "voluntary defender" system, which is expanding rapidly and has received help from the Ford Foundation.

Another method of providing counsel for the poor in criminal cases is the "public defender," a paid public employe. Though there are a number of advantages, Paulsen concedes that "some critics feel a public defender is fundamentally inconsistent with the adversary system because both the prosecutor and the public defender are provided by the state."

More and more authorities, he reports, have come to favor mixed defender systems, in which control would lie with a board having little governmental connection but for which "tax money would have to be appropriated. . . ."

Recently, legislation was enacted empowering federal judges to appoint lawyers in federal criminal cases for defendants "financially unable" to obtain adequate defense. It provides a schedule of fees for lawyers and for expenses. It is significant that in this act defendants need not necessarily be indigent but simply unable to meet the cost of adequate defense.

EQUAL JUSTICE for the Poor Man is also concerned with civil cases, for today's complex living often requires legal assistance that poor people cannot secure for themselves.

Bar associations, Paulsen says, are increasingly concerned with providing service for indigent clients, as are legal aid offices. He is particularly encouraged by the fact that in recent years tax money has been used for legal aid in some places.

He also describes briefly other kinds of legal services available and new approaches to providing legal services for those who cannot afford them. He offers, too, interesting comparisons with the English system of legal aid.

In spite of significant progress in the last few years, Paulsen believes "we are still far from providing families in the low and middle income brackets with the same access to legal assistance that the wealthy have."

"Equal Justice for the Poor Man" is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016.







MOBILE OFFICE FLEET of 15 units such as the one at left has been acquired by the Air Transport Div. of the Railway Clerks to push organization drives at the nation's airports and to serve members already in the union. Nine of the units ready for delivery are shown lined up in center photo at the Elkhart, Ind., plant of the Travel Equipment Corp., which converted them to Camp Wagons from nine-passenger Dodge cars. Each unit is fully equipped as an office, with desk, filing cabinets and tables at which BRC organizers, such as Salomon Costa, seen in right photo with Mrs. Costa, can talk with present or prospective union members. The BRC has joined in an airport organizing campaign with the Air Line Dispatchers and the Air Line Employes.

Union Buys 15 'Offices On Wheels'

Cincinnati, O.—Fifteen new "offices on wheels" have been delivered to the Railway Clerks to help the brotherhood's Air Transport Division carry on its organization work among airport employes and to serve better those already unionized.

The vehicles are Dodge Camp Wagons, flip-top conversions of the Dodge 9-passenger car turned out by the Travel Equipment Corp., Elkhart, Ind., and equipped with a full office—desk, filing cabinets and adequate space for organizers to talk to prospective members.

"Through the medium of these new units," said BRC Pres. C. L. Dennis, "the Air Transport Division hopes to provide better contract with our airline membership and to increase our capacity to give service to the people we represent."

The Air Transport Division recently joined efforts with the Air Line Dispatchers and the Air Line Employes "to combat and solve mutual problems in the airline industry," Dennis said.

Seek to Bar 'Undesirables'

Dennis, ALDA Pres. Robert Commerce and ALEA Pres. Victor J. Herbert in a joint statement said the three unions also banded together to keep "undesirable" elements from getting a foothold in the industry and to defend themselves against the airlines' mutual aid pact.

Dennis added that acquisition of the new mobile equipment would enable the union to step up its organizing drive on Trans World Airlines. He called for the cooperation of railway, express and steamship membership of the brotherhood to assist in pressing the campaign.

Perlis Urges 'Earnest Study' Of Alcoholism

Boston—Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services has urged industry to recognize that alcoholism is basically a disease.

Speaking at a conference sponsored by the Boston Edison Co., Perlis said it is evident that "the alcoholic cannot be shaken up by a lecture on looseness or dried out by a sermon on sin."

The victim of alcoholism, he said, must be respected as a human being so he can regain his self-respect and his health.

Pointing to some 2 million alcoholics in industry, Perlis said this is a "problem that calls for earnest study by both management and labor." The cost he put at more than $1 billion and the time lost at 13 million manhours a year.

Coast Labor Opens Flood Relief Drive

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO has created a Flood Relief Fund and appealed to its 1,600 local unions and councils and to individuals for donations to help the thousands left homeless by the disaster in Northern California.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts noted that the Red Cross estimates $5 million will be needed to get the flood victims back to their former standard of living. A Red Cross survey showed, he said, that 5,900 families had suffered loss, with 1,025 homes totally destroyed, 1,211 suffering major damage and 2,548 receiving minor damage.

Pitts said the devastation was "far more widespread" than in the Marysville-Yuba City floods of 1955-56, when organized labor raised a relief fund of more than $213,000. The unions now "must seek to top that mark," he added.

Court Permits Withdrawal of Smoot's Suit

A right-wing radio and television commentator won permission from a federal appellate court to drop a libel suit against the Traverse City, Mich., League of Women Voters—but the women may carry the issue to the Supreme Court.

Dan Smoot, who conducts the rightist "Life Line" program, filed a $1 million suit against the league and four of its members last year. He claimed he had been libeled by a newsletter accusing him of using "slanted information, half-truth, innuendos and sometimes worse" in his broadcasts.

But Smoot decided to drop his suit after the league announced it would call a number of nationally-prominent witnesses to testify that his reputation for accuracy was no better than the newsletter had stated.

The league objected to dismissal of the suit and U. S. District Judge Noel P. Fox ordered it to trial, declaring that the women had a right to clear their own reputations and so that critics of Smoot "and others like him" would not be intimidated by the threat of libel suits.

A three-judge appellate court, however, ordered Fox to permit Smoot to drop his suit "with prejudice"—meaning that it could not be refiled—and with payment of court costs.

An attorney for the Traverse City women's group said the League is considering asking the Supreme Court to review the case and overturn the appellate court ruling.

'Christian' Labor in Latin America Seen Using Marxist Techniques

The so-called "Christian labor movement" in Latin America, dominated by the Latin American Confederation of Christian Unions (CLASC), does not reflect the views of the majority of Christian Democratic political parties, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McClellan declared on a nationwide radio broadcast.

"It is hard for me," he asserted, "to accept the fact that the Social Christian labor movement as we know it in Latin America is non-Communist, because many times we see statements which we interpret as being more Marxist than intentionally Marxist statements."

McClellan was heard on Labor News Conference, public service program aired by the AFL-CIO over the Mutual Broadcasting System's facilities. Under questioning by Bruce Van Voorst, of Newsweek magazine's Washington Bureau, and Tad Szulc, State Dept. reporter for the New York Times, he explained why he is dubious about CLASC's non-Communist character:

"CLASC is anti-Alliance for Progress. CLASC is anti-free enterprise. CLASC is anti-Pan Americanism. The majority of Christian Democratic parties in existence today in Latin America are pro-Alliance for Progress, they're pro-Pan Americanism, they're pro-OAS.

"So it seems that there is a divergence of political points of view between the organization which now purports to represent the labor movement and the Christian segment of the population."

The AFL-CIO has always felt, McClellan said, that there was a "similarity of purpose" between the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT), which "we referred to as the democratic trade union movement of the hemisphere," and CLASC.

"However, we appear to be pursuing two different goals," he said. "We [ORIT] are concerned basically with the pursuit of bread-and-butter issues for the Latin American worker through the medium of collective bargaining. We believe, for instance, that there are such things as peaceful revolutions. Peaceful revolutions can be brought about by a militant democratic trade union movement utilizing the collective bargaining procedure.

A Broad Difference

"The Social Christians, for some reason, feel that the revolution has to be violent. They are not interested in bread-and-butter issues as we are. This is where there is a broad difference."

In reply to questions, McClellan said he had never encountered in Latin America "any resentment or bewilderment" among workers over the U. S. labor movement's active advisory role in their affairs.

"Most labor movements that I am in contact with," he said, "would like to see more American trade unions in the field."

He cited the "highly sophisticated" labor movement of Argentina which, he said, "welcomes any technician from the American labor movement because they feel that if any labor movement has a technical contribution to make to the Argentinian labor picture, it's the U. S."

"I think it's unfortunate," he added, "that there aren't more American bilingual trade unionists who can be sent as technical consultants and technical advisors to some of the labor movements in Latin America. We have requests every day from labor movements asking for technical guidance on contracts, on grievances, on strikes. They welcome our help."

Philadelphia Labor Leader Dies at 70

Philadelphia—Pres. Norman Blumberg of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, veteran labor and civic leader, died in Hahnemann Hospital after a short illness. He was 70.

He was secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, president of Painters District Council 21, and had been a vice president of the old AFL Central Labor Union. He also was a member of the Philadelphia Housing Authority and the Advisory Council to the Philadelphia Board of Education, a director of the Citizens' Council on City Planning, served on the Fair Employment Practices Commission and the Consumers' Council of the Chamber of Commerce, and was active in the United Fund and the Allied Jewish Appeal.

Surviving are his widow, the former Kathryn Sonneborn, and two sons, Norman H. and Marvin E. Blumberg.

New NLRB Order Hits Metropolitan Life Delay

The National Labor Relations Board has found the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. guilty of illegal refusal to bargain with the Insurance Workers at its Joliet, Ill., office and has ordered the company to engage in contract negotiations with the union.

It was the 16th such order by the board against insurance firms in the last three years. Metropolitan and other major firms have refused all board orders to bargain in cases where the union has won elections in units smaller than statewide. Instead the firms have appealed to the courts.

The Supreme Court has set Jan. 22 for hearing arguments in a case which, if decided in favor of the NLRB, may break the logjam of delayed bargaining. The dispute involves the Metropolitan office in Woonsocket, R. I., where the NLRB certified the union as bargaining agent, the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the NLRB and the board obtained a high court review.

Four other cases are awaiting Supreme Court action. In each case the companies are appealing Circuit Court decisions upholding the labor board—Metropolitan in Cleveland, O., and New Castle County, Del.; and Western & Southern Life Insurance Co. in McKeesport and Wilkinsburg, Pa.

The union has won 23 elections in Metropolitan offices since the NLRB changed its rule that elections should be held only in statewide units. In each case management, refusing to bargain, has challenged the appropriateness of the smaller units.

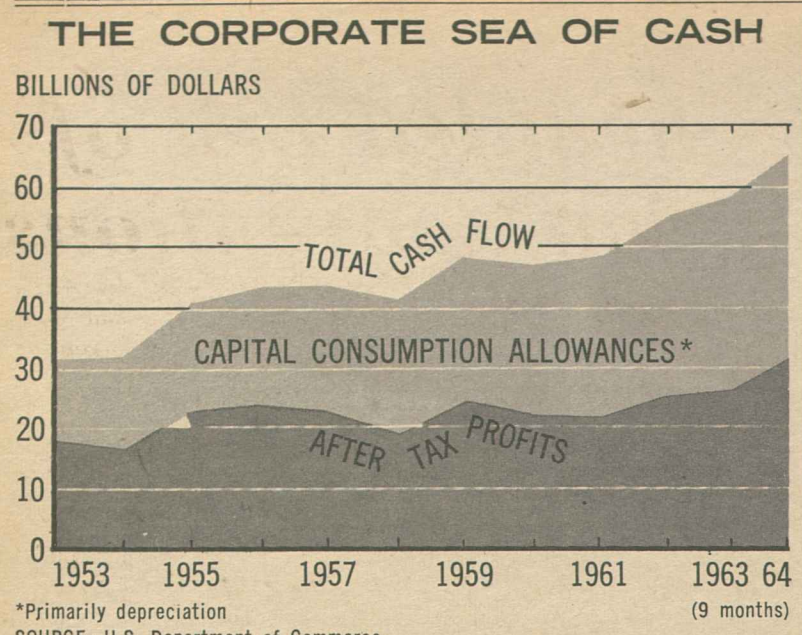
The dispute over unit size goes back to 1944, when the board decided that the smallest appropriate unit for collective bargaining in insurance offices would be statewide. The union protested, and more than 15 years later got the board to change its rule. The new yardstick is the district office.

23 Votes Won, 10 More Sought

At present the IWIU bargains for some 6,000 Metropolitan agents in four states. More than 2,000 additional agents and insurance "consultants" have chosen the union in 23 elections and nearly 10 other elections have been asked by the union.

Despite the long delay in winning contracts, the union is continuing an energetic organizing drive with the aid of AFL-CIO regional offices and the Industrial Union Dept. Pres. George A. Rollins and Sec.-Treas. William A. Gillen said they are confident of ultimate success in the campaign.

A favorable Supreme Court ruling in the Woonsocket case may not end the legal delays, Gillen warned. Metropolitan also is challenging the NLRB's right to include insurance consultants in bargaining units. That issue is not involved in the current case, but may have to await a ruling in other pending cases.



Meany Asks New Steps To Fight Joblessness

New job-creating measures will have to be undertaken in 1965 if the impetus toward reducing employment that followed the income tax cut of 1964 is to be maintained and stepped up, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

"No economy can be called prosperous—regardless of production and profit gains—when 5 percent of its labor force is unemployed, when 20 percent of its families are impoverished, and when public services are being neglected," he said in comment for the Annual Financial Review Section of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Action Vital

"These problems will not be resolved by a wave of a wand. In this era of radical technological and social change, energetic action by private groups and by government is vital if they are to be resolved.

"Without this kind of action, however, the interrelated problems of unemployment, poverty, unmet public services and economic lag will only fester. The AFL-CIO will do all it can in 1965 to keep America on the road toward reducing unemployment and eliminating poverty."

Meany said that the rate of economic expansion in sight for 1965 appears too small "to create enough jobs for new entrants into the labor force and to compensate for further job losses due to the spread of automation."

"As a consequence," he continued, "unless job-creating steps are taken, unemployment by the end of 1965 is likely to be greater than it is at present. Such intolerable rise in unemployment, however, obscures the tragedy which would face several especially disadvantaged groups. For example, the jobless rate for teen-agers, even now, is 13 percent; among Negro youth it is over 22 percent."

'Ample Resources'

America has "ample resources" to prevent a jump in unemployment late in the year, he maintained, "but we must have the will."

"If we now take the steps that are obviously necessary," he said, "we can continue to reduce unemployment to a minimum and keep it there."

To create the needed jobs and to meet the demands of an increasingly urbanized society, Meany called for a public construction program covering schools, hospitals and health facilities, water and sewerage systems, improved mass transit, expanded urban renewal and low-cost housing programs, and greater recreational and cultural facilities.

To increase buying power, he also proposed extended coverage under the wage-hour law with a boost in the minimum wage to $2 an hour; hospital insurance for the elderly under social security, with a rise in benefits for retirees; higher unemployment compensation benefits; a shorter workweek; tax cuts for moderate and low income families; repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act "to strengthen collective bargaining;" double time for overtime; retraining and rehabilitation for the chronically unemployed and rehabilitation of chronically depressed areas, low interest rates and an "ample" money supply, "so necessary to the continued expansion of the economy."

Labor Board Opens New Brooklyn Office

The National Labor Relations Board has named Samuel M. Kaynard as regional director and Harold L. Richman as regional attorney of its new Brooklyn regional office, opening Jan. 18 at 16 Court St. to serve new NLRB Region 29.

The Office will process unfair labor practice and employe representation cases in Queens, Kings, Suffolk, Nassau and Richmond counties. Those counties have been removed from the jurisdiction of the Manhattan office, the NLRB's busiest.

'Job Squeeze' Remains:

Record Earnings Lay Waste Myth of the Profit Squeeze

The myth of the "profit squeeze" has been destroyed by the record-breaking net earnings of the current business expansion but the "employment squeeze" is still a grim reality, according to AFL-CIO economists.

"In fact," they add, "there is a growing fear that excessively rapid increases in profits will have a depressing effect upon the economy, resulting, in time, in further unemployment and ultimately in declining profits."

For the first three quarters of 1964 profits exceeded those in the comparable period of 1963 by a "whopping 21 percent, reaching an all-time high of $32 billion for the third quarter," the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research points out in an article, The Profits Glut of Big Business, prepared as an Economic Trends & Outlook feature for the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Profits usually reach a peak four to six quarters after the start of a general economic upturn, the article notes, but they were still moving upward in the third quarter of last year, "14 quarters after the current expansion began."

Corporations—or at least some of them—are so laden with cash that even after boosting dividends to record highs, retiring stock and bonds, sinking huge sums in new plants and equipment, and buying other companies, they have been forced to turn to foreign markets for investment opportunities, the study in the January issue of the Federationist says.

Comparison 'Misleading'

And the profit figures would be even greater, the article declares, if the ground rules for determining them were unchanged from a few years back—particularly those governing depreciation allowances, which have been so eased that economists sometimes find comparisons between past and current performances "misleading."

To account for this "amazing" performance, the Federationist cites the rapid increase in sales in the past three years and the resultant cutting of production costs, then adds:

"Also, with employe compensation (including wages, salaries and fringes) lagging behind output per manhour in manufacturing, even after three years of expansion, unit labor costs have declined. In 1964 they were about 1 percent lower than the previous year and almost 4 percent lower than they had been in 1958."

Other factors listed include methods of inventory control, additional cost-cutting techniques made possible by automation, higher prices, the personal income tax cut and shifts in government policies.

"The evidence indicates overwhelmingly that a continuation of the imbalanced growth in profits is neither necessary nor desirable," the study maintains.

"Higher and higher profits achieved through higher prices or special government favor are not what America needs today.

Continuing Problem

"Moreover, with the completion of investment projects currently under way and the continuation of rapid growth in both productivity and the labor force, the idle resources of today are not likely to disappear easily or quickly. Instead, excess capacity is likely to be a continuing problem, making totally unnecessary a speed-up or even continuation of the rate at which cash is pouring into corporate treasuries."

There is a "very real possibility," the AFL-CIO economists say, that sales and production will grow enough in 1965 to keep unemployment from "rising even above the excessively high rate" of 1964.

"Clearly, to utilize our resources fully and realize our potential for further growth," they warn, "we need a great new increase in spending—an increase that we are not likely to get if a disproportionate share of income continues to go to those who save and invest—or merely save."

To assure the economy's "vigorous growth" in the future, the AFL-CIO urges "programs and policies designed to meet the great social priorities" and provide mass markets. Both social justice and economic progress, it asserts, "require massive government expenditures which will put idle men and idle machines to work.

Also urged are higher Social Security and unemployment compensation benefits and more generous welfare payments.

"Both social justice and healthy economic growth also require that consumers and workers share much more fully than they have in the fruits of technological progress," the article claims.

"There is no justification for only a 17 percent increase in the purchasing power of the hourly earnings of all employes between 1956 and 1963 when output per manhour in the private economy rose by more than 24 percent.

"There is no justification for the top 5 percent of all families receiving a larger share of family personal income than the lowest 40 to 45 percent. . . .

"There is also no justification for boosting or even maintaining prices. . . . Record profits based on rising prices, lagging wages and special tax concessions are not the kind of profits which produce and sustain full employment."

Johnson Urges Massive U. S. School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

son told Congressmen, is a matter of the "utmost urgency."

In a third part of his package he recommended $260 million for colleges and college students, stressing particularly aid to college libraries, to small colleges and to the children of "lower and middle income families." He proposed both federal scholarships and financial aid of other kinds to encourage higher education among well-qualified children of poorer families.

Bills embodying the Johnson program were introduced by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) and Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.). Morse said his Senate Education subcommittee would open hearings later this month.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged that federal school aid be launched on a major scale and that "special attention" be given to developing "the fullest potential of every child, particularly the children of low-income families" and others previously educationally deprived.

Praising Congress for the education measures passed in recent years, Johnson asked it to join him in extending the federal commitment further.

"I propose that we declare a national goal of full educational opportunity," he said in his special message on the schools. "Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has ability to take."

The cost of neglecting this goal "runs high"—for the child and for the nation, he warned.

"One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school if the present rate continues," he said. "Almost a million young people will continue to quit school each year if our schools fail to stimulate their desire to learn."

High Penalty

The penalty paid by these dropouts is high, he said, in terms of poverty and employability. Joblessness among young people with an eight-grade education or less "is four times the national average," and although jobs for high school graduates rose by 40 percent across the last decade, "jobs for those with less schooling decreased by nearly 10 percent," he said.

The nation "also pays a price," the President said. It costs an average of $450 a year to keep a child in a public grade school or high school, he pointed out, but "it costs $2,500 a year for a family on relief, $3,500 for a criminal in state prison."

Under the Johnson proposals, direct federal grants for teacher salaries, additional teachers and school construction would go to public school districts only. But improved services, such as better school libraries and special courses taught by exceptionally well-trained teachers, would be available to pupils of private as well as public schools.

So would the services provided in a supplemental way. These would include improved instructional materials, pace-setting community education centers offering a broader range of special courses, and regional education "laboratories" for research and teacher-training.

The President's decision to concentrate his recommended school-aid program on assistance to the 5 million children of the nation's poorest families was explained to Congress.

"Poverty has many roots but the tap root is ignorance," with two-thirds of our lowest-income families headed by fathers with eight years or less of schooling, he said in his message. "Nearly half the youths rejected by Selective Service for educational deficiency have fathers who are unemployed or working in unskilled and low-income jobs."

"The burden on the nation's schools is not evenly distributed," he told Congress. "Low-income families are heavily concentrated in particular urban neighborhoods or rural areas. . . . The five states with the lowest incomes spend only an average of $276 per pupil, less than half the average of the five highest-income states.

"This is a national problem. Federal action is needed."

Under the program, school districts could obtain federal aid if 100 pupils or 3 percent of the total student body—whichever is smaller—come from families with $2,000 or less in income.

A state education agency would be required to submit a plan under which use of the funds would conform to the federal standards set forth. These conditions being met, the federal grant would be 50 percent of the state's per pupil expenditure for instructional purposes. On the basis of the national average of $450 per pupil per year, the federal grant would average $250 per pupil. Both the state and the school district would be required to give solid assurances that local financial school support would not be reduced.

The college aid program the President recommended included:

- Grants of scholarships, averaging $500 a year, to 140,000 students of promise from the poorest families.
- Expansion of the existing college "work-study" program under which the federal government pays most of the wages earned by students in useful projects.
- Payment by the federal government of half the interest charged students on private loans they arrange for college education.
- Federal aid to "smaller and less developed" colleges to strengthen their curricula and staffs.
- Federal grants for college library purchase of books and research materials.
- Grants to support university extension services with particular concentration on the problems of urban communities.
- Grants for the training of college librarians and of teachers specializing in the teaching of handicapped students.

Preferential Admissions Proposed:

President's Immigration Plan Would End Nationality Quotas

The new Congress has been asked by Pres. Johnson to kill the "national origins quotas" base of U. S. immigration laws and substitute a system of preferential admissions stressing useful skills and family relations of applicants with present U. S. citizens.

Pointing out that four Presidents before him had urged modification or repeal of the "national origins" principle, Johnson invoked the country's historic dedication to "liberty and equality" and said bluntly that the existing "quota" system restricting immigration and giving preference to certain nationalities is "incompatible" with this tradition.

'Incalculable Harm' Done

It does us "incalculable harm," he told Congress. It implies that "men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others."

"We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way," the President continued. The continued existence of the national origins procedure impedes our relations with a number of countries and the success of our foreign policy, he said.

He cited other "grave defects" in the quota system. It forces thousands of citizens to be "needlessly separated" from parents or other close relatives and "arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills," he emphasized.

Asking Congress for "elimination" of the national origin immigration concept, Johnson said "no move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged—and judged exclusively—on his worth as a human being."

An Administration draft bill for revision of the law was promptly introduced in the House by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y) of the Judiciary Committee. Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) said he would file the bill when the Senate resumed sessions after a brief recess.

Both House and Senate Judiciary subcommittees held hearings on proposed changes in the law last year on the basis of recommendations from Johnson and the late Pres. John F. Kennedy. Johnson's present recommendations follow closely the proposals of his predecessor.

The AFL-CIO at its 1963 convention endorsed earlier bills sponsored by Hart and Celler embodying the principles contained in Johnson's 1965 Administration measure.

The national origins quota system was written into the nation's immigration laws in 1924 in the aftermath of World War I and had the effect of giving priority to immigration applicants from Great Britain, Western Europe and the Scandinavian countries over applicants from southern and eastern Europe and from Asian countries.

Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy asked major changes in the law but found little responsiveness in Congress. A small-scale revision approved by Congress in 1952 (the McCarran-Walter Act) was vetoed by Truman because it perpetuated the national origins quota system, but it was passed over the veto.

Five-Year Phase-Out

The Administration's 1965 proposal would eliminate the national origins quota system over a five-year period, giving first preference in U. S. admission visas to applicants with "skills or attainments especially advantageous to our society."

Second preference would be given to applicants having "a close family relationship" with U. S. citizens or permanent residents.

Special consideration would be given to parents of U. S. citizens and to refugees in other countries "fleeing from catastrophe or [political] oppression."

The total number of immigrants received each year would remain approximately that now permitted under the McCarran-Walter Act, the President told Congress, and safeguards against the admission of "undesirables" would be maintained. All racial and nationality discriminations, such as those affecting citizens of Pacific and Caribbean areas, would be wiped out.

Textile Bargaining Goal Set for Northern Mills

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America will propose a 15 percent wage boost, a pension plan and improved health and welfare benefits for 40,000 workers in northern cotton and rayon plants this year.

The action was recommended by 200 TWUA delegates at a conference here which noted that the industry is enjoying another "banner" year and that straight-time wages averaging $1.73 an hour in northern plants lag 70 cents an hour behind the national manufacturing average of $2.43.

Existing agreements provide for an Apr. 15 reopening after 60 days' notice. TWUA local unions will begin serving such notices shortly, said union Pres. William Pollock.

Conference delegates noted that northern cotton-rayon workers have received only one pay increase since 1962, a period in which southern competitors have granted their workers two raises. The conference scored employers for refusing to match the raises and urged union negotiators to "make up this lost ground" at the bargaining table.

Pensions are a major objective, Pollock said, because norther firms make no provision to supplement social security benefits after retirement, as many other managements do. Other sectors of the industry, such as Burlington Industries, Cannon Mills and J. P. Stevens & Co., are moving in that direction, he declared.

Health Insurance a Must

Pollock said improved medical and hospital insurance also is a "must" in light of rising health-care costs and the inadequacy of present protection in northern plants.

Citing the $400 million a year "bonanza" the industry is enjoying under one-price cotton legislation, the TWUA head criticized employers for refusing to share the benefits with workers through wage increases and with consumers through price reductions.

The union supported the legislation in the belief that its benefits would be shared but instead employers are "turning one-price cotton into a one-way street for profits," he declared.

The conference elected a 14-member wage policy committee including Pollock, Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and Victor Canzano, the union's cotton-rayon director, to advise and assist local union negotiators. Other members are TWUA regional and area officials.

More Negroes Getting Better-Paying U.S. Jobs

Employment of Negroes at middle and upper grade levels of the federal civil service has jumped sharply for the third successive year, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity reported to Pres. Johnson on the basis of the annual minority census, taken in June.

The gains were registered despite an overall drop in minority employment that reflected a general cutback in the number of federal jobs.

The report showed that Negroes gained 1,806 jobs over the year, or a 6.8 percent rise, in grades GS-5 through GS-8, while over-all employment in these grades dropped by 1.9 percent. The salaries range from $5,000 a year to $8,610.

In Grades GS-9 through GS-11, with salaries ranging from $7,200 to $11,305, the increase in Negro jobholders was 1,109 or 15.8 percent, compared to an over-all rise of 6.3 percent in these grades.

In Grades GS-12 through GS-18 an additional 382 Negroes were employed, an increase of 19.5 percent compared with a rise of 7.5 percent in the total jobs in these grades. Salary levels range from $10,250 to $24,500. Over the past three years, Negro jobholders in these grades have increased 1,300, or 125.4 percent, the report showed.

In the postal service, Negro employment in Grade PFS-12 through Grade PFS-20 rose by 29, or 263.6 percent, over the three-year period despite a drop of 72 in total jobs. Salaries run from $9,570 to $24,445 a year.

Throughout the world, Negroes held 299,430 U.S. civil service jobs or 13 percent of the total, the committee reported. This was a reduction of 2,566 jobs during the year —principally in lower-paid blue-collar and classified service employment — while total civilian workers declined 29,949 to 2,270,468.

The President's Committee also announced that it has delegated to the chairman of the Civil Service Committee the authority to administer some aspects of the processing of complaints alleging discrimination in federal employment. The change will expedite investigation and processing of complaints, but final action was retained by the executive vice chairman.

Chairman of the CSC is John W. Macy, Jr., who also is a member of the President's Committee.

For 1965:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1965 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	Organization	Place
Feb. 18-19	Hosiery Workers (Special)	Philadelphia, Pa.
Apr. 5-7	Coopers	Cincinnati, O.
Apr. 5-8	Louisiana	Baton Rouge
Apr. 12	Aluminum Workers	New Orleans, La.
Apr. 26-30	Metal Polishers	Cincinnati, O.
May 4	Arizona	Tucson
May 10	Jewelry Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 10-15	Printers, Die Stampers	Washington, D. C.
May 10-16	Glass Bottle Blowers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
May 11-13	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia
May 12-15	Utility Workers	New York, N. Y.
May 12-21	Ladies' Garment Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
	Georgia	Augusta
May 23	Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 26	Grain Millers	San Francisco, Calif.
June 6-10	Insurance Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 7	Flint Glass Workers	Atlantic City, N. J.
June 7-11	Office Employes	San Francisco, Calif.
June 14-16	Idaho	Kellogg
June 14-18	Leather Workers	New York, N. Y.
June 15-18	Musicians	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 17	Montana	Butte
June 21	Boot & Shoe Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 21-25	Communications Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June (No date)	Actors & Artistes	New York, N. Y.
June (No date)	Hatters	(Not Set)
July 12	Operative Potters	Vancouver, B. C.
July 12-16	Newspaper Guild	Detroit, Mich.
July 20	Stove, Furnace Workers	Baltimore, Md.
July (No date)	Window Glass Cutters	Columbus, O.
Aug. 9-11	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 9-12	Washington	Spokane
Aug. 14-20	Typographical Union	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 16-21	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 23-27	Lithographers & Photoengravers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 23-27	Teachers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 7	Stereotypers	Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 13	Pulp, Sulphite	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 13-17	Transit Union	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 17-19	Vermont	Barre
Sept. 20	Bill Posters	Cleveland, O.
Sept. 20-24	Oregon	Seaside
Sept. 27-29	Nebraska	Lincoln
Sept. 27-30	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. (No date)	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. (No date)	Nevada	Reno
Sept. (No date)	Iowa	(Not Set)
Oct. 4-8	Brewery Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 4-8	Woodworkers	Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 4-8	Illinois	Springfield
Oct. 5-8	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 12-14	Air Line Dispatchers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 21-23	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. (No date)	Transport Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. (No date)	New Hampshire	Manchester
Oct. or Nov. (No date)	Florida	Miami
Nov. 9-11	Flight Engineers	(Not Set)
Nov. (No date)	Horse Shoers	St. Louis, Mo.

Ruttenberg Appointed To Manpower Post

Stanley Ruttenberg, formerly AFL-CIO director of research, has been appointed administrator of the Manpower Administration in the Labor Dept., Pres. Johnson announced.

He succeeds John C. Donovan, who resigned to become professor of government at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Ruttenberg, who is widely known in labor circles, left his AFL-CIO post in November 1962 to become special assistant to Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. He had held the research directorship since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

He had served the former CIO in various capacities from 1937 until 1948, when he became director of its research activities.

Born in St. Paul, Minn., in 1917, Ruttenberg also has served as a consultant to secretaries of labor and was in several U. S. delegations to Intl. Labor Organization conferences.

He was a member of the executive committee of the National Commission for UNESCO from 1948 to 1953 and vice chairman of the commission in 1952-53. He acted as a public advisor in the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) negotiations in 1956, and in 1950 was a public member of the State Dept.'s Foreign Service Selection Board.

The new manpower chief in addition has been a director of Resources for the Future, Inc.; a member of the labor committee of the National Planning Association and a labor member of the Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee.

Terms It 'Minimum':

LBJ Submits Lowest Foreign Aid Request

A foreign aid program slightly reduced from last year's, with a dip downward in economic assistance and a push upward in military assistance, was proposed to Congress by Pres. Johnson.

The request for new authorizations, the President said, "is the smallest in the history of the foreign aid program" and is a "minimum request," the "lowest aid budget consistent with national interest."

Johnson attributed to various factors the government's capacity to hold down its budget proposals:

- There has been increasing efficiency in the administration of the aid program.
- There is a widening pattern of international cooperation in the foreign field. Other nations have increased their contributions to the World Bank, the Intl. Development Agency and the Inter-American Bank, Johnson pointed out, and 85 percent of U.S. development loans in Asia and Africa can now be committed under international arrangements.
- The foreign aid program has achieved specific successes. The Republic of China has vastly increased industrial output, increased savings, agricultural production and exports, and no longer needs U.S. aid. Annual U.S. expenditures for military aid to all countries is $1 billion below the 1960-61 figures.

The AFL-CIO in an Executive Council statement last November pointed out that U.S. labor has given "wholehearted support" to the foreign aid program across the years.

While welcoming private American investment in developing countries as "desirable," the council emphasized that this can be "only a supplement, not a substitute, for government help." It also urged that while making sure that U.S. aid funds are spent efficiently, we should "fully respect the right of aided nations to determine their own forms of economic control and ownership."

The President, who submitted a "bare-bones" aid budget last year and successfully obtained from Congress almost all the money he proposed, repeated certain recommendations not adopted and added others to meet new circumstances.

He again urged enactment of a tax credit to encourage U. S. business firms to invest in funds in countries with under-developed economies. He also asked expanded authority to support such investments with government guarantees.

He urged that the less-developed countries adopt policies of their own to encourage foreign investments.

He said he would request special standby authority to support a widened U.S. operation "for use if necessary in Viet Nam only."

Johnson declared that although his budget request was again trimmed down it was of vital importance to the nation. "We cannot afford to do less," he told Congress, in view of the fact that the Soviet Union and Red China "have tripled their promises of aid in the past year."

The President paid tribute to the "achievements" of the Alliance for Progress in Latin America, to which some have been "bilnded," he said, by original "impatient expectations."

Many Lives Touched

The lives of nearly half the 200 million people of Latin America have been touched by the alliance program, he said, by the building of houses, the training of teachers, the development of new banks and savings and loan associations, the support of education and technical assistance.

"The governments and people of Latin America are accepting increasing responsibility for their own development," the President declared. "The failure of Castroism is becoming clearer each day. . . . More and more [Latin American] countries are moving toward economic viability and self-sustaining growth."



NEW MOBILE FIELD UNIT has been put into service by the Mutual Aid Division of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO. Equipped with a loud speaker and facilities for serving hot coffee, it will be used to help out on picket lines, as a field headquarters for handbilling, and in any other activities approved by the division. Leaders of the local labor movement are shown above with the unit.

Congress, GOP Shakeups Continue In Wake of Democratic Landslide

(Continued from Page 1)

openly supported Barry Goldwater, the Republican presidential nominee, announced that he would remain a member of the "Mississippi Democratic Party."

- The profound upheaval within the Republican Party arising from Goldwater's overwhelming defeat finally blew the former Arizona senator's handpicked GOP National Committee chairman, Dean Burch, out of his job. Burch announced he would quit.

At Goldwater's request and with the concurrence of Burch and Goldwater's vice presidential running mate, former Rep. William E. Miller, the veteran Ohio Republican state chairman, Ray E. Bliss, consented to seek election as national chairman.

- Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), fresh from his election as House GOP floor leader, suffered a surprising setback in his first effort to make further changes in the hierarchy. The party's House caucus rejected his candidate for whip, Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (N. J.), and re-elected Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.) by a 70-59 secret-ballot vote.

Ford, 51 years old, had ousted the 64-year-old Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) as floor leader largely on the campaign argument that the GOP needed a more vigorous and younger "image." But Frelinghuysen, just approaching 49, fell before Arends, 69, as age won the second round.

- Republican congressional leaders announced they would seek formation of a new party "coordinating committee" designed "to continuously examine party policy and operations."

Unveiled at the first joint press conference of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Ford, the party's floor leaders, the "coordinating committee" would consist of 11 GOP House and Senate spokesmen, five representatives of the newly-formed Republican Governors Association, and "the five living Republican nominees for President," it was announced.

Some observers thought, offhand, that the proposed "coordinating committee" dominated by congressional leaders might be intended to block further demands for the kind of GOP reorganizing group urged last month by Republican governors.

The GOP governors, announcing they would set up their permanent Republican Governors Association, said they would seek to raise campaign funds independently and also asked for discussion with congressional leaders and national committee spokesmen to set up a "national Republican Leadership Conference" that would meet, in effect, as a "little party national convention" to "undertake a major strengthening of our national party structure."

- Senate Republicans got senior members to agree that hereafter no GOP senator will be named to more than one blue-ribbon legislative committee until all have at least one such assignment. Seniors who now hold two blue-ribbon assignments, however, will be allowed to keep them.

1-16-65

Burch to Quit, Bliss In As New GOP Chairman

The Republican National Committee's special meeting in Chicago Jan. 22-23, called immediately after the party's disastrous election defeat last November, has a new top-priority order of business: the election of Ray E. Bliss, veteran Ohio GOP leader, as national committee chairman.

The selection of Bliss became assured when Dean Burch, placed in the chairmanship last July as a personal choice of Barry Goldwater, agreed to resign and Goldwater himself asked Bliss to take on the national committee post as a "unifying" influence.

Takes Effect Apr. 1

Burch's resignation will be effective Apr. 1, at which time Bliss will take over the party reins.

Goldwater and Burch, consulting only 10 days before the special GOP meeting, acknowledged at last that Burch could hope for only a slender majority vote of confidence from the committee, which would be short of a "clear working mandate" and leave him with "impaired effectiveness."

The decision was announced at a Phoenix, Ariz., conference in which Goldwater and Burch were joined by Bliss and former Rep. William E. Miller, Goldwater's vice presidential running-mate. Bliss had specified that he would not consider the chairmanship, even if it were otherwise offered, except at Goldwater's request. He considered the beaten candidate's support "essential for any chairman and the success of the [Republican] party," he said.

Goldwater met his terms.

There were signs that the former Arizona senator acted only after becoming aware of widening disenchantment with Burch and the steady development of both open and undeclared support for Bliss among GOP leaders that was taking on the proportions of a national consensus.

A respected and experienced political organizer, Bliss has served as Ohio Republican state chairman for many years and is considered to have kept himself free of ideological labels and political extremism of all varieties.

He is the architect of a Republican "big cities" strategy—repudiated in practice by Goldwater during the pre-convention period and the campaign—that the GOP can win major state and national elections only by sharply cutting down normal Democratic pluralities in urban areas.

His insistence on a specific Goldwater endorsement was presumably based on a desire to hold the loyalty of the relatively small but extremely devoted Goldwater hard-core party wing. This group is credited with hard work at the precinct level that produced Goldwater's decisive California primary victory last June and it poured millions of dollars in small contributions into Goldwater campaign funds.

Community Unit Set Up By AIFLD

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has established a Community Development Dept. to work, in Latin America, in the same areas AFL-CIO Community Services function in the U. S.

The department, which became operative on Jan. 1, will undertake to develop projects particularly in the fields of youth activities, counseling, clinics and child care. In addition it will furnish the services essential to organizing community development activities in connection with the housing program of the AIFLD's Social Projects Dept.

The institute's Education Dept. will provide training in community development and community service techniques.

AIFLD Exec. Dir. Serafino Romualdi announced that the department will be directed by Peter Kimm, who since March 1963 has been regional director on the west coast of Latin America for the AIFLD Social Projects Dept.

Kimm has helped unions in Mexico, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador and Central America to develop social programs.

State Labor Leaders On Manpower Panels

Regional manpower advisory committees, charged with pinpointing manpower problems in specific geographic areas and with spurring the residents to take an interest in them, have been named for the North Central and Southwestern sections by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze.

Labor appointees in the North Central region, which will have headquarters in Chicago, are Presidents August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO and Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO. Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO and Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO were named to the Southwestern committee, which will operate out of Dallas, Tex.

Kehrer Joins Rights Staff Of AFL-CIO

E. T. Kehrer, for the past 11 years southern director for the Ladies' Garment Workers, has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the new post of southern director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Kehrer will work out of Atlanta, Ga. He will guide and advise local and state central bodies in their implementation of the AFL-CIO civil rights program, seek effective voluntary compliance with the Civil Rights Act among AFL-CIO affiliates and develop educational programs and materials for organized labor's participation in the civil rights struggle.

Kehrer, who was graduated from Olivet (Mich.) College and received a master's degree in economics from Yale University, is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

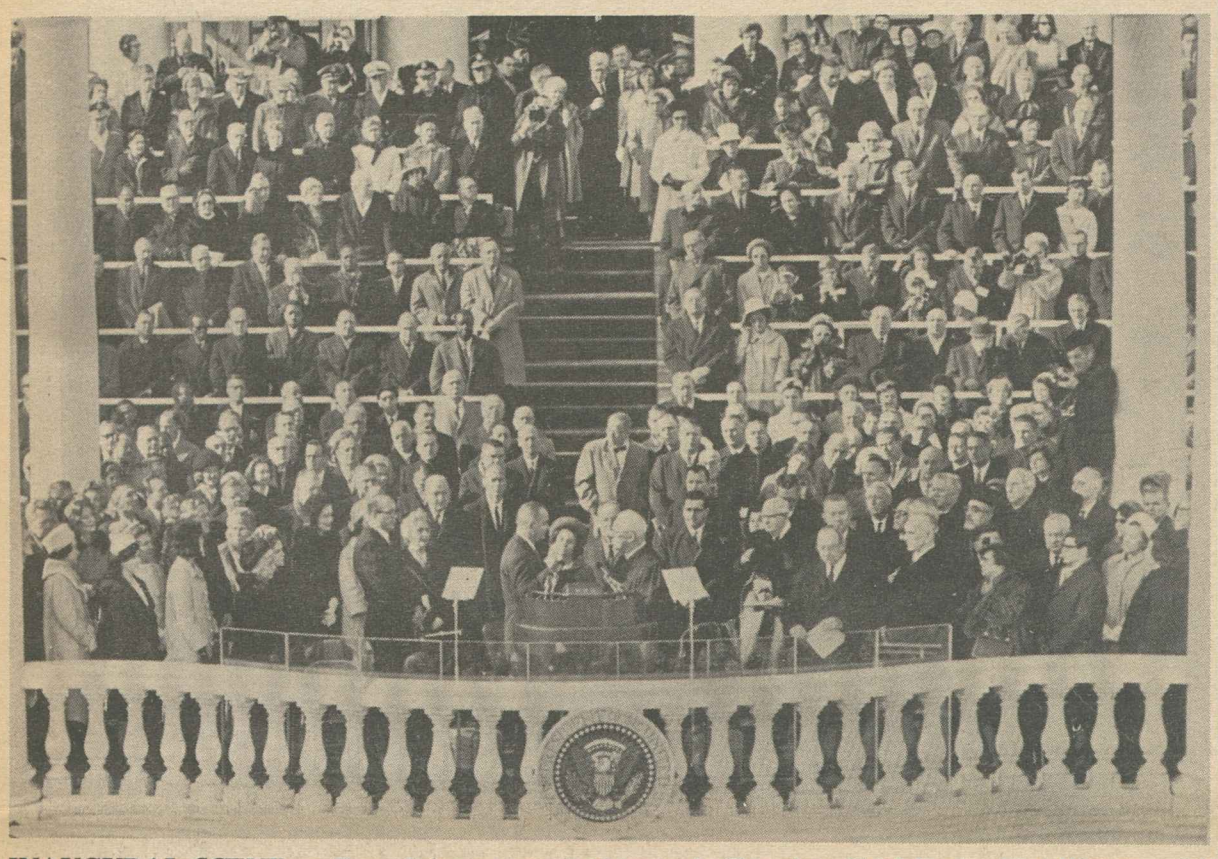
He has been assistant director of the ILGWU Training Institute and field representative of the former AFL Workers Education Bureau. He is a board member of the Southern Regional Council, Workers Defense League and American Civil Liberties Union, and has been active in the Teachers, Auto Workers and Ship's Clerks Federation.

LBJ Calls for 'Greatness' To End Poverty, Injustice

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, January 23, 1965 — No. 4

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.



INAUGURAL SCENE as Pres. Johnson repeated oath of office after Chief Justice Earl Warren, with Mrs. Johnson between them. Johnson daughters are second and third from left.

Cites New Chance To Achieve Goals

By Willard Shelton

Lyndon B. Johnson, sworn in for a full term as 36th President of the United States on Jan. 20, called on the people to "seek greatness" in a time of "rapid and fantastic change" giving our people a new chance to conquer the ancient enemies of poverty and injustice.

"Is our world gone? We say farewell," the President said in his inaugural address from the East steps of the Capitol, where his predecessors took the oath of office before him.

"Is a new world coming? We welcome it—and we will bend it to the hopes of man."

Bareheaded and coatless in the pale January sunshine, Johnson made his speech before tens of thousands on the Capitol grounds an invocation of the American principles of justice, liberty and devotion to the common goals.

"For more than 30 years" in public life, he said, he had believed that the "injustice" of poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy was "the enemy," and for 30 years, he declared, "with the resources I have had I have fought against it."

"Change has given us new weapons. Before this generation of Americans is finished, this enemy will not only retreat—it will be conquered," he pledged.

The President spoke slowly and solemnly after taking the oath of office, for the second time in less than 14 months, to "faithfully execute" his duties and to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Humphrey Inducted

Moments before, the nation got a new Vice President when former Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey of Minnesota took the oath of his office from House Speaker John W. McCormack.

The President was sworn in by Chief Justice Earl Warren, repeating the 35 words of the simple oath prescribed in the Constitution as he had repeated them 14 months earlier before U. S. District Judge Sarah Hughes in the passenger cabin of the presidential plane that had borne the late Pres. John F. Kennedy to Texas—and bore back both the new Chief Executive and the body of his assassinated predecessor.

The new President spoke again, in an interpolated sentence to his prepared address, the words he first said on his arrival back

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL-CIO Speeds Job Bias Fight

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates are moving against race discrimination on the job and in the community without waiting for formal complaints to be filed or for the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act to take effect.

Dir. Donald Slaiman said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights considers formal complaints only the visible part of the iceberg of discriminatory practices. Acting on complaints, he said, represents only a small fraction of the federation's anti-discrimination program.

The program is based on the conviction that civil rights must be assured "not only because it is the law, but because it is good union policy," Slaiman said on a network radio interview.

He reported that more than 60 international unions have assigned staff members to work with the Dept. of Civil Rights on community programs and to press non-discrimination programs within the union and at the collective bargaining table.

50-1 Ratio

The department estimates that formal complaints represent only about one in 50 cases of race discrimination, Slaiman said in response to questions by reporters from the New York Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO's public affairs radio program.

The AFL-CIO is developing programs aimed at erasing mis-

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Governor Asks Speedy Action:

Indiana Senate Votes 38 to 12 To Repeal 'Right-to-Work' Act

By David L. Perlman

Indianapolis—A bill to repeal Indiana's "right-to-work" law passed the Senate and headed toward a vote in the House as the first Democratic legislature in 28 years moved speedily to carry out a campaign pledge.

The Senate voted 38-12 to repeal the eight-year-old law prohibiting union shop agreements. The 35 Senate Democrats were joined by three of the 15 Republicans on the vote. The repeal bill had been unanimously approved by the Senate Labor Committee at a special meeting held on the first day of the session.

Indiana's new governor, Roger D. Branigin (D), gave the repeal drive top priority in his legislative address two days before the Senate vote. Democratic leaders had already assigned the repeal bill the coveted designation of Senate Bill No. 1.

Branigin urged the legislature to begin its session "by correcting the errors of the past."

He termed the "right-to-work" law a "sham," and added:

"It has accomplished no purpose which is worth the rancor and controversy it has stirred among our citizens. I urge its immediate repeal."

Two union members co-sponsored the Senate repealer: Donald R. Yeagley, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee and a member of the Auto Workers at the Bendix Aviation Corp. plant at South Bend, and William Christy of Hammond, a Steelworker employed at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

The Senate-passed bill moved to the House Labor Committee whose chairman, William Babincsak, is a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and co-sponsor of the measure in the House. Democrats hold a commanding 78-22 majority in the House.

Effective on Signing

The Senate put an "emergency clause" on the repeal bill, which would make it effective as soon as it is signed by the governor. Ordinarily bills do not take effect until they are formally promulgated several months after the legislature adjourns.

Indiana is the only northern industrial state which has banned the union shop. The "work" law was rammed through a Republican-controlled legislature in 1957 and the then governor, Harold

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Appalachia Program Pressed As Urgent

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to "act promptly" on the proposed Appalachian regional development program "as part of the overall national attack on poverty."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a statement to the Senate Public Works Committee that the legislation "is a challenging and imaginative approach" to the "pressing" needs of a "too long neglected region."

He said similar regional programs should be drawn up for other areas facing comparable problems.

The Appalachia bill passed the Senate last year, but failed to reach a vote in the House before Congress adjourned. It is one of the Administration's high priority measures for the 89th Congress.

It would provide more than $1 billion in federal funds for the 10-state region, with the biggest portion of the funds going into construction of highways and local access roads.

Biemiller cited the "sharp decline" of the region's basic industries, coal and timber, added to the isolation of many communities, problems of absentee ownership and inadequate schooling.

He urged that the Administra-

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Jobs in 1964 Register Increase of 1.5 Million

By Robert B. Cooney

The year 1964 recorded the largest annual job gain since 1959 and may have broken a 10-year uptrend in unemployment, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Total employment averaged a gain of more than 1.5 million higher than 1963—outrunning "an unusually large expansion" in the labor force—while unemployment fell by 300,000 to 3.9 million, its lowest annual level in 5 years, the report said.

The job story for 1964 came with the Labor Dept.'s detailed employment report for December. This showed a "strong advance" in non-farm jobs, up by 400,000 over November or twice the expected seasonal rise, to a record 59.8 million.

The December report also showed sharp gains for factory workers. The workweek jumped by 0.4 hour or 24 minutes to 41.3 hours, with average overtime rising to 3.5 hours. This, with a 2-cent rise in earnings to $2.58 an hour, boosted December weekly earnings by $2 to an all-time high of $106.55.

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UNION COMMISSARY in Portland, Me., helps Beals Furniture Co. workers continue their own personal "war on poverty" in strike that started Aug. 20. Far right in picture are Pres. Charles Irvin of Furniture Workers Local 174, and Joe Watts of commissary committee. Maine AFL-CIO has rallied state's unions to support strikers in fight for union wage and first contract.

Features Training Plan:

New Pact Settles Walkout at Scripto

Atlanta, Ga.—An in-service training program offering improved advancement opportunities for 750 unskilled workers at Scripto, Inc., is the major feature of a contract won by Chemical Workers Local 754 after a six-week strike.

The agreement was the first ever signed for production and maintenance workers by the nation's leading manufacturer of pens, pencils and lighters. Key factors in the victory, the union said, were the courage of the strikers, largely Negroes, and the cooperation of labor and civil rights groups led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., recent winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

The strikers went back to their jobs with a three-year pact assuring a training program, co-sponsored by union and management with the aid of the U.S. Labor Dept., and these additional gains:

- An immediate wage increase of 4 cents an hour for the local plant's 900 hourly workers, and additional 4-cent hikes in 1966 and 1967.
- Five paid holidays; a dues checkoff, and a 21-cent hourly premium for workers on the 6.5-hour afternoon shift.

Parties to the contract agreed that no one will lose his job because of the settlement. Increased production schedules will assure work for all, said company Pres. Carl N. Singer, who had joined ICWU Vice Pres. J. Harley Thomas in an announcement of the strike's end.

The wage increase was 1 cent under the 13-cent hike sought by the union. The agreement on training was in line with the chief objective of the workers, a means of upgrading their skills and providing work opportunities at higher-paid jobs.

The workers struck the day after Thanksgiving following months of fruitless bargaining. Management had offered a 4-cent increase to 117 skilled workers, mostly white, but only 2 cents to the unskilled employes.

The walkout drew the full support of Dr. King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference. While in Oslo for the Nobel Prize presentation he called for a boycott of Scripto products and urged support of the strike as "the most important thing we can do . . . in the freedom struggle."

Shortly before Christmas, Dr. King joined ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell and Sec. Charles Levinson of the Intl. Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, on the picket line.

When the chances for settlement improved the boycott was called off. Meanwhile Atlanta area labor and the Atlanta Ministers' Association continued to champion the strikers and their cause.

The ICWU won an NLRB election in September 1963. Management fought to set aside the vote, and the union had to wait until July 1964 for the right to start bargaining.

Rail Union Chiefs Back Government Ownership

The Railway Labor Executives' Association voted, after a week of discussions in Washington, D. C., to support government ownership and control of the U.S. railroad industry.

The action, reversing a policy that the RLEA has followed since 1920, was announced by Chairman G. E. Leighty, who said that leaders of standard railway labor organizations who attended the meetings represent more than 70 percent of U.S. rail workers.

Railroad problems have grown so critical, said Leighty, that chief executives of unions represented at the meeting voted unanimously for government ownership and operation of rail carriers. The RLEA will "finalize" the action at a Feb. 22 meeting in Miami Beach and probably will propose specific takeover legislation at that time, he said.

Meanwhile a five-union negotiating committee that Leighty heads, balked by management in efforts to win a job stabilization agreement recommended by a presidential emergency board, is preparing to set a walkout date for the unions involved—the Railway Clerks, Railroad Telegraphers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Signalmen, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes on dining cars.

Another contract movement affects 60,000 rail Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Barred from striking for 30 days, they meet in Chicago Feb. 2 and 3 to chart their future course.

Support of the RLEA for government ownership means that the rail labor heads believe railroad managers "no longer have sufficient concern for the interests and needs of the general public," Leighty said, "to be entrusted with the stewardship of the most fundamental and most essential part" of the U.S. transportation system.

'Only Way'

"We have taken this step," Leighty declared, "only after full consideration. When a public utility simply refuses to recognize its obligations to the public, government ownership . . . appears to be the only way of meeting the essential needs of the people.

"Railroad labor believes that such a condition exists" in the railroad industry, Leighty said, listing these reasons:

- The railroads' failure to give adequate service; their continuing elimination of passenger trains, and their failure to provide adequate equipment for shipping freight.
- Rail managements' persistent refusal to join with rail labor to "establish adequate safety measures" for the protection of both passengers and workers.
- The "chaos" in the industry's labor relations.

112-Day Strike Won In 'Bootstrap' Payoff

Elsa, Tex.—Back wages up to $1,200 were won by the Meat Cutters in a contract settling a 112-day strike at Texas Plastics, Inc., in this Lower Rio Grande Valley community.

Intl. Rep. Franklin Garcia said the settlement gave "union security, decent wages and conditions and a fine no-discrimination clause," and reinstated all strikers. A major factor in the victory, he said, was the favorable climate created by "Operation Bootstrap," the public relations and information program set up by the Texas AFL-CIO three years ago.

In Austin, State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans said the "Bootstrap" program will be expanded in 1965 to previously untouched areas in South Texas and to East Texas.

Clothing Workers Win At Puerto Rico Plant

Las Piedras, P.R.—The Clothing Workers have won a National Labor Relations Board election among 108 workers at the Puerto Rican Clothing Co. plant here. The vote was 81-16 for the ACWA.

Contract talks are scheduled for an early start, ACWA Assistant Sec.-Treas. Val Wertheimer said. The plant organizing campaign was conducted by Manuel Menendez and Regina Urdaneta, Union representatives.

Detroit Labor Rallies to Win Hotel Walkout

Detroit—Solid support by all segments of the Detroit labor movement helped win a strike-lockout of 2,500 hotel workers here.

Members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes voted 718-22 to accept a new four-year contract providing what was called "the largest package of benefits" ever achieved in the Detroit hotel industry.

The union walked out Jan. 6 at the Statler-Hilton and Whittier Hotels for a minimum wage of $1.50 an hour for non-tip workers and $1 for those who get tips. A lockout followed at seven other hotels.

Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh got the parties back to the bargaining table and the dispute ended Jan. 11 at eight hotels, Jan. 12 at the Statler.

Mrs. Myra Wolfgang of Local 234 expressed the strikers' "deep gratitude" for all who "closed ranks" in support of them. This included Building Service Employes, Barbers, Musicians, building tradesmen, Retail Clerks and other hotel workers. Support of the Auto Workers was pledged by UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey at a strike rally. The Clothing Workers loaned pickets a hall with food facilities.

Pay Hikes Listed

The pact provides raises of 33.5 cents an hour in three years for maids and other non-tip workers, 35.25 cents for bellmen, 25 cents for kitchen "utility" helpers, 22.5 cents for food checkers, cashiers and telephone operators, 20 cents across the board for all others. A fourth-year raise will be based on the 1966-1967 cost-of-living index.

New top minimums include $1 an hour for bellmen in the third contract year, $1.50 for maids and others. Another 8 cents an hour was won in pensions and additional fringe benefits.

ILO Ratifications Pass 3,000 Mark

Geneva—Ratifications of Intl. Labor Organization conventions have now passed the 3,000 mark and stand at 3,004. The 2,000 mark was reached in June 1960 and the 1,000 level in December 1948, nearly 30 years after ILO organization.

IBEW Seeks Protection Of Mississippi Unionists

Jackson, Miss.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has announced filing of a $125,000 damage suit against the State Highway Patrol director and 19 other individuals alleging mob violence against union organizers in Simpson County, Miss.

Two IBEW international representatives and two members who live in Mississippi filed the suit in U.S. District Court here under the 14th amendment to the U.S. constitution upholding the rights of citizens to the equal protection of the laws.

Conspiracy Charged

Representatives E. C. Fiering and Wallace G. Wickliff and IBEW members Billie C. Eisert and Estes Taylor asked the court for damages and for protection against what they said was a conspiracy by public officials and others.

The IBEW is seeking to organize employes of the Simpson County plant of the Universal Mfg. Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Philadelphia & Reading Corp., of Philadelphia, Pa.

The organizers assigned to the project said they were threatened with injury or death by a mob which invaded their lodging place last May 24 and ordered them to get out of the county within 24 hours. Appeals for police protection were "fruitless," and law enforcement agents interfered with them when they tried to distribute handbills and visit workers, they said.

The Universal plant, the union reported, was built by the county from the proceeds of a $1.2 million bond issue and turned over to management. It was built between the cities of Magee and Mendenhall, Miss., whose mayors and aldermen are among the defendants, along with Dir. Gen. T. B. Birdsong of the State Highway Patrol, and company officials.

In December the IBEW filed another suit in the court here attacking the constitutionality of an ordinance forbidding handbilling in Jackson.

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the IBEW said the union has 22 local unions in Mississippi, some founded more than 35 years ago. Collective bargaining agreements exist in Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg, Pascagoula and 10 other Mississippi cities, Freeman said.

Hotel Union Wins Montreal Gains

Montreal, Que.—Wage increases ranging from $2 to $12 a week and the five-day week were gained in a new three-year contract covering 1,700 employes of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel and seven restaurants and lounges in Place Ville Marie, downtown office and shopping complex adjoining the hotel.

The agreement was negotiated by two locals of the Hotel & Restaurant Workers and Hilton of Canada, operator of the hotel and the Place Ville Marie facilities. Half the pay hike in each job classification is retroactive to last Oct. 25 and the balance is effective on that date this year.

The five-day week, enjoyed for the past two years by cooks, chambermaids and maintenance personnel, is extended by the contract to waiters, bartenders, busboys, hostesses, baggagemen, doormen and porters.

Congressional Delegation Unanimous:

New Mexico Urged To Kill 'Work' Bill

New Mexico's congressional delegation urged the state's legislature to turn down a "right-to-work" bill which "would present a serious threat to New Mexico's continued progress."

The statement denouncing the drive to outlaw the union shop in New Mexico, and calling for repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, was issued by Senators Clinton P. Anderson and Joseph M. Montoya and Representatives Thomas G. Morris and E. S. Walker. All are Democrats.

In their joint statement, issued as the state legislature convened in Sante Fe, the senators and congressmen declared:

"We are unalterably opposed to the so-called 'right-to-work' law.

"We oppose such legislation in New Mexico and we will vote in Congress to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which makes these disruptive laws possible in individual states.

"Pres. Johnson called for repeal of this mischievous section of the federal labor law in his State of the Union message. Both the New Mexico and national Democratic Party platforms call for its repeal We support full restoration of free collective bargaining throughout the nation."

The congressional delegation cited the economic "boom" the state has experienced "under free collective bargaining" and termed labor-management relations in New Mexico "excellent." The statement concluded:

'A Serious Threat'

"We are convinced that legislation barring freedom of contract in collective bargaining, as does the so-called 'right-to-work' law, would present a serious threat to New Mexico's continued progress. We are against so-called 'right-to-work' legislation at any level."

Bills to outlaw the union shop have been a perennial threat in New Mexico, sandwiched in as it is between the "right-to-work" states of Texas and Arizona. In 1948 voters rejected a "work" proposal in a constitutional amendment referendum. More recently, a "right-to-work" proposal passed the state Senate in 1963, but was killed in the lower house. Bills to ban the union shop have been issues in almost every post-war legislative session.

Last fall, a new effort was mounted by a predominantly employer group called "New Mexicans for Right to Work," which hired a top official of the National Right to Work Committee as its executive secretary. The group has raised a war chest from anti-union employers, based on a "suggested formula" of contributions ranging from $25 from a businessman with five or fewer employes to $350 from firms with 100 or more workers.

In last November's election, New Mexicans re-elected a Democratic governor, Jack M. Campbell, who said he would veto any "right-to-work" law, and defeated U.S. Sen. Edwin L. Mechem (R), who had sponsored a "right-to-work" bill when he was a member of the state legislature.

To avoid the threat of a gubernatorial veto, the "work" forces are seeking passage of a constitutional amendment which would not be subject to veto but which would require approval in a referendum.

Dockers Vote Second Time On New Pact

New York—Sample ballots recommending a "yes" vote were passed out on the waterfronts of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as members of the Longshoremen voted—for the second time—on a proposed four-year contract.

The Honest Ballot Association supervised the vote in ILA hiring halls and other dock neighborhoods in ports from Maine to Texas. Up to 60,000 are eligible to vote on a master agreement negotiated here last month, but a return to work is subject to local agreements in ports outside New York.

Out Since Jan. 11

The master agreement was voted down in this port Jan. 8 and all dockers stopped work on the two coasts Jan. 11.

ILA Pres. T. W. Gleason and members of his executive council conducted an informational campaign after the first turndown and unanimously recommended approval of the proposed pact.

The agreement gives all dockers an 80-cent benefit package per hour over four years and a guarantee of 1,600 hours of work a year for experienced stevedores. It calls for a reduction in general gang size from 20 men to 17 in 1966 and 1967, and an agreement to close the New York port register to new workers for a period.

Indiana Senate Passes 'Work' Law Repeal Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

W. Handley (R), let it become law without his signature. When 25,000 rank-and-file union members assembled at a giant rally to urge him to veto the bill, the governor declined to act, declaring that the measure was "the responsibility of the legislature, and not mine."

The "right-to-work" issue was regarded as a contributing factor in 1958 election upsets which saw Indiana Democrats capture one house of the legislature, while defeating Handley in his bid for a U.S. Senate seat.

A repeal bill passed the Democratic-controlled House in the 1959 legislative session, 73-23. The Republican-controlled Senate voted 27-23 for repeal, but rescinded its action the following day. Five Republicans who had voted for repeal reversed themselves, giving as their reason the refusal of Democrats to go along with a GOP proposal to restrict picketing, give employers a voice in deciding when a union should take a strike vote, and permit harassment suits against unions.

In the 1960 elections, the Democrats won the governorship and captured the Senate—but lost the House. In 1962, the Republicans won both houses of the legislature—and labor fought a successful holding action to block passage of a law which would have outlawed the agency shop, as well as the union shop.

The 1964 Democratic state party platform called for repeal of "right-to-work" and Branigan pledged in his election campaign to work for repeal.



DON'T BUY pickets at Richmond, Calif., City Hall won a 7-0 vote from city council switching city's gasoline business from Standard Oil of California to low bidder, Shell Oil Co. At left, addressing pickets, is Sec. George Davis of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 1-561. Members of the OCAW, Petroleum Employes (affiliated with the Seafarers), and other unions are asking public not to buy Standard-Cal products and the Contra Costa County AFL-CIO sent protest to council. Big firm has refused to match the 1964 industry contract pattern, unions say.

NLRB Rejects Laundry Protest On Pro-Union Appeal to Negroes

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that civil rights leaflets, passed out by community groups at a Baltimore area laundry in support of the Laundry Workers, did not interfere with the conduct of an NLRB election even though they did carry a racial message.

In a 4-0 decision the board certified the union as bargaining representative of 135 workers at the Archer Laundry Co. and rejected employer claims that the civil rights handbills inflamed the "racial emotions and prejudices" of Archer employes.

The Archer election was held last April. That brought union victories in a year-old Baltimore organizing campaign to five, with 700 workers now represented. The latest win was at the Bugle Laundry, 182-51, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton reported.

During the campaign at Archer, the Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance and the Civic Interest Group, formed by college students, distributed leaflets urging the workers to support the union.

The employer charged the leaflets "exploited the already inflamed emotions" of employes and induced them to vote on the basis of race "as opposed to the real question of whether or not they desired a collective bargaining representative."

No Basis for Upset

NLRB Regional Dir. John A. Penello investigated the charges and rejected them. He found that, while some of the leaflet language "has emotional overtones and is not condoned," no basis was found for setting aside the election under the board's Sewell Mfg. guidelines.

The campaign material distributed by the employer in the Sewell Mfg. campaign was "designed solely to inflame racial hatred" and to cause conflict between Negro and white workers in a southern plant, the director noted. At Archer, the theme of the campaign was that colored workers who join unions "are far better off than those who don't," Penello reported. He added:

"The theme of the Archer Laundry campaign . . . was undeniably based upon a racial issue, but with different implications." The message "did not deliberately seek to invoke the hatred of the Negro employes for white people." It was, said Penello, "not designed to engender race hatred" but racial consciousness.

The NLRB officer faulted only one claim in the handbill, that the employer "made well over a million bucks last year." Nevertheless, he said, the statement did not have a significant impact on the election.

Pres. Russell R. Crowell of the Laundry Workers said the ruling, upheld by the board, will encourage the union to continue asking the support of community groups in organizing campaigns. Among the equal rights guaranteed by U. S. law is "the right to a living wage and dignity on the job," which are major union objectives, he said.

Flight Engineers Win Dues Suit

Striking Flight Engineers of Eastern Air Lines have won a court ruling under which the line must pay the union $26,000 in dues withheld from members' pay, the union has announced.

FEIA Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., said Justice Henry Clay Greenberg of the State Supreme Court of New York disallowed all EAL arguments and ordered the firm to live up to an agreement calling for the forwarding to the FEIA of all dues deducted.

The withheld money had been collected before a June 1962 strike, still in progress, and during the strike from engineers who returned to work, said Gill.

Musicians Win Test On Referendum Vote

A U.S. appellate court has upheld a decision that all members of a local union are permitted to elect officers by secret mail ballot and that a minority of the members cannot invoke the Landrum-Griffin Act to outlaw such a vote.

The case arose when Local 802 of the Musicians in New York voted by referendum, 12,654 to 2,206, to conduct mail-ballot elections. A meeting attended by "about 1,500" of the local's total membership, according to the court, sought to rescind this action by an amendment to the bylaws prohibiting any right to vote by "non-registered" members. The bylaw required all members wishing to vote to register in person at the office of the secretary of the local during business hours in the month of September."

The executive board of the parent American Federation of Musicians rejected the proposed bylaw, holding that it was "unlawful" for a minority of Local 802 members at a meeting "to disfranchise the vast majority." A minority should be prevented "from seizing control . . . by abuse of temporary power," the AFM executive board held.

One basic issue, the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals observed, was that "the great majority" of Local 802 members "are not employed full time as musicians" and that the purpose of the full-time musicians was "to get and hold control of the local" by making participation in elections difficult for other members.

A second issue, the court held in its unanimous decision, was whether the Landrum-Griffin Act's so-called "bill of rights" provisions prohibited the American Federation of Musicians executive board from upholding the voting eligibility of the total membership of Local 802.

The case was decided by the executive board, the appellate court ruled, "without any irregularity but with due regard for the procedures" set forth in the parent union's constitution and by laws.

Union Can Decide

The question of whether a local union of musicians is to be run by full-time professionals or by the "great majority" who are part-time professionals "is surely an issue for the union to decide for itself" and not one on which "the power of the courts should be enlisted on one side or the other," said Judge Paul R. Hays.

The Landrum-Griffin Act provisions "were not intended by Congress to constitute an invitation to the courts to intervene at will in the internal affairs of unions. Courts have no special expertise . . . which would justify a broad power to interfere," Hays continued.

"Most unions are honestly and efficiently administered and are much more likely to continue to be so if they are free from officious intermeddling by the courts."

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard filed a concurring opinion. Hays was joined in his ruling opinion by Judge Thurgood Marshall.



TWO FORMER SUBMARINE commanders elected to the House from Tennessee with COPE endorsement were welcomed to Washington by some of their old Navy pals and by union officials. They are Rep. William R. Anderson (second from left), first man to take a submarine under the North Pole, and Rep. George W. Grider (right). With them are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left); Pres. Edward J. Leonard (center) of the Plasterers, and Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks.

Dinner Honoring Mike Mann Aids JFK Memorial Park in Ireland

New York—Everybody was from County Wexford, Ireland, or was willing to be, at a testimonial dinner which raised funds for a John F. Kennedy memorial park in that Irish county and lauded AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann.

More than 1,500 admirers of the late Pres. Kennedy and friends of Mann packed the Hotel Astor ballroom here despite a near-blizzard which dumped four to six inches of snow on the city. The sponsoring New York Labor Committee said all proceeds of the $20-a-plate dinner will go toward building a $1 million forest park memorial near the martyred President's ancestral home in the Emerald Isle.

To build the memorial, the government of Erie will provide nearly 700 acres of forest land for a Kennedy arboretum bordering a resident college for forestry studies, botanical gardens and a park open to tourists.

An unaffected "wearin' of the green" spirit prevailed as labor and civil leaders saluted the Kennedy memory and paid tribute to the Dublin-born Mann. The menu featured corned beef and cabbage and Irish beer.

Matthew Guinan, committee chairman who is secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers, gave Mann a bronze plaque and praised him for his dedication to labor. "Where but here," asked Guinan, "could we find a fellow" so devoted who "happens to be president of the Loyal League of Yiddish Sons of Erin?"

Mann's parents fled Lithuania during pogroms against the Jews in the 1880's and settled in Ireland. Mann joined a brother in Chicago at an early age and helped form a local of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. He has been the federation's regional director here since 1958.

Speaker from Ireland

Other tributes were paid by "Mayor" Andrew Minihan, who as chairman of the New Ross Urban Council in County Wexford greeted Kennedy on his June 1963 visit and flew here for the dinner; Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Chairman Sean P. Keating of the Kennedy Memorial Committee; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the city Central Labor Council; Pres. Michael Quill of the Transport Workers, and others.

Greetings were read from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was honorary chairman along with Wagner. Guests included Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) and five of his children.

Wagner praised Mann "not only because he has served the AFL-CIO so capably but also because he . . . proudly upholds the common traditions of Ireland and America."

Minihan expressed the thanks of the government of Eire for labor's "magnificent generosity" toward the Kennedy memorial fund. As a gift from the Irish Labor Party he gave Mann a special copy of a book on the Kennedy trip to Ireland, and a recording of the late President's speeches in Eire.

Other guests at the dinner included Pres. William Pachler of the Utility Workers, Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Employes, Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York AFL-CIO, Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council, and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the city central labor body.

Job Safeguards Pushed In U.S.-Canada Auto Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers, while generally looking with favor on the U.S.-Canadian "common market" agreement on autos and parts, will oppose it unless provision is made to protect workers who may lose their jobs as a result of it, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said.

The agreement, signed by Pres. Johnson and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, would remove the tariffs on an estimated $700 million of trade, covering passengers cars, trucks, buses and the parts for them, but excluding tires and tubes for new cars, certain specialized vehicles such as fire engines, and replacement parts for cars and trucks.

Larger Share Sought

Spokesman said Canada hopes to boost her share of the North American auto output from 4 percent to 6 percent as a result of the treaty, and expects it to create 6,000 new jobs in the industry.

It also is expected to lead to a cut in the price of Canadian-made cars, now about 18 percent higher than U.S. prices, but "not for some time," according to Earl K. Brownridge, head of the Canadian Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association and president of American Motors (Canada).

Reuther recalled that the UAW has "long favored" trade liberalization and expansion and voiced confidence that a "rational division" of labor in the production of autos and parts between the U.S. and Canada "will prove to be in the best interests of the economies, the consumers and the workers of both countries."

"Much as we would like to see the new agreement come into effect," he said, "we will, nevertheless, have no alternative but to oppose any implementing legislation that fails to provide definite assurance of genuinely adequate protection for the affected workers and their families."

'Recognition' Not Enough

Reuther recalled that the U.S. Trade Expansion Act recognizes "in theory" an obligation to protect those adversely affected by trade pacts, "but to date, not a single worker has been held eligible to receive adjustment assistance."

"We have made clear to the authorities in the U.S.," he emphasized, "that we shall be compelled regretfully to oppose implementing legislation unless it provides objective criteria for the determination of eligibility for assistance. No legislation will have our support which allows room for administrative discretion of the kind that has, in effect, nullified the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act."

The big U.S. auto makers—but not parts makers—support the "free trade" agreement, which will require a waiver for the U.S. from the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade requirement that any import tax cut given one nation must be extended to all. Canada has announced extension of its agreement with the U.S. to all other countries.

Asks Change in Labor Law:

CofC Fires Blast At NLRB 'Powers'

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has launched a new attack on the National Labor Relations Board with a call for "reform" of the board because of its "pro-union decisions."

In a special supplement to its Washington Report for Jan. 15, the management body noted that Pres. Johnson has proposed to Congress that there be changes in the Taft-Hartley Act. It declared:

"This is the first opportunity for reform of the NLRB since its creation in 1935. Tthe most important reform will be to correct the NLRB's abuse of power by transferring its authority over unfair labor practice cases to federal district courts."

Act Amended Twice

Congress has amended the labor law twice since passage of the Wagner Act, in 1935, asserting a worker's right to join a union or refrain from joining without interference.

The CofC coupled its attack on the NLRB with a reference to Supreme Court decisions upholding the NLRB. In recent years, it declared, "the Supreme Court has approved NLRB decisions in which the rights of management were being restricted or destroyed."

Spelling out its critique of board rulings in only one case—the recent decision ordering the General Electric Co. to cease using a "take it or leave it" technique in collective bargaining—the Chamber accused the NLRB of:

- Legalizing the conduct "that Congress intended to prohibit" in secondary boycott cases.
- Grouping employes into the "smallest possible" bargaining units "as this facilitates union organizing."
- Eroding management rights and throwing the power of the federal government behind union attempts to dominate their members.

The CofC asserted that "obviously the NLRB is union-oriented" and for five years has "ignored protests concerning its extreme views."

The "real basis" for protests against the board, said the Chamber in its call for a business uprising against the NLRB, stems from "unequal treatment."

"Too many cases," it declared without citing the cases, are decided "on the basis of their effect on unions without adequate regard to their impact on management or employes."

The Chamber offered no substantiation of its charges against the board, nor did it specify which decisions it was referring to in its accusations.

The management organization called for law changes to:

- Tighten provisions restricting secondary boycotts.
- Provide clearly that "the right of business to manage is not a required subject" for bargaining.
- Protect employer "freedom" of speech.

"The NLRB has eroded more management rights in the past 5 years than it had in the previous 25 years," the Chamber asserted. It interpreted the board's GE decision in these words:

"What the NLRB means is that it does not like the manner in which GE presented its offer to the union and GE's communications with its employes.

Crackdown on GE

"The NLRB says that it is unlawful for GE to bargain by giving the union a complete and fair offer. It also says that it is unlawful for GE to tell its employes about the offer."

In the GE decision the board voted 4-1 on Dec. 16 that the nation's largest electrical manufacturer used an essentially "take it or leave it" negotiating technique in its 1960 negotiations with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers that was not true good-faith bargaining.

The board majority concluded by quoting the trial examiner who heard the evidence: "The employer's statutory obligation is to deal with the employes through the union, and not with the union through the employes."

Both GE and IUE have filed an appeal of the decision for different reasons.

Exposure Key Weapon In Fighting Extremists

Los Angeles—The distrust, hate and fear created by the radical right can be overcome by widespread information and hard work, a clergyman told labor officials here.

The Rev. Brook Walker, author of "Christian Fright Peddlers," a book exposing rightist workings in the church, in an address to the Los Angeles Federation of Labor's monthly Labor Forum stressed the need for continuing combat with the rightists.

Infiltration of civic and service organizations and even some unions "is easy," the Rev. Walker said. "Any organization will accept an apparently hardworking member who is more than willing to do a lot of extra work for the organization and accept responsibilities no one else really has time for.

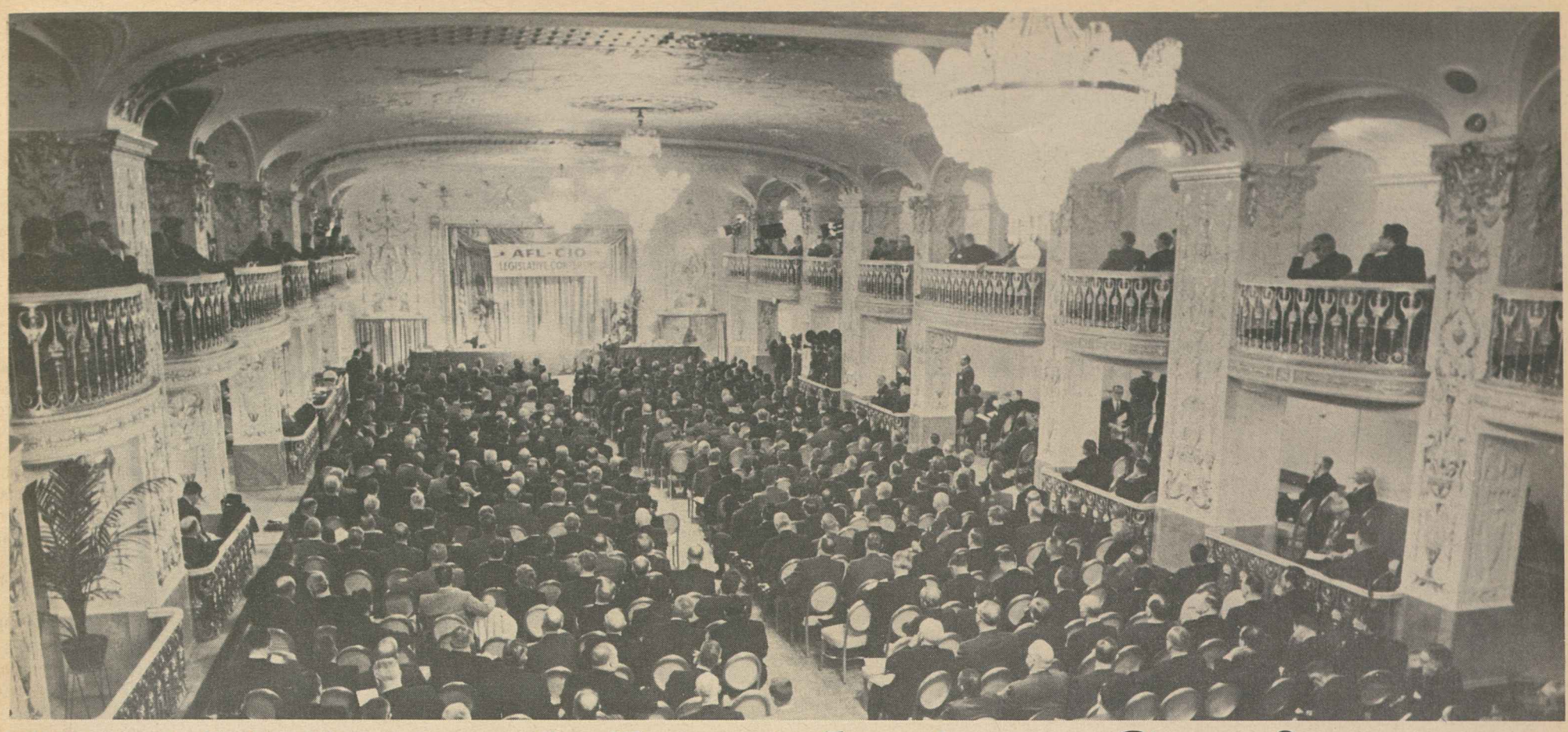
"They'll start off heading up a harmless fund-raising drive and before you know it, you'll find them in charge. Then the sabotage begins. Then you'll find the very objectives of your organization changed, arrangements will be messed up, internal strife will become a major issue."

The answer, he stressed, is "to be informed on exactly what the right-wing is and what it stands for. And, be prepared to fight."

The minister, whose home was bombed several years ago after he spoke against the radical right, said the pattern of the extreme right "follows almost exactly the pattern used successfully by the Communists in the 1940s." He listed several of the methods as:

- Disrupting public meetings and harassing speakers.
- Asking trick and embarrassing questions of the speaker, questions which are based on untruths.
- Creation of front groups such as the "Impeach Earl Warren Committee."

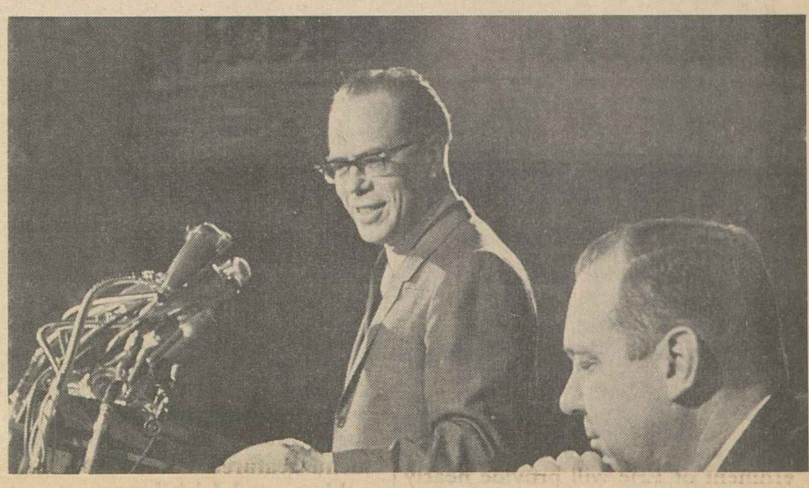
The Rev. Walker termed the radical right as a "large group of maladjusted people really believing they are defending the Constitution and protecting the nation while at the same time they are actively violating constitutional guarantees of free speech and peaceful assembly."



Highlights of Legislative Conference



VICE PRES. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY warmly greeted delegates to the AFL-CIO legislative conference after his speech predicting quick passage of social security hospital care and repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.



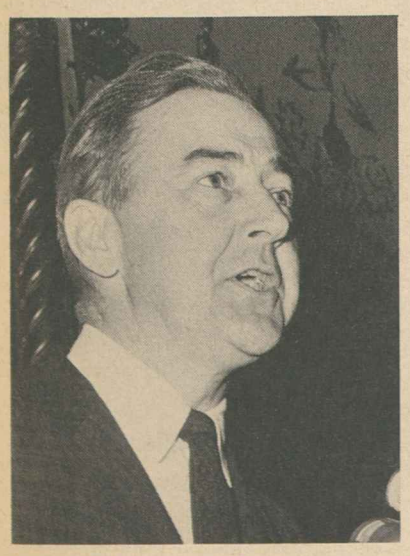
SUPPORT FOR LABOR'S GOALS was expressed by the Senate's assistant Republican leader, Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Sen. Russell B. Long (La.), seated, assistant Democratic leader.



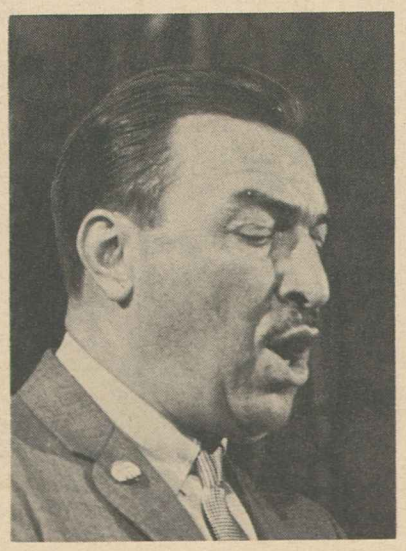
CALIFORNIA'S Rep. Cecil R. King (D), House sponsor of the hospital care bill, chats with Exec. Sec. Thomas L. Pitts, center, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.



HOUSE SPEAKER John W. McCormack accepts a silver bowl marking his "45 years of distinguished service" at a testimonial breakfast held by Massachusetts delegates to the AFL-CIO legislative conference.



FEDERAL unemployment compensation standards were urged before the parley by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.).



CHAIRMAN Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the House Labor Committee called for an expanded anti-poverty program.



LUNCHEON SESSION on public works heard Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), seated. McNamara is chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee; Blatnik is ranking Democrat on the House committee.



SENATE sponsor of the hospital care bill, Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), led a conference session on social security issues.

A Reaffirmation

THE INAUGURATION of Lyndon Baines Johnson as the 36th President of the United States and Hubert Horatio Humphrey as Vice President is more than a personal or political triumph; it is a reaffirmation of the strength and endurance of a system of government.

The ceremonial touches and flourishes that mark the inaugural every four years celebrate not only the formal installation of a new President but the ultimate demonstration of democracy at work—the peaceful transition to a new Administration, the unquestioned acceptance of the decision of the voters as to who shall lead the nation.

The President of the United States is the only nationally elected public official; he speaks for America. He speaks in terms of the great tradition and principles of American democracy.

The presidency is the most powerful temporal office in the world. The President of the United States is the leader of the Free World—the world that believes deeply in and will defend the system of democratic freedoms.

It is within the power of the President to influence the course of democracy over the next four years, to extend its time-tested strength and dedication to help bring lasting peace, freedom and social justice to all corners of the earth.

★ ★ ★

THE INAUGURATION marks also a critical turning point in American history. At the moment of solemn oath-taking by the President and Vice President, the country was launched on a new chapter of of the age-old struggle of mankind to achieve democratic freedom and economic security.

The President calls it the Great Society, a society that will provide qualitative as well as quantitative meaning to life in the remaining decades of the 20th Century by opening up opportunity and security to all Americans.

In a very real sense it is a program to improve the quality of life for the 80 percent of the nation that is relatively secure and sharing in the record-shattering economic gains of the past four years and to bring this same sharing and opportunity to the 20 percent of America that is essentially have-not.

This program—and the 30 years of social and economic gains which are its foundation—was placed before the people for decision last November and they gave it one of the strongest endorsements in American political history.

Those who would tear and shred the fabric of American progress were totally rejected by the people; the Johnson-Humphrey ticket was given a sweeping mandate to move forward. And even before his solemn moment on Capitol Plaza the President had begun to move, decisively and forcefully, toward the goals he so eloquently presented to the nation.

The inauguration, then, is both a new beginning and a resumption of the nation's centuries-old struggle to fulfill its destiny as a land of freedom and equality where there are justice and opportunity and security for all men.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, January 23, 1965 No. 4

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Opening the Door



'Taxation Without Representation':

D.C. Home Rule Is First Need In Making Capital a Model City

WHEN PRES. JOHNSON talked about making Washington a model city, as befits the capital of the free world, he had in mind far more than cleaning up the Potomac and solving the traffic, housing and crime problems.

Probably the most grievous blot on the District of Columbia is that its 800,000 citizens are afflicted with the ignominy of taxation without representation—a state which provoked our ancestors to sound the battle cry of revolution almost 200 years ago.

Johnson has pledged to the citizens of Washington his support of a plan for local self-government or home rule.

It was not until the 1964 elections that D. C. citizens, by virtue of the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution, had the privilege of voting for President and Vice President. The District has three Electoral College votes.

The citizens are denied the privilege of voting for local officials who would have the authority to enact and enforce laws relating to purely local affairs and to determine how local tax money should be collected and allocated.

Currently, the government of the District is one of the most involved and complicated that the mind of man could devise.

Both legislative and fiscal responsibility for the District rest with Congress. This is like having a city council of 535 members—none of whom is answerable to its citizens. District bills must go through the same legislative steps as other legislation.

Congress has delegated limited authority to a board of three commissioners, who are appointed by the President, and to a number of agencies whose members are named by the President, the commissioners or judges of the District Court.

The real—and negative—power over D. C. affairs is the House District Committee. Headed by Rep. John L. McMillan (D-S. C.), the Dixiecrat-dominated committee has turned a deaf ear to home rule pleas. And the full House has never had an opportunity to vote on the issue.

The Senate District Committee regularly supports—and the Senate passes—home rule bills, but the bottleneck remains in the House. The real reason for the opposition to home rule by McMillan and his supporters is the racial issue. In the 1960 census Negroes made up 53.9 percent of the District population and the percentage is higher today.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that the citizens of the District want self-government.

In primary elections last spring, Democrats and Republicans voted 6 to 1 in favor of home rule. And when they voted in the November elections, the first time they cast their votes in a general election since 1874, the district led the nation in turning out 91 percent of the registered voters.

Supporters of home rule also point to the fact that the present-day Washington electorate is well qualified to choose its own officials. The average number of school years completed by its residents aged 25 years and over is 11.7. Only nine states surpass this level of educational attainment.

Nearly 54 percent of the land area of the city, largely occupied by federal installations, is tax-exempt. And the federal contribution to the District has grown smaller and smaller, adding to the district's woes.

From 1879 through 1920, for example, 50 percent of the general fund was paid by Congress and 50 percent from District taxes. Today the federal share is around 12 percent. Of the many bills for home rule which have been introduced in the Congress—more than 20 were introduced in the 88th Congress—most specify a far fairer federal payment.

Those who reside outside the District of Columbia have a genuine interest in the home rule issue.

It is, of course, a national disgrace that its citizens are denied the right to vote for their own officials. In addition, members of Congress have too many other responsibilities to be tied down with city council chores at a cost of $2 million and 5,000 congressional man-hours a year.

But, as the many organizations—including organized labor—which support home rule point out, the inequity of taxation without representation is the hardest pill to swallow. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

Rehabilitation of GOP Poses Major Face-Lifting Challenge

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IN THE CHURNING WAKE of November's Goldwater disaster, at least one observer of the Washington scene who has preserved his sense of humor is making his way around the lecture circuit successfully with the following disclaimer: "I am a member of no organized political party," he declares. "I am a Republican." The GOP is still fragmented but the job of putting Humpty Dumpty back together again has begun. Whether heart-lifting over prospects will follow face-lifting of the party image, this is the question.



Morgan

The moderates and the non-extremist conservatives have won the opening rounds. Dean Burch, the symbol of whipper-snapper amateurism that so dogged the whole 1964 Republican campaign for the presidency, simply had to go as national chairman of the party. Now, over the disappointed and disillusioned bodies of himself and Barry Goldwater, Burch is going, He will be replaced by a man whose virtually impeccable credentials as a political pro are recognized by Democrats as well as Republicans, State Chairman Ray Bliss of Ohio.

Other changes, in form if not in substance, are underway within the Republican leadership in Congress. The face from the executive suite has replaced the visage from the pool hall as Michigan's Gerald Ford takes over from Indiana's Charlie Halleck as spokesman for the minority party in the House. Ford's profile of authority was sharply dented, however, even before he had established it. Republicans rejected his choice for whip, New Jersey's Peter Frelinghuysen, and reelected Leslie Arends of Illinois, who has held the post for a generation.

Ford's veteran counterpart in the Senate, Illinois' Everett McKinley Dirksen, has raised his mournfully mellifluous voice not only in favor of the marigold as the national flower but in favor of a party coordinating committee, including legislators, governors and ex-presidential nominees, to develop for the GOP, if Lyndon Johnson will pardon the term, a party consensus.

THESE SMALL DEVELOPMENTS are nevertheless heartening not only to the mainstream members of the Republican Party but to thoughtful Democrats and independents who know that a two-party system cannot be maintained without a minority party of sufficient vigor to win elections once in a while.

There is still a huge obstacle which the Republicans must surmount. It might be called "small townism." For generations the GOP has been the party of the small town and non-southern rural America, resisting more than seeking change. But progress, if that is the word, has overrun it. The power and population have gravitated toward the cities, dominated largely but not necessarily well, by Democratic politicians. The South itself is belatedly being transformed from a rural to an urban society. This is why it is gravely questionable whether the Republicans can afford the luxury of the only notable victories they scored in November—in the South. Why? Because the winning candidates of the party of Lincoln in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia were fully as extreme or more so than the Democrats they defeated. Their victories are bound to become what might be called anachronistic albatrosses around the neck of the national party because the South is slowly but surely moving away from extremism toward the moderate mark on the political spectrum.

Despite their woes, and they are many and serious, the Republicans can expect help in their efforts toward rehabilitation from the Democrats themselves. In the first place the Democrats are bound to make mistakes. In the second place their party is in chaos in at least three crucial states—New York, Pennsylvania and California.

The Johnson landslide swept the Democrats into control of the New York legislature for the first time in 30 years but they have not been able to control their own rival ambitions long enough to agree on a leadership in Albany. Such performance does not bode well for their chances of holding the legislature.

Another governorship will be at stake in Pennsylvania. GOP Gov. Scranton cannot succeed himself. While the Republicans already are bickering over a nominee, the Democrats are figuratively devouring each other with recriminations over a campaign in which the progressive wing, under Sen. Joseph Clark, established at least a tentative dominance but failed to unseat Republican Sen. Hugh Scott.

"The only difference between politics as pursued by the Democrats in Pennsylvania," Clark remarked the other day, "and politics as pursued in the Congo, is that we do not practice cannibalism—overtly."

Ironically the Democrats are in perhaps the worst shape of all in California. While LBJ won the nation's most populous state handily, the Democrats not only lost a U.S. Senate seat but four seats in the Assembly and a fight against segregated housing to boot. The party is some $300,000 in debt and Vice Pres.-Elect Hubert H. Humphrey has been assigned a personal appearance in San Francisco on Lincoln's Birthday in an effort to help lift the mortgage.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



CHICAGO—Pres. Johnson's emphasis returned, immediately after the inaugural ceremonies, to the enactment of legislation—and here in Chicago moderate-to-liberal Republicans continued the process of reclaiming control of the GOP party machinery from the Goldwater fringers. Dean Burch was scheduled to quit as national chairman, the Republican National Committee was set to elect Ohio's Republican State Chairman Ray C. Bliss. But the GOP still faced a large dilemma.

It is program—the party's policy as expressed in votes in Congress and only to a lesser degree as expressed in control of the machinery—that necessarily must concern Republicans who want a comeback in 1966 and 1968 elections.

Some GOP leaders here are aware that an important early order of business is to reframe a statement of principles to supersede the narrow and otherwise exceedingly vague platform framed for Goldwater's needs last year. Congressional leaders have proposed a "coordinating committee" made up of 11 from the House and Senate, five governors, and all five "living former presidential nominees." (This would box in Goldwater by including him, but only as one among equals.)

Idaho's Gov. Robert E. Smylie made it clear during the inaugural ceremonies in Washington that the governors think a broader group is needed—a national "leadership conference" drawn from Republicans up and down the line, meeting in what would amount to a "little" party convention. He hopes for help from Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), GOP Senate leader, who delivered the Republican votes absolutely necessary to impose cloture and pass the civil rights bill last year.

* * *

STILL A LONG RANGE issue is what kind of record Republicans in Congress build on Johnson's legislative proposals.

Johnson has asked $1.5 billion for the first year of a three-year to five-year school aid program, including scholarship grants to well-qualified college students from non-affluent families. GOP House members have never been willing to vote for any major direct federal aid program for elementary and secondary schools, even a much smaller one; they've never been willing to support federal college scholarships, but only loans.

The President, saying city renewal programs must be revamped, repeated former Pres. Kennedy's recommendation of a new federal Dept. of Urban Affairs; most Republicans in the House rejected the Kennedy proposal—twice.

Johnson has said he will ask Congress to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which authorizes the states to plague unions with so-called "right-to-work" laws. The new Republican House floor leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), says he's against repeal.

* * *

FORMER PRES. HARRY S. TRUMAN in 1948 wrapped the conservative Republican record of the 80th Congress around the neck of the presidential nominee, Thomas E. Dewey. Dewey couldn't get away from it, although he talked of programs more liberal than GOP congressmen had shown they were willing to support.

If public response can be trusted, Johnson has developed a genuine consensus for many of his programs—on schools, certainly, on anti-poverty measures, on meeting the needs of cities.

The four great industrial states with Republican governors—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan—voted by a million to 2.5 million pluralities last November against what Goldwater stood for on such issues.

Organization and party machinery count. So does program—and that is where Republican votes in Congress will show who's in charge of party policy.

Washington Reports:

High Congress Priority Seen For Appalachia Development

THE APPALACHIA development program will be one of the first bills acted upon by the 89th Congress, according to Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

Interviewed on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations, the two senators pointed out that the measure was passed by the Senate "by a vigorous, affirmative vote, 45 to 13," that it was caught in the last-minute rush in the House in 1964 and that hearings are already underway this year.

Randolph called attention to some of the changes in the legislation from last year.

"We have added an additional 500 miles of what we call 'local access roads,' bringing that category to 1,000 miles," he said, "and in addition there would be 2,350 miles of 'development roads.'

"We have long felt that the area, with better roads and the completion of highways that move into the mountain recesses, would be valuable in unlocking these people to the outside world."

Scott declared that the legislation will help correct "deleterious mine practices that not only have a bad effect on the health and morale of the people who live in the areas, but discourage industry from coming in."

THE WEST VIRGINIA senator, noting that the bill would set up health clinics where needed, cited one county of more than 15,000 population in his state which had only one 80-year-old doctor and no hospital within 50 miles.

Appalachia is singled out for special aid, Scott said, because the people in the mountain area have been left behind. The average rural income in the U.S., he observed, is $3,061; in Appalachia, it is $2,624. "Unemployment is higher in Appalachia," health needs are greater, opportunities less, he asserted.

After Appalachia, Randolph said, Congress can move to aid other areas of special need, but in the meantime, "Appalachia should not be held up."



AID TO APPALACHIA will boost the economy of the whole nation, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), left, and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) asserted on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Legal Lenders Seek to Profit From Exposure of Loan Sharks

By Sidney Margolius

LEGAL MONEY-LENDERS now are using recent exposures of loan-shark activity in one eastern state as an excuse to seek higher rates or authority to broaden their own expensive lending operations. In at least eight states, small-loan and personal-finance companies are seeking or already have had such laws passed.



But this cure is not much better than the illness; certainly not enough to solve the genuine need for small loans at moderate cost, especially among workers in unstable or low-paid industries.

In Texas, for example, a law went into effect last year licensing all loan companies in an effort to eliminate the widespread loan-shark operations there. But, the Texas Credit Union League pointed out, the new law permits true annual rates running from about 21 percent for a $1,500 loan for one year, to as much as 320 percent for a $20 loan for two months.

The "pay day loans" permitted by the Texas law are especially costly. Lenders are permitted to charge $1 for each $5 borrowed. If the loan is paid off at the end of the month, the true interest rate is 20 percent a month or 240 percent a year. If weekly payments are required, the true annual rate jumps to almost double, the Texas League advises.

These charges are not too far from the "$6 for $5" which is the illegal loan sharks' traditional charge almost all over the country. The 6 for 5 fee amounts to a true interest of 1,040 percent per annum.

Under this law, lenders can charge a fee of $3.80 for a loan of $19 for one month. In contrast, a credit union loan for this amount and for the same period would cost just 19 cents.

In other states that regulate small loans, rates this high usually are not permitted on smaller borrowings. But the typical 2 to 3.5 percent a month still is the equivalent of 24 to 42 percent true annual interest. In these states the drive of the loan companies has been to get permission to make larger loans, and the legislatures have been succumbing to these pressures.

The real protection borrowers need against illegal exorbitant rates for small loans is not broadened lending by high-rate legal companies, but the combination of protection against unstable employment and access to small loans through credit unions.

Loan sharks already have been cut down in longshoring, postal and municipal work, according to labor and credit unions in these areas. But they still abound in such unstable fields as taxi garages and unskilled construction labor. In fact, Joseph Chaloupka, coordinator of the New York City Central Labor Council's taxi organizing campaign, reports one of the main complaints of drivers is that they frequently are in debt to loan sharks.

COMPLAINTS HAVE COME to this writer that "middle management" does not always encourage credit unions. We could not verify this. But credit-union officials report that workers in debt to loan sharks often are afraid to complain to management, because they fear management itself as well as fearing beatings by the lenders.

In addition to loan sharks and the still high if less exorbitant small-loan companies, you need to be especially careful about borrowing from two other sources that have been active recently, even though they are legal. One is small loans offered by mail from loan companies in other states. The other is the "consolidation loan" being promoted heavily by second-mortgage lenders or "discount" companies all over the country.

One of the most active loan-mail advertisers has been the Fairfax Family Fund of Louisville, Ky. It offers a loan of $100 repayable in 24 total monthly payments of $5.90. Thus you would repay a total of $141.60. In contrast, a credit union or bank would charge you a fee of $12.97 for the same loan, or even less.

In borrowing by mail, one risk is that the note you sign states that the laws of the lender's state prevail; not your own state's laws. Another danger is that the small print says that in case of any default, the lender can render the entire unpaid balance due and payable.

You also have to watch out for a possibly high charge for "credit life insurance" which pays your debt if you die.

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Weekly over the ABC radio network

Americans at Work
A series of 104 TV films
Check listings for local channels



From Soup to Nonsense:

Concerning Essential Expenses The Cost-of-Living Index Omits

By Jane Goodsell

AS MY CHILDREN grow older, I find myself reaching for my checkbook more and more often. Some of the expenditures I had anticipated. I naturally assumed that the children would have to be fed and clothed. I realized that they would require playthings. I was aware that I would, in the natural sequence of events, receive bills from doctors, dentists, orthodonists, bicycle shops, summer camps and colleges. These expenditures, exorbitant as they are, came as no surprise. But there are other expenses I did not anticipate.



Take pencils, for instance. A home which does not house children can get along nicely with perhaps a dozen pencils, strategically placed. Households which include children require pencils by the score, plus hundreds of crayons. Nevertheless, when I have to write down a telephone number, I am unable to find a single writing utensil.

As I said, I expected to feed my children. But food for children is not limited to groceries. Food includes treats. There are treats to beguile children who are behaving badly into behaving nicely, and there are treats to reward children for being good. There are popsicles because it is hot, hamburgers and hot chocolate because it's cold, and ice cream cones because the little girl across the street has one.

Treats are not necessarily limited to food. Treats may include balloons, windmills on sticks, little cars, jump ropes, books of paper dolls and yo-yos. Treats rarely cost more than 29 cents, but a good deal of cash is expended on them.

I INTENDED TO clothe my children, but there have been several surprises in that department, too. I did not foresee that children lose not only small items like mittens, caps and rubbers, but also jackets, sweaters, shoes and coats.

High on the list of unexpected expenses is the cost of sending away for things. A child in the sending-away stage rarely lets a week pass without dispatching an envelope containing some coins and a premium boxtop for a Truckmobile Kit or a Tony the Tiger cereal bowl or a Supersonic Rocket.

When Molly was born, I hoped to be able to provide her with the things a little girl ought to have—good books, pretty clothes, music lessons and dancing lessons and a college education. But it never occurred to me that she would include, among life's basic requirements, a huge collection of Beatle and Beach Boy records.

Randolph Observes:

Histadrut Key Factor In Israel's Upsurge

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph to the 41st convention of the National Committee for Labor Israel recounting impressions of his recent visit to the Middle East nation.

WHILE HERE in the United States we talk about, and fight over, the integration of Negroes into the economic, political, social and educational fabric of the country, in Israel integration of Oriental Jews, Arab and Druse, with a cultural lag because of long educational deprivation, moves ahead.

What is back of this bewildering upsurge and challenging forward thrust of Israel?

There are many causal factors, among which is the Histadrut, a new design of free, democratic trade union organization and action. It is a labor movement which provides an opportunity for the workers to pool their knowledge and resources in consumers' and producers' cooperatives and in building public works simultaneously as contractors and laborers.

Histadrut even initiates and develops whole new communities, a veritable miracle in the management of men, money and materials. Here is a community of workers responsible to itself, but dedicated to the welfare of the people and workers of Israel.

This is possible because Israel's labor economy is not to be viewed as a doctrinaire experiment. Expediency, not dogma; circumstances, not theories, dictated the channels of development and the form of labor enterprise in Israel. Their national and social idealism did not prevent the creators of its labor movement from solving problems.

ONE OF THE MOST valuable, important and constructive agencies in the Middle East is the Afro-Asian Institute in Tel Aviv.

Its major concern is in providing knowledge of the science and art of building consumers' and producers' cooperatives, credit unions and trade union organizations for the advancement of the welfare of the workers and peasants, with emphasis upon their great value in developing a sound, economic foundation for the stability of the newly emerging African and Asian states.

The Afro-Asian Institute, supported by the AFL-CIO, is a veritable oasis of hope, inspiration and aspiration in a vast desert of poverty.

It teaches the young African and Asian students the know-how of Operation Self-Help. It enables them to utilize that which they have, namely their minds and bodies, and through the science and art of social technology to create material technology.

Being poor, and largely without skills, training and education, nothing can be more important and practically useful to the African and Asian than to possess knowledge of the techniques with which to help himself in farming and the handicrafts.

Israel is a great stake of democracy and the free world in the Middle East. Its program must not be permitted to be arrested by the flames of war which could escalate into catastrophic global dimensions. A world consensus for peace in the Middle East must be achieved in order that the United Nations and the free world may ever be vigilant to keep the peace.

LBJ Message:

Arms 'Leveling-Off' Benefits Social Goals

An "ever-larger share" of the country's expanding wealth should hereafter become available to meet its vital non-defense needs, "both public and private," unless there is some "significant shift" in the international situation, Pres. Johnson told Congress.

In a special message on defense requirements the President pointed out that the arms budget had been steadily increased for four years from about $43 billion to $51 billion a year.

The additional billions of dollars have resulted in "dramatic improvements" in the size of combat-ready Army, Marine and special forces, in the airlift capacity to move forces swiftly and in the firepower the forces command, he said.

The American people under four administrations, the President continued, have shown a "constancy of purpose" resulting in a "strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation," and one that now supports "a strategy capable of countering aggression with appropriate force from ballistic missiles to guerrilla bands."

Forces and tactics will have to be kept under constant review, he emphasized, and the planning and budget programs are now conducted on "a continuing five-year basis" that allows "a balanced, flexible force capable of meeting the changing requirements of a constantly changing challenge."

How It's Possible

There are two principal reasons that a "leveling-off in defense expenditures" is now possible, the President reported:

- "We have achieved many of the needed changes and increases in our military structure."
- "We are now realizing the benefits of the rigorous cost reduction program" introduced by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara.

Defense expenditures for the current fiscal year ending next June 30 will be approximately $49.3 billion, the President said, about $2 billion below the postwar peak of $51 billion, and can be scaled down by an additional $300 million the year thereafter.

Unless there is some sudden shift in the world situation, he said, defense spending can be held to "a declining portion" of the gross national product, now growing "at the rate of 5 percent each year."

If for several years we spend approximately the same number of dollars for defense, the growth of the economy alone will allow the investment of larger funds in meeting other "vital" national needs, he told Congress. His emphasis was widely interpreted as laying the groundwork for support of broadened education, city renewal and anti-poverty programs the Administration is proposing.

Future Aims Cited

The President made these defense declarations:

- "Obsolete equipment and installations" must be eliminated but all federal resources will be used to assist localities thrown into "temporary difficulties" by curtailment of defense activity.
- There will be continued research, development and equipment programs to strengthen the nuclear striking forces. Late-model B-52 strategic bombers will be improved, late-model missiles will replace outdated and more vulnerable elements, and work will begin on a major new missile system for Polaris submarines.
- Non-nuclear forces must be fitted into the power of our allies to "prevent the erosion of the free world by limited, non-nuclear aggression." New cargo vessels and an air transport capable of carrying 750 persons will be developed, and there will be "large-scale procurement" of modern tactical warplanes.
- **Research and development will continue on an "anti-ballistic missile system" that would limit destruction at home in the event of nuclear war, and existing civil defense shelter programs will be continued. There will be, in addition, a survey of small structures and homes to increase the total shelter inventory.**
- Military pay standards will be reviewed annually to assure the maintenance of trained career forces. In addition, the Army will begin "an experimental program of rehabilitation for men who fail at first" to meet selective service standards.
- Realignment of the Army Reserves and National Guard will improve "significantly" the combat-readiness of our total armed forces.

Johnson Asks $55 Million For Arms Control Unit

Pres. Johnson has asked Congress for a new four-year authorization of $55 million to finance the U. S. Agency for Arms Control & Disarmament.

Operations of the Arms Control Agency since 1961, the President said, have "refuted the doubts" of those who questioned the potential worth of such an organization. He credited it with substantial contributions toward the nuclear test ban treaty, creation of the "hot line" direct communication system with the Soviet Union, approval by the United Nations of a resolution opposing use of weapons in space, and planned U. S. cutbacks in production of fissionable material.

The President pointed out that other U. S. proposals, developed in part by the Arms Control Agency, are now pending before an 18-nation disarmament commission in Geneva. One of them is the effort to work out agreements under which the spread of nuclear weapons will be checked.

The agency "is a proud and honored memorial to the initiative and vision" of the late Pres. Kennedy and a "living tribute" to the responsibility shown by Congress, particularly by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Senate sponsor of the resolution creating the agency.

"As a nation vigilant to danger," Johnson said, "we must also be vigilant for opportunities for improving the hopes for peace. The Arms Control Agency helps us keep this vigil."



PROJECTS DESIGNED to improve the quality of classroom instruction on economic topics, undertaken on a continuing basis by the Ohio Council on Economic Education, have the backing and financial support of the Ohio AFL-CIO. Typical of labor participation in this meeting of some 100 distributive-education teachers in Columbus which was addressed by Ben B. Seligman, education and research director for the Retail Clerks.

BSEIU Official Earns Doctorate

Anthony G. Weinlein, research and education director of the Building Service Employes since 1943, has been awarded a doctor of philosophy degree by the University of Chicago.

Weinlein received his doctorate for work in the field of adult education, including a research study of the official journals of unions, veterans groups and other voluntary associations.

Fore River Talks Move to Washington

Quincy, Mass.—Talks in a contract dispute between the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and the Fore River yard of the General Dynamics Corp., Electric Boat Division, will move Jan. 25 to Washington, D. C., at the request of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

After 18 meetings the parties have not reached agreement. Simkin urged, in a telegram to IUMSWA Pres. John J. Grogan, that the status quo be maintained meantime because of the yard's importance to the nation's defense program.

In elections Oct. 2 the workers voted for shipbuilders Local 5, by 2,098-99 and for Local 90, representing salaried employes, 317-39, following purchase of the yard from Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co. a year ago. Major issues in dispute, the union said, are seniority and wages for 4,000 workers engaged in building atomic submarines and missile tracking ships.

Hotel Medical Fund Appoints Dr. Locks

New York—Dr. Matthew O. Locks, for the past year director of medical education at California Hospital, Los Angeles, has been appointed medical director of the Union Family Medical Fund of the Hotel Industry of New York City.

A 1943 graduate of Cornell Medical School, he interned at Mt. Sinai Hospital here and practiced privately in Westport, Conn., for 13 years before moving west. He formerly was chief of the non-tuberculosis section and assistant chief of the pulmonary disease service at Long Beach, Calif., Veterans Hospital, and did research in lung cancer under a VA grant.

Ohio AFL-CIO Spurs Economics Education

Athens, O.—Organized labor is playing a major part in giving Ohio's 2.5 million students down-to-earth, realistic education in economics.

Its efforts are directed through the Ohio Council on Economic Education, which has its headquarters at Ohio University here, and are exerted by means of teacher-education programs and other projects designed to improve classroom instruction in economics.

The Ohio AFL-CIO has contributed financially to the council, and labor is represented on its board of directors by Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the state labor body; Ray Ross, Auto Workers regional director in Columbus; Elmer Cope of the Steelworkers; Research Dir. Keith Prouty of the Rubber Workers and Exec. Sec. William P. Sheehan of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO.

The Ohio program grows out of the national leadership of the Joint Council on Economic Education. It is one of 40 state affiliates seeking to combat "economic illiteracy" with the help of labor, business, agriculture, education and government.

In effect it is answering the call of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, spelled out in an article in the Journal of Indiana State Teachers College, for more adequate teacher preparation so instructors can "teach about the economic society in which their students will live and work." In the same article Meany also urged teaching materials "which meet acceptable academic standards."

5 Campus Programs

The program is centered on a series of workshops, conferences and seminars at Ohio University, and on summer workshops on the campuses of the University of Akron, Bowling Green State University, University of Dayton, and John Carroll University, Cleveland, as well as at Ohio U.

Among the participants in the workshops were Bollard, Cope, Prouty, Pres. Frank W. King of the Ohio AFL-CIO and AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

The OCEE, under a grant from the U.S. Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, conducted at Ohio U. a pilot program on manpower development in which union officials from Columbus, Cincinnati and Sandusky participated. It was keynoted by Stanley Ruttenberg, then special assistant to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The council also sponsored an economics series for 100 distributive-education teachers in the state's high schools. Among the speakers was Ben B. Seligman, research and education director for the Retail Clerks.

Iowa Packer Charged With Contract Stall

Des Moines, Ia.—Packinghouse Workers' Dist. 3, in a resolution adopted by its executive board, accused the management of Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., of "stalling" tactics to delay agreement on a first contract and of trying to intimidate its workers.

Negotiations for employes of the firm's Ft. Dodge, Ia., plant have been "full of technicalities" used by management personnel "to delay and procrastinate," the board charged.

One of the ways in which management has been attempting intimidation includes firing the local president without good cause, it said.

The UPWA won National Labor Relations Board elections last fall for 600 Iowa Beef workers at Ft. Dodge and Perry. The firm has reported "extremely high profits" but has been paying some 50 cents an hour less than competitors, the union said.

Negotiations have been under way at Ft. Dodge since September and are due to open Jan. 25 at Perry. The board said it will if necessary ask the support of labor in Iowa and around the country if contract talks continue to be unsuccessful.

Lashman Named To COPE Post

Ed Lashman of Denver, Colo., has been named director of public affairs for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, COPE Dir. Al Barkan announced.

Lashman has been assistant publicity director for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and recently was on leave from his union post for an AFL-CIO assignment combatting right-wing activities in the Rocky Mountain area. Lashman previously had been on the staff of the former CIO, with its Political Action Committee, on organizing assignments in the South and as a writer for the CIO News.

D. C. Local Marks 150th Anniversary

The heirs of 19 printers who met in Washington on Jan. 17, 1815, to form "one body for the mutual benefit of each, binding ourselves one to the other," celebrated the 150th anniversary of the Columbia Typographical Union with a dinner-dance and congratulatory speeches.

The union—Local 101 of the Typos—claims to be the oldest local in the U. S. Other unions had been formed earlier, but have gone out of existence. The local now has 4,100 members—1,700 at the Government Printing Office, 1,000 on Washington area newspapers and the rest in job shops.

Retirees Help Project to Aid Boys' Clubs

The AFL-CIO and Boys' Clubs of America have launched pilot projects in two cities to utilize retired AFL-CIO workers as volunteers in club work.

The first projects will be at the Gene Eppley Boys' Club, Omaha, Neb., and the Olivet Boys' Club, Reading, Pa. The United Community Services Labor Participation Committee, the Omaha AFL-CIO and the Gene Eppley club are sponsoring the Omaha project. In Reading the Berks County AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee and the local boys' club are sponsors.

Goals of the program, according to Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, are to build a bridge between the young and old; provide youngsters with vocational experience under the guidance of trained men who have participated in trades, skills and hobbies; and give retired workers a purpose in life as well as a new outlet for their abilities.

Perlis said the project also would help retired workers to regain status in a youth-oriented society.

John M. Gleason, national director of Boys' Clubs of America, said the program would give senior citizens an opportunity "to share their valuable experiences constructively in their increased leisure time."

Labor Urges Prompt Action On Appalachia

(Continued from Page 1)

tion bill be improved by addition of a program of local leadership development.

A leadership training program, administered by land-grant colleges in the region, could help develop "citizen leaders . . . who will give vitally needed drive and dynamism to the redevelopment of Appalachia," Biemiller said.

He also urged amendment of the bill to provide "more adequate protections against plant piracy and 'runaway' employers." The experience of the Area Redevelopment Administration, Biemiller said, has shown that "specific, safeguarding language is necessary" to make sure that "federal aid will not contribute to the transfer of jobs from one area to another."



Key House, Senate Committees

Senate

Following are members of congressional committees which will deal with legislation of special interest to labor. New members of the committees are identified with asterisks.

Labor & Public Welfare

Democrats

Lister Hill (Ala.), chairman
Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Gaylord Nelson (Wis.)*
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.)*

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Peter H. Dominick (Colo.)*
George Murphy (Calif.)*
Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.)*

Finance

Democrats

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), chairman
Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.)

Republicans

John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kans.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)

Banking & Currency

Democrats

A. Willis Robertson (Va.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
Thomas J. McIntyre (N.H.)
Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)*

Republicans

Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John G. Tower (Tex.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)*
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)*

Judiciary

Democrats

James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman
Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr., (N.C.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)
Edward V. Long (Mo.)
Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)
Birch Bayh (Ind.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)
Joseph D. Tydings (Md.)*

Republicans

Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)*

Foreign Relations

Democrats

J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), chairman
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Frank J. Lausche (O.)
Frank Church (Ida.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)*
Claiborne Pell (R.I.)*

Republicans

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)*

Public Works

Democrats

Pat McNamara (Mich.), chairman
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)
Stephen M. Young (O.)
Edmund S. Muskie (Me.)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)
Frank E. Moss (Utah)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Birch Bayh (Ind.)
Fred R. Harris (Okla.)*
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)*

Republicans

John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
J. Caleb Boggs (Del.)
James B. Pearson (Kan.)
George Murphy (Calif)*

House

Education & Labor

Democrats

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N. Y.), chairman
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N. J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)
Ralph J. Scott (N.C.)
Hugh L. Carey (N.Y.)
Augustus F. Hawkins (Calif.)
Carlton R. Sickles (Md.)
Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.)
William D. Ford (Mich.)*
William D. Hathaway (Me.)*
Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)*
James H. Scheuer (N.Y.)*
Lloyd Meeds (Wash.)*

Republicans

William H. Ayres (O.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
John M. Ashbrook (O.)
David T. Martin (Neb.)
Alphonzo Bell (Calif.)
Paul Findley (Ill.)
Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)*
Glenn Andrews (Ala.)*

Ways & Means

Democrats

Wilbur D. Mills (Ark), chairman
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)
A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)
John C. Watts (Ky.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)
James A. Burke (Mass.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)
Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)*
Charles A. Vanik (O.)*
Richard H. Fulton (Tenn.)*

Republicans

John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
James B. Utt (Calif.)
Jackson E. Betts (O.)
Herman T. Schneebeli (Pa.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
James F. Battin (Mont.)*

Banking & Currency

Democrats

Wright Patman (Tex.), chairman
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)
Leonor K. Sullivan (Mo.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Thomas L. Ashley (O.)
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)
Robert G. Stephens Jr. (Ga.)
Fernand J. St. Germain (R.I.)
Henry B. Gonzalez (Tex.)
Joseph G. Minish (N.J.)
Charles L. Weltner (Ga.)
Richard T. Hanna (Calif.)
Bernard F. Grabowski (Conn.)
Compton I. White, Jr. (Ida.)
Thomas S. Gettys (S.C.)*
Paul H. Todd, Jr. (Mich.)*
Richard L. Ottinger (N.Y.)*
Earle Cabell (Tex.)*
Thomas C. McGrath (N.J.)*
John R. Hansen (Ia.)*
Frank Annunzio (Ill.)*

Republicans

William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
James Harvey (Mich.)
William E. Brock III (Tenn.)
Burt L. Talcott (Calif.)
Del Clawson (Calif.)
Albert W. Johnson (Pa.)*
J. William Stanton (O.)*
Chester L. Mize (Kan.)*

Judiciary

Democrats

Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), chairman
Michael A. Feighan (O.)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Texas)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)
John Dowdy (Tex.)
Basil L. Whitener (N.C.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)
James C. Corman (Calif.)
William L. St. Onge (Conn.)
George F. Senner, Jr. (Ariz.)
W. Donlon Edwards (Calif.)
William L. Hungate (Mo.)*
Herbert Tenzer (N.Y.)*
John Conyers, Jr. (Mich.)*
George W. Grider (Tenn.)*
Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (Ind.)*

Republicans

William M. McCulloch (O.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Arch A. Moore, Jr. (W. Va.)
John V. Lindsay (N.Y.)
William T. Cahill (N.J.)
Clark MacGregor (Minn.)
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Md.)
Carleton J. King (N.Y.)
Edward Hutchinson (Mich.)*
Robert McClory (Ill.)*

Foreign Affairs

Democrats

Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), chairman
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Tex.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (O.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L. H. Fountain (N.C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)
Lindley Beckworth (Tex.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)
Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)
Donald M. Fraser (Minn.)
Ronald Brooks Cameron (Calif.)
Benjamin S. Rosenthal (N.Y.)*
Edward R. Roybal (Calif.)*
John C. Culver (Ia.)*
Lee H. Hamilton (Ind.)*
Roy H. McVicker (Colo.)*

Republicans

Frances P. Bolton (O.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N.J.)
William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
J. Irving Whalley (Pa.)
H. R. Gross (Ia.)
E. Y. Berry (S.D.)
Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
F. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
Vernon W. Thomson (Wis.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)*

Rules

Democrats

Howard W. Smith (Va.), chairman
William M. Colmer (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)
B. F. Sisk (Calif.)
John Young (Tex.)
Claude Pepper (Fla.)*

Republicans

Clarence J. Brown (O.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
John B. Anderson (Ill.)
David T. Martin (Neb.)
James H. Quillen (Tenn.)*

Public Works

Democrats

George H. Fallon (Md.), chairman
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
T. A. Thompson (La.)
James C. Wright (Texas)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)
W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)
David N. Henderson (N.C.)
Arnold Olsen (Mont.)
J. Russell Tuten (Ga.)
Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)
Ray Roberts (Tex.)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)*
Richard D. McCarthy (N.Y.)*
James Kee (W.Va.)*
John R. Schmidhauser (Ia.)*
Robert E. Sweeney (O.)*
James J. Howard (N.J.)*
Kenneth W. Dyal (Calif.)*

Republicans

William C. Cramer (Fla.)
John F. Baldwin (Calif.)
William H. Harsha, Jr. (O.)
John C. Kunkel (Pa.)
James R. Grover, Jr. (N.Y.)
James C. Cleveland (N.H.)
Don H. Clausen (Calif.)
Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)*
Charlotte T. Reid (Ill.)*
Robert C. McEwen (N.Y.)*
James D. Martin (Ala.)*

NMU Starts Work On Second Building

New York—The National Maritime Union broke ground in Manhattan for its second building—an 11-story structure at 346 W. 17th St. to house NMU health, training and recreation facilities. Union offices and hiring halls are in a building opened earlier this year at 36 Seventh Ave., Manhattan.

The new center will cost $5 million. Medical services, occupying two floors, will be used for physical examinations, health tests for NMU pensioners, an eyesight conservation program and hearing evaluation tests.

Bolster LBJ Program:

Committee Changes Show Liberal Gains

Congress completed its biennial shuffle of committee assignments and liberal Democrats were added to nearly all major committees. The realignment, reflecting Democratic election gains and changes in party ratios on committees, bolstered the Administrations's legislative program and weakened the conservative coalition.

The changes were most marked in the House, where the election cut sharply into GOP ranks and brought in a predominantly youthful influx of liberal Democrats. **(Roster of major committees on Page 10.)**

An almost solidly liberal lineup on the Democratic side of the House Education & Labor Committee promises a strong base of support for such programs as repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, wage and hour improvements and Pres. Johnson's new education bills.

To fill three vacancies and two new seats on the committee, the Democrats named William D. Ford (Mich.), William D. Hathaway (Me.), Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii), James H. Scheuer (N.Y.), and Lloyd Meeds (Wash.). All had COPE endorsement in their election campaigns.

Rep. Phil M. Landrum of Georgia gave up his Labor Committee assignment when he was named to the Ways & Means Committee, thus moving Rep. Edith Green of Oregon up to the third-ranking spot in seniority.

GOP Members

On the Republican side, ranking GOP Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.) moved off the committee, making Rep. William H. Ayres (O.) the senior Republican member. To fill decimated GOP ranks, Republicans named Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.), a middle-of-the-roader, and Glenn Andrews (Ala.), a Goldwater conservative. The party ratio was shifted from 19 Democrats, 12 Republicans to 21 Democrats, 10 Republicans.

There were fewer changes in the Senate Labor Committee, which shifted from a 10-5 to 11-5 Democratic ratio. On the Democratic side, Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana dropped off the committee and Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) and Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) were added.

The Republican shifts made a sharp change in top-ranking GOP spokesman as New York's Jacob K. Javits replaced Barry Goldwater as senior member. Senators John G. Tower (Tex.) and Len B. Jordan (Ida.) dropped off the committee. The three new GOP members, all considered conservatives, are Senators Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), George Murphy (Calif.) and Paul J. Fannin (Ariz.).

Senate Republicans gave preferential treatment to South Carolina's Strom Thurmond, who switched parties when he supported Goldwater for the presidency. Thurmond was named to the Armed Services Committee where he had been seventh-ranking Democratic member. However two senior Republican conservatives waived their seniority to advance Thurmond to third-ranking Republican. He was also given an edge among new members of the Banking Committee.

House Lineup

In the House, however, two Goldwater supporters will sit across from each other at the bottom of the table in the Interstate & Foreign Commerce Committee. Rep. John Bell Williams (Miss.), formerly ranking Democrat, becomes the junior member of his party by action of the Democratic caucus. South Carolina's Albert W. Watson, who formally switched to the GOP after the Democratic caucus crackdown, was named as a new Republican member of the Commerce Committee.

The new House Republican leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), was handed his second setback in a row by his party. Ford had asked that Rep. Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), who helped Ford win the leadership contest, be named to a coveted place on the Ways & Means Committee. The GOP panel which recommends committee assignments rebuffed Ford and chose instead Rep. James F. Battin (Mont.). Earlier House Republicans had re-elected Rep. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) as assistant leader over Ford's choice, Peter Frelinghuysen (N.J.).

A significant exception to the general increase in Democratic strength on committees was the Senate Finance Committee, headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (Va.). It remained unchanged in membership and, with 11 Democrats and six Republicans, was the only committee which did not reflect the two-to-one Democratic majority.

Despite the many membership changes, only two committees had new chairmen. Rep. George H. Fallon (D-Md.) succeeded to the chairmanship of the House Public Works Committee, and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.) became chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

CD Programs Being Planned In 45 States

Non-military civil defense programs are being developed in 45 states and territories with the aid of more than 5,000 leaders of labor, business, agriculture, industry and consumer groups, according to a report by Dir. Edward A. McDermott of the Office of Emergency Planning.

Since a comprehensive program for survival of government and management of resources was inaugurated three years ago, McDermott said, each state and territory has named an emergency planning director and 45 states have state emergency resources planning committees working on over-all programs or in developing preliminary plans.

Associated with each general committee are task groups of state government and private sector officials concerned with areas such as manpower, transportation, communications and food.

The program is based on a recognition that nuclear war, called "possible though unlikely," would require a general national response. Its development is coordinated and administered by the OEP through regional offices in Harvard, Mass.; Olney, Md.; Thomasville, Ga.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Denton, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Santa Rosa, Calif., and Everett, Wash.

Congress has appropriated $3 million to help states with staff, travel, communications, printing and other costs of developing plans.

Rail Porters Set CB&Q Strike Date

New York—The Sleeping Car Porters said dining car employes and coach and chair car porters of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will be called out on strike at 12:01 a.m. Jan. 23 because of the refusal of the road to agree to a 40-hour workweek.



DJELLABAHS WARMING these refugee youngsters in an American Red Cross camp for homeless children in Algeria were made by members of Clothing Workers Local 177, Fall River, Mass., as an extra-curricular project directed by Rita Fisette. The program was sponsored by the Fall River AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee in Cooperation with the Red Cross. The Defense Dept. provided material for the long woolen cloaks.

Growers Accused of 'Sabotage' To Revive Farm Labor Imports

Organized labor has charged at Senate hearings that growers are deliberately sabotaging efforts to recruit American farm workers in order to force the government to revive the Mexican "bracero" import program.

The AFL-CIO, the California AFL-CIO, the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers told the Senate Agriculture Committee that an abundance of manpower is available—at U.S. wages and working conditions.

California and Florida growers and their representatives packed the committee chamber for the hearing called suddenly by Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.).

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the chief witness, was raked over on the basis of grower complaints that not enough American workers could be recruited, that they would not do the work, that Mexican nationals are urgently needed to prevent crop losses and that Wirtz's new wage and job standards are costly and objectionable.

Wirtz said that with some 3.5 million Americans unemployed, he could not believe that the needed farm labor could not be recruited. He conceded there could indeed be a farm labor shortage—at the low wage rates offered. He said imported labor had contributed substantially to keeping down farm wages.

The growers, many of whom operate on a piece-rate basis, attacked Wirtz's action in recently setting hourly minimums and other conditions — like paid transportation and work guarantees—which growers would have to offer U.S. job seekers before he would clear the way for foreign workers under federal immigration laws.

Senators Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), George Murphy (R-Calif.) and Thomas Kuchel (R-Calif.), along with Ellender, put Wirtz under a crossfire of questioning. The secretary held firm, saying he was opposed on legal, economic and social grounds to bringing in foreign workers while Americans were jobless.

Walter Simcich, member of the California AFL-CIO's Research Dept., testified for the AFL-CIO, and Exec. Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO joined in the testimony.

Simcich cited recent evidence of "both the abundance of available domestic manpower and the deliberate undercutting (by employers) of the federal-state recruiting efforts.

He described one case in which the Imperial Valley Farmers Association on Dec. 31 cancelled a 3-day old order for 1,800 domestic workers which it had placed with federal-state recruiters, with workers already enroute. He described other situations in which growers' buses failed to show up and where orders greatly exceeded workers employed.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, charged that "the growers want foreign workers because they do not want to pay American wages."

Gilbert L. Simonson, director of UPWA District 4, and Kerry Napuk, of the union's Research Dept., spoke up especially for packing shed workers whose jobs, they said, were "destroyed" by imported Mexicans.

Simonson strongly opposed any import labor program and said the farm worker must be allowed to join industrial workers in being given legal protection to organize and bargain collectively.

Ginsburg Named IUD Research Chief

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has announced the appointment of Woodrow L. Ginsburg as research director.

Ginsburg, who was director of the Auto Workers research department from 1957 until his IUD appointment, succeeds Everett Kassalow, who resigned last September to join the University of Wisconsin faculty. Prior to joining the UAW staff Ginsburg was research director for the Rubber Workers and had held posts in several government agencies. He is a graduate of Rutgers University and has done graduate work at American University.

Burnell Succeeds Burke As Pulp-Sulphite Chief

Miami Beach—Pres.-Sec. John P. Burke of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers has resigned after 48 years of consecutive service in that office. William H. Burnell, first vice president since 1947, was named to succeed him.

In a letter to the executive board, Burke said he was resigning because of inability to regain his health after major surgery 18 months ago. The board accepted the resignation and gave Burke the title, new to the union, of president emeritus. He is 80, and has been a union officer since 1914.

Burke was head of the union during the period of its growth to an organization with 175,000 members in more than 700 local unions in Canada and the United States. Over the period, the union reduced the workweek of its members from 72 to 40 hours and won major economic gains and social benefits including pensions, hospitalization benefits, vacations and holidays.

The board voted to retain the union's headquarters in Ft. Edward, N.Y. It named Henry Bell of Ft. William, Ont., as the newest vice president and advanced all other vice presidents one position in rank.

Burnell has been acting president-secretary for 18 months, and is a charter member of Local 74 in Espanola, Ont. On Mar. 12 he will speak at the 50th anniversary celebration of the local's founding.

Burnell was elected fourth vice president of Pulp-Sulphite in 1929. He is 72 and lives in Cornwall, Ont.



WILLIAM H. BURNELL

LBJ Calls on Nation to 'Seek Greatness'

Says New Era Holds Promise of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

in Washington on what he termed "that sorrowful day" in November: "I will do my best. . . . I ask your help."

To the "trusted public servants" crowding the inaugural platform, to the family and close friends who had "followed me down the long way," and to the nation at large the President said:

Offers to Lead

"I will lead. . . . But you, you must look within your own hearts —to the old promises and the old dream. They will lead you best of all."

Johnson, the first President since the Civil War born and bred in the South, educated in the South and serving in Congress from a state of the Old Confederacy, spoke of America as still "a seeking nation," a land made up of "the exile and the stranger, brave but frightened," who sought "to find a place where a man could be his own man."

"They made a covenant with this land," the President declared, a covenant "conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union," and this covenant "binds us still."

"Justice requires us to remember: when any citizen denies his fellow saying, his color is not mine or his beliefs are strange and different, in that moment he betrays America, though his forebears created this nation."

"Let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds," he warned.

"Let us now transform our unity of interest into a unity of purpose. For the hour and the day and the time are here to achieve progress without strife and change without hatred: not without difference of opinion, but without the deep and abiding divisions which scar the Union for generations."

Traditions of Office

In the tradition set as early as Andrew Jackson's first inauguration, the beginning of the President's new term was a time for festivity as well as solemnity—a reception for the governors of the 50 states, for the Vice President, for almost uncounted officials from cities and communities all over the land; for the traditional parade down the famous mile-long Pennsylvania Avenue from Capitol Hill to a White House reviewing stand.

"The next man to stand here" to take the oath as a new President, Johnson said, "will look out on a scene that is different from our own" because the changes of our time are "baring the secrets of nature—multiplying the nations—placing in uncertain hands new weapons for mastery and destruction—shaking old values and uprooting old ways."

But if we keep the terms of the "covenant" of our ancestors, "we shall flourish," he declared, and the first promise of the covenant was that "all who made the journey would share in the fruits of the land."

Thus, "in a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty . . . children must not go hungry . . . neighbors must not suffer and die untended . . . young people must be taught to read and write."

View from the Rocket

"Think of our world," Johnson said, as it looks from the U. S. rocket now heading in space toward Mars—"like a child's globe, hanging in space, the continent stuck to its side like colored maps."

"How incredible it is that in this fragile existence we should hate and destroy one another.

"Our course is abundantly clear. We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery."

Workers and owners, city folk and countryside, "working shoulder to shoulder together can increase the bounty of all."

"I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless and sterile battalion of the ants," he said, again.

"It is the excitement of becoming —always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting and trying again—but always trying and always gaining.

"If we succeed, it will not be because of what we have, but because of what we are; not because of what we own but rather because of what we believe."

For what America is about, he said, "is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star that is not reached and the harvest that is sleeping in the unplowed ground."



UNION-MADE badges adorned members of the committee that oversaw Pres. Johnson's inauguration to his first full term. Manufactured by Bastian Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., they were designed by artist-members of the Lithographers & Photoengravers; the dies for metal parts were made by members of the Machinists, and working on other phases of production were members of the Jewelry Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Metal Polishers, Bookbinders, Typographical Union and Printing Pressmen.



NEW JERSEY PARADE FLOAT carries Communications Workers past Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and their wives (left) on Inauguration Day. Returning salute from upper reviewing stands, right, are CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and their wives.

Employment Report Sees Break In 10-Year Uptrend in Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

In its earlier summary report, the Labor Dept. said the unemployed totaled 3.5 million in December. The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate had dipped to 4.9 percent, the second time in the year the rate had fallen below 5 percent and only the third time since 1957.

This underscored a possible hopeful trend.

In its 1964 review, the Labor Dept. observed that the jobless rate for the year as a whole averaged 5.2 percent compared to 5.7 percent for 1963.

Morever, the report added, the improvement was successive as the year passed on, with the jobless rate reaching 5.0 percent in the final quarter. This was the lowest quarterly rate since the same quarter of 1957.

"The recent drop in jobless rates," the report continued, "appears to have broken a 10-year uptrend in unemployment.

"Prior to 1964, the unemployment rate in each of the last three periods of business recovery had leveled off at a higher point than where it was before the recession began. However, by the end of 1964, the unemployment rate was below its pre-1961 recession levels."

The Labor Dept. also noted that "especially sharp improvements" were registered in key areas of the labor force. The jobless rate for adult men fell from 4.5 to 3.9 percent over the year; the rate for married men — the breadwinner group—fell from 3.4 to 2.8 percent. Jobless rates for adult women and teenagers, however, showed no such gains.

On the employment side of the 1964 picture, the Labor Dept. said non-farm jobs increased by 1.7 million over the year to a total of 58.2 million. But farm jobs continued their long-term decline, leaving the net job gain at 1.5 million. This gain pushed total employment to an average of 70.4 million—a record high.

All Sectors Gain

All sectors scored job gains except agriculture and the federal government, the report said, adding:

"The gain in manufacturing jobs (300,000) brought employment to 17.3 million, its highest annual level in more than a decade."

Almost 85 percent of this gain occurred among production workers, the report noted. Adult men and full-time workers benefited most.

Nevertheless, the report continued, two long-term trends continued: non-production jobs continued their uptrend, which has persisted even against cyclical job declines, to an all-time high of 4.5 million in 1964; production jobs continued to trend downward, despite the latest gain, resting 3 percent below their 1957 level and further below earlier peaks.

Labor Dept. experts were cautious in evaluating the 1964 factory gains. Robert Stein of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said it is too early to say whether the "strong and consistent" increase in manufacturing employment represents a reversal of long-term trends or whether earlier peaks "will ever be achieved again."

The unemployment picture revealed a particularly dark spot. The job gains in most industry groupings brought jobless rates for those workers to the lowest levels in four years.

"At the same time, however," the report added, "unemployment did not decline among persons with no previous work experience. Approximately 600,000, or 16 percent of all unemployed persons, in 1964 were looking for their first job.

"The proportion of total unemployment represented by these workers has more than doubled since the early 1950s and the 1964 proportion was the highest on record."

Despite the 1964 acceleration in output and employment, the Labor Dept. pointed out, "severe" unemployment problems remained for certain groups: teenagers, Negroes, the low-skilled and the 1 million long-term jobless.

1-23-65

Unions Move Ahead In Civil Rights Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

conceptions about the Civil Rights Act and is stimulating cooperation by labor, religious, civil rights and business groups in communities throughout the nation, he said.

Labor leaders will take part later this month in a national conference called by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission on the new fair employment section of the law which will go into effect July 1. One of the big jobs, Slaiman said, is to explain what the new law does not do, as well as what it does.

He said that brochures falsely charging that seniority would be undermined, hiring quotas would be established and that white workers would lose their jobs to Negroes were sent to more than 30,000 local unions before the November election.

Now, he said, "much of this fear is dissipating" as the facts catch up with the misstatements.

'Special' to Mark Morgan Anniversary

ABC Radio network will carry a special program Jan. 29, marking the 10th anniversary of the broadcast, Edward P. Morgan and the News.

The half-hour program of excerpts from Morgan's prize-winning commentaries over the 10 years he has been sponsored by the AFL-CIO will be aired from 8 to 8:30 p.m. (EST). Local ABC station listings should be checked for exact time of broadcast in each area.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 30, 1965 | No. 5

Indiana Legislature Scraps State 'Right-to-Work' Law

In Economic Report:

Johnson Predicts Fifth Year of Gains

By Saul Miller

A record-shattering fifth straight year of "substantial economic gains" is in prospect in 1965, Pres. Johnson reported to Congress, but the anticipated $660 billion total value of goods and services produced "will make only modest inroads into the still too heavy unemployment of our human and physical resources."

The President's Economic Report said unemployment in 1965 "should average less" than the 5.2 percent of 1964 but that "the road to maximum employment, production and purchasing power will not be easily or quickly traveled."

He noted that there will be 6 million potential jobseekers in 1965 made up of 3.7 million presently unemployed, "up to 1 million" of the "hidden unemployed" who would enter the labor force if the jobless rate could be brought down "just one percentage point," and the 1.3 million who will be added to the labor force, including a net increase of a half million below the age of 20.

"We cannot rest," the President declared, until the "promise in the [1946] Employment Act of job opportunities for all those able and wanting to work" has been fulfilled.

The Economic Report and the report of the President's Council of Economic Advisers touched on the legislative programs set out previously in the State of the Union message and the Budget.

At a briefing session for reporters, CEA Chairman Gardner Ackley said the Administration's budget and fiscal policies provided "appropriate stimulus" to maintain economic expansion in 1965. Uncertainties in the second half of the year, he said, despite the impact of reduced excise taxes and an increase in social security benefits at that time, make it difficult to estimate the rate of unemployment at the end of 1965.

To bring the rate down to 4 percent, Ackley said, would call for a "very rapid rate of expansion." He added that there is a limit on the speed with which the nation can proceed toward full employment. He stressed that the 4 percent rate was still an interim target, not a final full employment figure.

Price Stability Stressed

Queried on a section of the President's message that said he would oppose "legislative enactments that threaten to raise costs and prices," Ackley said this would extend to so-called fair trade measures.

He made it clear also, that this approach would hold for proposals to reduce the workweek to 35 hours and a $2-an-hour minimum wage. On double time for overtime, he said, the Administration has not yet determined the nature of its proposals.

Numerous queries on the rate of expansion for 1965 being set at a lower level than for 1964 drew replies that the expansion rate for 1965 was considered "appropriate" in terms of economic policy.

The President's report termed his budget one which will "once again contribute expansionary force rather than restrictive pressure on our economy" and underscored the $5

(Continued on Page 5)



KENNEDY MEMORIAL BOOK, made up of material published by trade union journals after the late President's assassination, is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Leon Stein, president of the Intl. Labor Press Association. The book will be placed in the AFL-CIO library. It is a photostat copy of a book containing actual clippings from the papers, which ILPA will present to the Kennedy Memorial Library. **(Story on Page 10.)**

Defense Needs Level Off:

Budget Stress Shifts To Social Spending

By John M. Barry

Pres. Johnson's $99.7 billion budget for fiscal 1966 spelled out the Administration's shift in emphasis toward meeting the nation's social needs as defense spending levels off.

The President, in his message to Congress, termed the record budget neither "extravagant" nor "miserly," and declared that "it begins to grasp the opportunities of the Great Society."

"It is aimed," he said, "at improving the quality of our way of life. And it is aimed at insuring that all Americans share in this way of life."

The budget incorporates funds for the stepped-up anti-poverty program foreshadowed in Johnson's State of the Union message, including major new outlays for education, health and housing. It also envisions congressional enactment of hospital care for the aged under the social security system and a 7 percent increase in basic social security retirement.

With the second stage of the 1964 income tax cut effective this year, the President proposed a 1965 reduction of $1.75 billion in unspecified excise taxes, effective July 1.

Partly offsetting increased spending in the domestic welfare area would be reductions of $300 million in military expenditures, $380 million for the Agriculture Dept., $727 million for the Veterans Administration and $170 million for atomic energy.

The Administrative budget at

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Hails 'Portent' of 14b Action

By David L. Perlman

Indianapolis, Ind. — Indiana has repealed its "right-to-work" law. For the first time since 1957, workers and employers in this state will have the right to negotiate union shops in their contracts.

The legislature voted overwhelmingly to scrap the anti-union statute which Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) said had inflicted "rancor and controversy" on the state.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the repeal "good news" for Indiana and "a heartening portent of things to come" for the 19 other states which have banned the union shop.

He expressed confidence "that Congress will follow the Indiana example" by repealing the "unique and inequitable" Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, "which has made it possible for short-sighted anti-labor forces to saddle America with so-called 'right-to-work' laws."

Meany noted that Indiana, the only northern industrial state with a "right-to-work" law, discovered that such laws "are as much a sham as the title under which they masquerade." He congratulated the legislature and the governor for "restoring free collective bargaining."

Democrats voted solidly for repeal, carrying out a party platform pledge. Three Republicans in the Senate, one in the House, crossed over to join them. The House vote for repeal was 74-21. Earlier the Senate had voted 38-12 for the high-priority bill, which carried the designation Senate Bill No. 1. The measure was cleared

(Continued on Page 12)

Meany Bids U.S. Business Reject Trade Concessions to Communists

New York—AFL-CIO George Meany challenged American free enterprise to refuse economic concessions to Communist regimes whose basic aim is "the destruction of democracy and the free enterprise system throughout the world."

The AFL-CIO leaders spoke here at a testimonial dinner in his honor sponsored by the Intl. Rescue Committee, which presented him with its Freedom Award. Previous award winners have been Adm. Richard E. Byrd, Winston Churchill, Gen. William J. Donovan and Mayor Willy Brandt of Free Berlin.

A message from Pres. Johnson lauding Meany's service to free world labor and terming the award "most appropriate" was read by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey **(Story on Page 11).**

Meany's address raised serious and probing questions about a strongly developing campaign in some business and industry circles to grant long-term credits and expand trade between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and its satellites.

He stressed that the labor movement strongly supports the nation's economic system because "we have achieved more for the workers of America through free trade unions operating within the American economic system than have the organizations of labor in any other place on earth."

Secondly, he pointed out that Communist parties throughout the world still retain as their chief objective the overthrow of the free enterprise system and remolding the entire world on the pattern of totalitarian dictatorship."

Thirdly, while American labor supports international cooperation to ease tensions, "we are convinced that there can be no permanent cooperation or relaxation of tensions

(Continued on Page 11)

American Labor Mourns Churchill

The profound condolences of American labor over the death of Sir Winston Churchill were extended to members of the British Trades Union Congress and through it to all citizens of the British Commonwealth.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a cable to Gen. Sec. George Woodcock of the TUC, expressed the sympathy of "all your fraternal colleagues" in the United States. Churchill's wartime leadership "will never be forgotten as long as freedom survives among men," Meany said in his message.

COPE Leadership Clinics Mapped for Union Leaders

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education will hold a series of leadership clinics this year for top officers of state and local central bodies, Dir. Al Barkan announced.

He said he hoped that the clinics would lead to the holding of political workshops in each state geared to preparations for the 1966 elections. State, local and congressional district COPE organizations, he stressed, will have a major task to offset the drop in registration and voting that usually occurs in non-Presidential elections.

Specific states, locations and groupings of states involved in the COPE clinics will be announced later, Barkan said, although the series is tentatively scheduled to begin Mar. 26. He said the normal pattern of larger COPE area conferences will be resumed in 1966.

Barkan said the sessions, designed to perfect techniques and mechanics of COPE operations, will substitute this year for the annual COPE area conferences held for many years. The change in format was adopted by COPE's Operating Committee.

Training Level Rises For Younger Workers

The proportion of American workers with formal occupational training has risen steadily over the past 50 years, according to the first nationwide survey ever made of the vocational training backgrounds of adult wage-earners.

The study was undertaken by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Census under the sponsorship of the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, and its results were made public by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

It showed that the younger a worker is, the more likely it is that he has had formal training for his job. The entire group studied included workers in the 22-to-64 age bracket. Of those between the ages of 55 and 64, it was found, only 31 percent reported having received specialized vocational training. Among the 22-to-24 year-olds, 57 percent had had training.

High schools were revealed as "by far" the most important single source of vocational training. Additional significant sources were the armed forces, special schools, company schools, correspondence schools, technical institutes and apprenticeship programs.

The likelihood of formal job training increases, the study showed, with the worker's level of successfully-completed general schooling.

Formal Training Common

Sixty-five percent of high school graduates had formal training experience in addition to their academic schooling, statistics showed. The proportion dropped to 47 percent for those who had successfully completed one to three years of high school, and went down to but 16 percent for those with eight years or less of education.

The study indicated that older, adult workers, contrary to popular belief, are able to profit from training and retraining. Nearly 70 percent of men in the 45 to 54-year age group who had begun job training at age 45 or older were utilizing it, while only 44 percent of the men in the age group were using training they had acquired before age 18.

The report pointed up two important factors:

- Much of the labor force lacks the minimum educational levels demanded for most of today's jobs. About 55.8 percent, or some 29 million, are not high school graduates and about 20 million have had no additional formal job training.
- About 32 million adults without high school diplomas will be included in the labor force in 1975 if the current growth rate is maintained. About 20 million of them would have no formal job training experience.

Many 'Picked It Up'

More than half of all the workers covered in the survey reported that they had learned their jobs informally. About 45 percent said they had learned from a friend or relative or "just picked it up."

"The contributions of education and training to preparation for work are overlapping and, at points, indistinguishable," the report noted. "For the average worker, the sole source of education is elementary and secondary school, though increasing numbers are going on to junior colleges, technical institutes, special schools and colleges and universities.

"Training, on the other hand, is characterized by greater diversity of sources. It is acquired not only in education institutions but also through apprenticeship and other industry programs, in the armed forces, and through informal instruction by supervisors and even fellow workers or relatives. For many purposes, work experience may be the equivalent of training, and a substitute for it in job specifications.

"To some extent, education is training and vice versa. At any rate, the connection between the two is extraordinarily complex."

In summarizing what was learned from the survey, the Labor Dept. said some questions about the relationship between formal and informal training remain unanswered.

"The extent to which casual and improvised training are acceptable substitutes for systematic and formalized training in an economy that grows more complicated day by day remains as a question for further research," the summary observed.

"The results give further support to the premise that an active manpower policy ought to aim at raising the educational level of the labor force by reducing the number of school dropouts."

The fact that there is less unemployment among workers with no more than eight years of formal schooling who have received vocational training, it said, "implies that substantial efforts should be directed toward increasing training opportunities for workers with the lowest educational level."

CONVENTIONS

The Boilermakers will hold their convention in the Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., beginning May 3.

The Texas AFL-CIO has announced that its convention will be held Aug. 3-6 in the Hilton-Plaza Hotel, El Paso.

Jump in Jobless Training Funds:

Johnson Asks $729 Million For Labor Dept. in Fiscal '66

Pres. Johnson's budget message urged Congress to provide $729 million in new spending authority for the Labor Dept. in fiscal 1966, the great bulk of which would go to the Manpower Administration, primarily for training jobless workers.

He estimated actual spending by the department for the year at $565 million, up from an estimate of $495 million in fiscal 1965.

These figures are in addition to some $3.3 billion the Labor Dept. expects to disburse from trust funds it administers, including $2.55 billion in federal-state unemployment compensation.

Increases also have been requested for independent labor agencies. The President is seeking $28.2 million for the National Labor Relations Board, the jump of $2 million reflecting "continuing increases in unfair labor practice charges and in representation petitions."

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service would get about $6.7 million in authorizations, an increase of some $300,000 which the budget said would permit expanded activities "particularly in preventive mediation."

Job Opportunity Funds

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 but not yet appointed, would receive $3.2 million for its first full year of operation. At the same time, the budget states that the activities of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, which are financed by participating agencies, "are being reviewed" in relation to the new Civil Rights Act.

The request of $16.6 million for the Railroad Retirement Board, up $2.7 million, reflects the second of 10 annual installments to cover retirement credits of railroad workers for their military service.

Spending authority of $825,000 is requested for the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress, $550,000 of it for fiscal 1965 and the balance for the first seven months of 1966, after which the commission is scheduled to expire under the enacting legislation.

$2 Million for NMB

Proposed appropriations of $2 million for the National Mediation Board and $150,000 for the President's Committee on Labor-Management Policy show scarcely any change.

The President's requests for the Labor Dept. include $611 million for the Manpower Administration alone, of which he estimates about $453 million will be actually spent in fiscal 1966. This compares with a spending estimate of $379 million in the current fiscal year.

About $140 million of the new obligational authority the President is seeking for manpower activities would involve legislation he said he plans to submit to Congress to:

- "Broaden and improve" the Manpower Development & Training Act.
- "Increase the federal share of project costs in 1966 to 90 percent from the 66 percent which would otherwise go into effect under present law."
- "Extend as part of the MDTA program the authority now included in the Area Redevelopment Act to provide special training programs in redevelopment areas."

In his budget message, the President said the MDTA "has demonstrated its effectiveness and value in equipping unemployed workers with skills which enable them to find productive employment."

For MDTA activities, he is seeking a supplemental appropriation of $103 million to bring the total for fiscal 1965 to $411 million, plus $425 million more for fiscal 1966 when an estimated 260,000 jobless or underemployed adult workers and youths will be given training. By the end of that year, he said, about 700,000 persons will have benefited from the program.

Other highlights of appropriations sought in the Labor Dept. budget:

- A total of $78.3 million for wage and labor standards, down $3.4 million as a result of the transfer of youth employment activities to the Manpower Administration and the merger of two bureaus—Veterans' Reemployment Rights and Labor-Management Reports—into the Labor-Management Services Administration. The bureau merger would send the appropriation for Labor-Management Relations up slightly to $8.6 million.
- $20.6 million for the bureau of Labor Statistics, a slight increase.
- $1.2 million for the Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs.
- $5.3 million for the Office of the Solicitor of Labor, including a slight rise for staff expansion to administer the new Davis-Bacon Fringe Benefits Act.
- $3.5 million for the office of the secretary, reflecting a $200,000 increase to cover the cost of a new Wage-Appeals Board under the Davis-Bacon Act plus expanded staff for program planning and analysis.

Blind Riflemen Use Sound for Sight

Aberdeen, S. D. — Sound substituting for light is being used by members of Communications Workers Local 7504 here to make riflemen out of young students at the South Dakota School for the Blind.

The union members set up an intricate sound system, amplified and beamed from the bull's-eye of a target. The youngsters use the beam to guide them in firing rifles donated by an Aberdeen sporting goods firm, the instructor telling each one by how far and in what direction he went wide. Some impressive scores have been chalked up.

School authorities say that experience in orienting themselves to sound will help the children judge other sounds and directions, such as traffic. The range and electrical system were designed by Pres. R. K. Williams of the local and C. E. Berndt, project chairman.

Indiana U. Offers Course for Editors

Bloomington, Ind. — Indiana University will offer a correspondence course for editors of local union papers, with emphasis on the needs of smaller locals or those just starting their own publications.

The course will get under way in February and will give equal attention to the needs of printed and mimeographed newspapers. Certificates will be awarded those who complete the 10 lessons.

The state labor body underwrote half the initial cost of setting up the correspondence course in 1962.

Registration fee is $20. A labor editorial workshop will be held at the university Mar. 26-27, but attendance is not required in order to complete the course.

Additional informatifon and registration forms may be had from the Labor Education & Research Center, 201 Owen Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Higher Pensions Begin Under Ford-UAW Pact

Detroit—The Auto Workers and Ford Motor Co. have signed an agreement under which 21,693 retired UAW members will receive nearly $1 million more a month in retirement benefits, the union announced.

Pensioners have received their January pension checks based on old rates—$2.80 per month multiplied by years of service. They are slated to receive soon a second January check at the new rate—$4.25 multiplied by years of service, according to UAW Ford Dept. Dir. Ken Bannon.

At the December rate of pension payments, more than $19.5 million was being paid out yearly to pensioners, the UAW-Ford Pension Fund reported. An agreement between the union and the company late in 1964 would raise that figure to $30.8 million a year, based on the January benefits.

Actual payments in 1965 may exceed $31 million because retirement applications have risen to new high levels and more than 900 new applications are being processed.

By next Sept. 1, the union expects several hundred more veteran Ford workers to take advantage of the early retirement features of the new agreement. The new benefit rate, for those who retire early, will be supplemented, starting Sept. 1, by payments directly from the company.

Bannon said a monthly income up to $400 will be possible when pension and company supplements are combined for early retirees, depending on age, years of service and the hourly rate.

Union Insignia Mark Bishop's Gift Crosier

Hartford, Conn.—The crosier used by new Auxiliary Bishop Joseph F. Donnelly of the Hartford Catholic archdiocese at his consecration here was given to him by the Connecticut State AFL-CIO.

The bishop has had the insignia of the council's 35 affiliated unions engraved on the crosier, which is a bishop's staff, symbol of his pastoral office.

Bishop Donnelly has been director of the Archdiocesan Labor Institute since 1942 and a member of the State Board of Mediation & Arbitration since 1943. In 1949 he was elected director of the latter body.

Walkout at 3 Plants:

Tennessee Workers Strike for 1st Pact

Oneida, Tenn.—A Clothing Workers strike moves into its second month here as pickets continue to protest labor practices at the Boss Manufacturing Co. plant.

Members have also struck the company's main plant in Kewanee, Ill., and a third plant in Chillicothe, Mo. The company is a major manufacturer of work gloves, with plants throughout the country. A total of about 600 are employed at the three plants.

The dispute at the Oneida plant has developed during 19 months of fruitless first-contract negotiations after the union won a representation election there in May, 1963. The union's victory in that election came on a vote of 144 to 104. Despite union efforts to achieve some tangible results in subsequent negotiations, the company refused to come to terms.

Workers at the Oneida plant walked off the job last Dec. 1 and set up picket lines. That same day the company fired six union members for alleged "violence" on the picket line.

Ballots Challenged

Two days later, the union was forced into a decertification election. By official count, the union won that election 88 to 86, but 11 additional ballots have been challenged and their status must be decided by the National Labor Relations Board before the election outcome can be certified.

In the meantime, the union filed unfair labor practice charges against the company on three counts. The union contends that the company is guilty of discriminatorily discharging the six workers because of their union membership and their previous activity on behalf of the organizing campaign. The company is also charged with illegally preventing the circulation of pro-union petitions among employes at the plant while allowing anti-union petitions and other materials to circulate freely among plant personnel.

Refusal to Bargain

In addition, the union has charged that Boss manufacturing has refused to bargain in good faith with the union in Oneida as the representative of its employes.

The basic issue at the other two plants, where picket lines have also been set up, is a dispute between the company and union representatives over terms of contract renewal agreements. In both cases, existing contracts were expiring and were up for renewal. Negotiations had begun, but early in January they reached a deadlock and workers at both plants walked out in protest.

Kewanee workers, who staff the firm's main factory, walked out Jan. 6 and workers at Chillicothe, who had been negotiating separately, went out the following day. The union has since filed refusal-to-bargain charges with the NLRB in both cases.



NEW YORK LABOR pays memorial tribute to the late Pres. Kennedy and honors AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Michael Mann at testimonial dinner in New York City. Proceeds of $20-a-plate dinner were pledged to "Mayor" Andrew Minihan, chairman of the New Ross Urban Council in County Wexford, Ireland, for proposed John F. Kennedy Forest Park in that county, home of Kennedy ancestors. Pictured, left to right, are: Treas. Arthur L. Harckham of dinner committee; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City AFL-CIO; Mann; Minihan; dinner Co-Chairmen David Sullivan and Matthew Guinan. Sullivan is president of the Building Service Employes, Guinan is Transport Workers' secretary-treasurer.

9,000 Shoe Workers Ratify Strike Settlement

Boston—A five-day strike by 9,000 members of the United Shoe Workers in 40 Massachusetts plants has ended in membership ratification of a new agreement with gains averaging 9 cents an hour in pay and fringe benefits.

The strikers won wage hikes of 6 cents an hour, holiday pay on an average hourly earnings basis, and an improved sick benefit plan.

Workers in all shops met Jan. 11 to ratify the new contract and then observed a day of mourning for Anthony Accardi, national union area director who died suddenly while addressing a strike report meeting in Haverhill, Mass.

The workers struck on Jan. 7, after their former contract expired at plants here and in Haverhill, Lynn, Beverly, Salem and Wakefield, Mass. Employers then agreed to a final union proposal with these benefits:

- Wage increases of 3 cents an hour as of Jan. 7 and another 3 cents a year later.
- Raises in guaranteed minimum rates from $1.35 to $1.38 this year and to $1.41 next year.
- Increased pay for eight holidays per year, averaging 2.5 cents an hour, by computation on an average hourly earnings basis instead of the former percentage basis.
- A hike in sick benefits from $20 a week to $25 after the eighth day of illness.

Cost of the two-year "package" was put by the union at 9 cents an hour.

Director Since '58

Accardi, 49, was a shoe worker who became a union organizer, then was elected director for the Massachusetts territory in 1958. He was buried after services in St. Rita's Church, Haverhill, attended by Union Pres. George Fecteau, Sec.-Treas. Angello Georgian and other labor and civic leaders.

Accardi was at a microphone explaining details of the strike settlement offer when he was stricken and died of a heart ailment.

After the burial in Groveland, Mass., Fecteau announced that James J. Cordova of Lynn, Mass., a union organizer, would serve as acting director until the members vote in an election within 60 days.

Illinois Labor Seeks Law on State Workers

Chicago—Illinois unions have begun a drive for legislation to secure union recognition and bargaining rights for public employes in the state.

Representatives of seven international unions participated with officers and attorneys of the State AFL-CIO and the Illinois State Conference of Public Employes in a conference held here to draft the legislative proposal.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom said the labor-supported bill would provide for choice of a bargaining representative, prohibit discrimination against union members, provide for fact-finding procedures when a union and a public agency cannot resolve a contract issue, and permit public bodies to sign contracts with unions.

Participating in the joint campaign are the Building Service Employes, Teachers, Barbers, Fire Fighters, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, State, County & Municipal Employes, and Machinists.

Rights Leader Urges Vote For Teachers

Philadelphia—Public school teachers here have been urged by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Nobel Peace Prize winner and civil rights leader, to vote for the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, in a collective bargaining election Feb. 1.

Members of the AFT have "consistently evidenced their concern for quality education for all," King said in a letter to Pres. John A. Ryan of the local.

The letter was read to 500 teachers at a rally here by Bayard Rustin, a King associate. He urged Negro teachers especially to "vote 100 percent for the union," which is contesting for bargaining rights with the non-union Philadelphia Teachers Association.

The AFT has won exclusive recognition in New York City, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities. Its most recent victory was in Minot, S.D., 245-150. Other elections are scheduled in Kenosha, Wis., and Taylor, Mich.

Bottle Blowers Leader Dies

Crown, Pa.—Funeral services were held in St. Mary's Catholic Church here for Vice Pres. Raymond H. Dalton, 53, of the Glass Bottle Blowers, who died suddenly in Atlanta, Ga. Burial was in Marienville Cemetery.

A member of GBBA Local 210 in Marienville, he joined the union when he went to work at the Knox Glass Co., became president of the local and in 1943 was appointed an international representative. The following year he became a member of the international executive board and was elected vice president in 1949.

Surviving are the widow, the former LaVonne Dolby; a daughter, Shirley Dunwoody, Phoenixville, Pa., and a son, Michael, Big Island, Va.

Boot & Shoe Union Vice President Dies

Mt. Vernon, Ill.—Final tribute was paid by the Boot & Shoe Workers at last rites here for Joseph W. "Bertie" McGonigal, general vice president of the union since 1957. He died at his home after a short illness.

McGonigal was 57. He joined the union in the 1930's after working in St. Louis area shops.

Textile Union Urges Action on Sec. 14b

Immediate repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act was urged on Congress by the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America, meeting in quarterly session in Washington, D. C.

Repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" provision is a major goal of the AFL-CIO and was pledged by the Democratic Party in its 1964 convention platform, the TWUA noted, and Congress should "heed the call of Pres. Johnson" for action.

Sec. 14b "gives no one the right to hold a job, creates no jobs, helps not a single unemployed worker and is aimed strictly at undermining unions and wiping out free collective bargaining," said the TWUA body.

The council also called on the textile industry to "begin the journey to the Great Society" by raising the level of its employes' wages and fringe benefits to that enjoyed by workers in other modern industries.

The TWUA statement was coupled with a call to the industry to:

- Make effective a "genuine" pension program to "supplement the retirement benefits" available under the nation's Social Security system.
- Abandon what it termed a "ruthless" policy of thwarting employes in their exercise of legal rights to organize.

The council urged Johnson and Congress to "take steps to ensure the implementation of that right" under the National Labor Relations Act, which it said is "repeatedly being flouted" by textile management.

The industry's backwardness in regard to "decent wages" and economic security" for its workers was labeled "a blot" on our social system.

Textile wages have been "traditionally substandard," TWUA Pres. William Pollock declared. He added:

"Even when fully employed, the average textile worker has not been able to earn enough to provide a decent standard of living."

In view of the "vast strides in modernization" which the industry has made in recent years, the persistence of substandard wages and fringe benefits is, said Pollock, "a national disgrace."

The council voted "unqualified support" of 40,000 cotton and rayon workers in northern mills as they prepared to serve contract reopening notices on 175 firms in the mid-Atlantic and New England states.

The union will seek a 15 percent wage increase, a pension program and improved fringe benefits for the workers, who average $1.73 an hour in pay—well below the national manufacturing average of $2.46, the TWUA said.

GM Canada Pattern Won for Ford Plants

Windsor, Ont.—The Auto Workers wrapped up their second contract with the auto industry in Canada by winning the General Motors of Canada "pattern" for 10,000 workers in Ford plants.

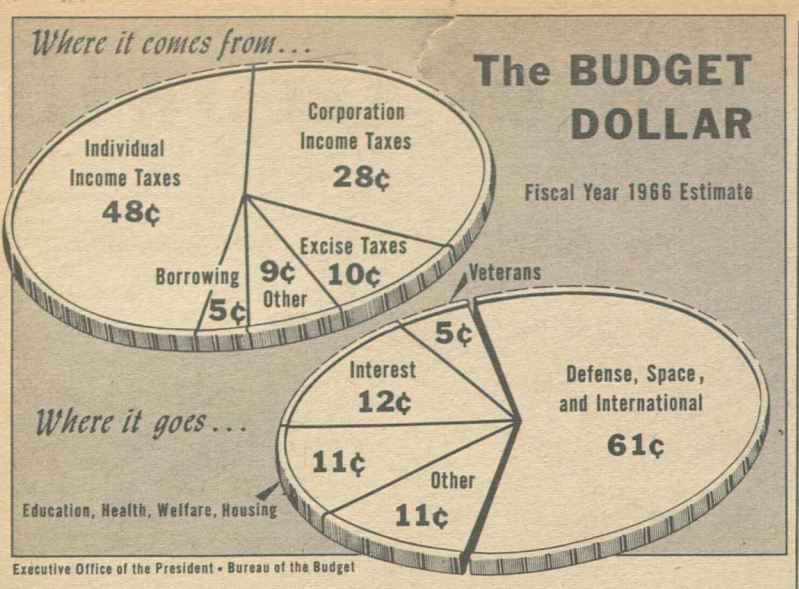
The new pact, ratified after a 10-day walkout, will provide about 3 cents an hour more than the 58.88-cent settlement won from GM Dec. 19 after a 16-day strike, the union said. The difference was laid by the union to the higher age-level of Ford workers, which means higher pensions.

The three-year agreement updates the Ford grievance procedure, provides production standards regulations for the first time at the Oakville assembly plant, and authorizes three-day bereavement pay for a death in the family, along with other "pattern" improvements in wages and conditions.

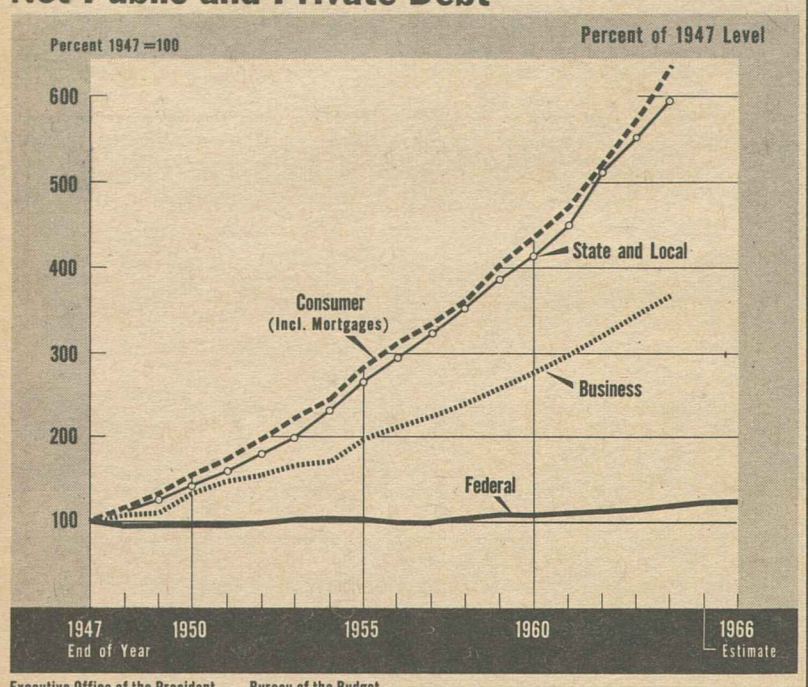
Ford workers walked out Jan. 15 and began returning Jan. 25 at the Windsor, Oakville, Bramalea and Niagara Falls, Ont., plants.

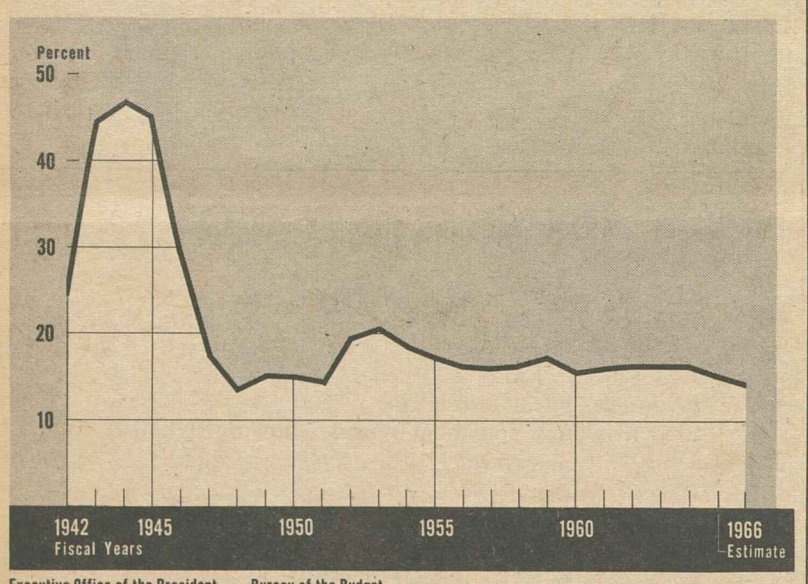
Next on the settlement schedule is Chrysler of Canada, where "wildcat" walkouts halted production briefly Jan. 22 and 26. The UAW has 7,200 workers in the bargaining unit here.

Chief aim in all Big 3 bargaining has been to close the wage gap between U.S. and Canadian auto workers. Notable progress in that direction was made, the union said, at Canadian Ford and GM.



Net Public and Private Debt





ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET totalling $99.7 billion was submitted to Congress by Pres. Johnson for fiscal 1966. Although the budget is $2.2 billion above the current estimate for 1965, it represents a smaller proportion of the gross national product—less than 15 percent, as the bottom chart shows.

Rubber Workers Back Ban on Lie Detectors

Akron, O.—The Rubber Workers have urged the Akron City Council to prohibit employers from requiring workers to submit to so-called "lie detector" tests in order to get or keep a job.

URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold termed polygraph tests "unreliable" and infringement "on the right of privacy."

The use of polygraph or other forms of "lie detector" tests by employers, Gold said, could "lead to the creation of a society of snoopers and spies."

Gold testified before the council's Public Welfare & Safety Committee, which is holding hearings on the proposed ordinance to bar polygraph tests as a condition of employment.

Four states currently prohibit the use of "lie detectors" by private employers, and Gold cited congressional hearings last year and the testimony of prominent officials in urging adoption of the ordinance. He said it would be "a blow struck in defense of human dignity."

A worker who "flunks" the test either because of nervousness or the errors of an unqualified polygraph operator, might find himself blacklisted from other employment, as well as lose his present job, Gold said. He "could wind up with thousands of others on the scrap heap of society because of the whims of a machine and an operator who himself never had to take a test to establish his qualifications," Gold added.

The URW official said the union is "not interested in protecting crooks, liars and cheats." But he stressed that there are "better ways to check on a person . . . and we definitely are interested in protecting the innocent from this unjustified and unethical and undemocratic invasion of the mind and privacy."

'Improving . . . Our Way of Life':

$99.7 Billion Johnson Budget Emphasizes Social Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

$99.7 billion represents a $2.2 billion rise over the latest estimate for fiscal 1965 and would result in a deficit of $5.3 billion—$1 billion lower than this year. The President indicated that this would be the last budget proposal to be held under the $100 billion level.

Broader Picture

While the administrative budget is the one most commonly referred to, a broader picture of federal spending is given in the consolidated cash budget, which includes expenditures from trust funds for social security benefits, highways and other programs. By this measure, federal payments are expected to reach $127.4 billion in fiscal 1966, $6 billion more than this year and $3.9 billion more than revenue anticipated.

The President also included requests for $106.4 billion in "new obligational authority," the amount approved by Congress for new and existing programs, much of which will be spent in future years. The 1966 figure is nearly $1 billion lower than the estimate for the current fiscal year.

Johnson described his budget as "carefully designed to promote continued economic expansion and improved economic opportunities." It anticipates an increase of 6.1 percent in gross national product, which the President said is expected to reach $660 billion in calander 1965, give or take $5 billion.

This continued growth rate—slightly lower than the estimate for calendar 1964—will yield $3.2 billion more in total revenues than are expected in fiscal 1965 as individual and corporate income tax receipts keep pace with rising economic activity, the President said.

Budget Dir. Kermit Gordon, at a briefing, said the new budget would be in balance if the gross national product were to reach a level coinciding with a 4 percent rate of unemployment, instead of the current rate of about 5 percent.

As it is, and in the light of the proposed reduction in excise taxes, the Administration now estimates that it can achieve a balanced budget in fiscal 1968, assuming continued economic expansion.

Additional Spur

Because of a lag in Treasury receipts, the proposed excise tax cuts would amount to an actual reduction of about $1.5 billion in the year starting next July 1. As an additional spur to the economy during the last half of 1965, when many economists foresee a slackening of the growth rate, the Administration hopes to put into effect the proposed increase in social security benefits of 7 percent effective last Jan. 1 and totaling about $2 billion a year.

The retroactive benefits would be paid out in a lump sum in the third quarter.

On the other hand, social security payroll deductions—now at a combined employer-employe rate of 7.25 percent—are due to rise to 8.25 percent next Jan. 1, and an addition of six-tenths of 1 percent would be required to finance the proposed separate trust fund for old-age hospitalization insurance.

The President said he would recommend that the total payroll contribution be held to 8.5 percent and that maximum earnings from which the taxes are deducted be increased from $4,800 to $5,600.

Johnson's proposals in the area of education, already submitted to Congress in broad outline, call for nearly $2.7 billion in federal spending—a 75 percent increase—and $4.1 billion in new spending authority.

He declared that improvement of the nation's educational system "deserves first priority" as "our primary weapon in the war on poverty."

About $1 billion of his $1.5 billion school aid bill would go directly for aid to schools serving children of the poor. About $600 million of this would be spent in fiscal 1966. Johnson is also seeking an increase of $359 million in spending for educational measures enacted by Congress last year, including construction of higher education facilities, the vocational education program and library grants.

Other Highlights

In other highlights, the budget calls for:

- Defense spending for military purposes of $47.9 billion—largest single category of expenditures—which despite the slight reduction from this year provide the nation with a defense force in company with our allies, the President said, fully able "to deter nuclear attack . . . counter conventional aggression and prevent the piecemeal erosion of the free world."
- Creation of a new Dept. of Housing & Community Development and legislation to provide new financing to improve moderate-income housing, provide neighborhood facilities needed to serve central cities, and for land development and public facilities in the urban fringe.

The President said he would submit details of his housing proposals in a special message to Congress.

- An increase of $200 million in expenditures for the space program—the smallest rise since 1959—and the launching of a new project—the Voyager—to provide a space vehicle capable of landing a capsule on the planet Mars.
- An increase of more than $380 million in funds for community action projects in the anti-poverty program, expansion of the Job Corps to 40,000 and the Neighborhood Youth Corps to 290,000 young people.
- **Legislation to improve the unemployment compensation system by establishing federal standards for benefit levels and duration, strengthening financing, extending coverage, and creating a new federal system of extended benefits for long-time members of the labor force.**
- Establishment of a new program of medical care for needy children at a first-year cost of $214 million and a higher federal share of the cost of public assistance.
- Extension of the Area Redevelopment Act, due to expire June 30, and amendments to concentrate the most effective type of aid in the areas of greatest need.
- A demonstration project to develop high-speed surface rail transport in the Northeast Corridor of the nation, between Boston and Washington, D. C.
- An increase in unspecified "user" taxes on transportation to help keep the Interstate Highway System on a "pay-as-you-go" basis and take account of an estimated increase of $5.8 billion in the cost of completing it.
- Increased or new taxes on aviation gasoline and jet fuel and on fuel for users of inland waterways.
- Legislation to make permanent the 5 percent tax on airline travel.
- Prompt enactment of the Appalachian development program to help the region "lift itself out of its present depressed condition."
- **Expansion of the Manpower Development & Training Program and in increase in the federal share of project costs to 90 percent from the 66 percent due to go into effect in 1966.**
- Construction of multi-purpose regional medical centers for diagnosis and treatment of heart ailments, cancer, stroke and other major diseases.
- A stepped-up program of aid to states and communities for air and water pollution control, including a new program of grants to help solve pollution problems through improved sewer systems.
- Appointment of a special panel to review federal salaries and provision in the contingency fund for a possible pay increase for both civilian employes and the military.
- An increase of about 1 percent in the federal civilian work force of nearly 2.5 million, with most of the additions occurring in the postal service in an effort to reduce "excessive" overtime work.
- An insured loan program to help provide "more and better housing in rural areas."

Labor Hails Udall Ruling On Imperial Valley Land

The AFL-CIO has strongly endorsed the decision of Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to subject to the excess acreage provisions of the federal reclamation law nearly 500,000 acres of privately owned and immensely fertile farm land in California's Imperial Valley.

The law limits irrigation water to 160 acres owned by a single farmer in federally constructed irrigation districts until the owner contracts to sell the excess land. But former Sec. of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, just before leaving office in 1933, ruled that the proviso was not applicable to the Imperial Valley land. The AFL-CIO and both of its predecessor organizations have since been aligned with forces seeking reversal of the Wilbur ruling.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller applauded Udall for, "after the passage of three decades," taking steps "to enforce the federal government's own anti-monopoly, anti-speculation laws."

"Failure by previous secretaries to do anything about this matter," Biemiller wrote, "has enabled a handful of large farmers to receive at the expense of American taxpayers huge subsidies on lands owned in complete violation of the law.

"Nearly all landowners now own more than 160 acres; some hold as much as 9,000 acres. These landowners have controlled the economy, the politics and people for years with the arrogance of feudal lords. The divestiture of the excess lands is not only called for by the law, but by the equally strong demands of social and economic justice."

Labor, "historically among the strongest supporters of western reclamation, does not expect the decision to be received "with equanimity' by the large landholders or their political allies, he said.

Johnson Predicts 5th Year of Growth

Only 'Modest Inroads' Foreseen In 'Still Too Heavy' Joblessness

(Continued from Page 1)

billion increase over 1964 in all federal payments for the calendar year 1965—especially the 7 percent increase in social security payments and the $700 million in lower excises for the year.

He noted that corporate and personal income taxes will be cut another $4 billion in 1965 and added that if despite all this there were "unfavorable developments," he would "be prepared to consider additional fiscal action" to maintain economic growth.

In terms of monetary policy, he said that an expansionary policy will be "tempered by the urgency of our balance of payments problem," but barring an international emergency it would be designed to accommodate the nation's credit needs in an expanding economy.

Reviewing 1964, Johnson termed the state of the economy "excellent," noting the 1.5 million additional new jobs created, the drop in unemployment and the $38 billion gain in the gross national product, an 8 percent increase in industrial production, gains in the average weekly wage in manufacturing and average personal income, and the continuous rise in corporate profits.

He said 1964 will go down in economic and political history as the "year of the tax cut," adding that the tax cut's promise for the economy was fulfilled.

He listed five unfinished economic tasks for the nation: to achieve full employment without inflation; to restore external equilibrium and defend the dollar; to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of our private and public economies; to widen the benefits of prosperity; to improve the quality of American life.

Approval of the Administration's program would result in a GNP of $660 billion—the midpoint of a $10 billion range—based on continuing gains in all sectors of the economy. Of consumer confidence, which the President said is strong, he noted:

"They will respond to rising earnings, higher social security benefits and a cut in excise taxes by lifting their purchases, thereby providing a market for a full two-thirds of our expected over-all gain in production."

As for the threat of recessions, the President's report said "we can head them off, or greatly moderate their length and force—if we are able to act promptly." He asked Congress to insure procedures to "permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts if recession threatens" as well as public spending on standby programs that meet public needs and are capable of quick acceleration.

On wage-price stability, Johnson said he counted "on the sense of public responsibility of our labor leaders and our industrial leaders" and commended to them and the public the "reasonable price and wage guideposts" spelled out in the CEA report.

He said he intended to maintain a close watch on wage and price developments, to draw public attention to those actions which threaten the public interest, continue detailed analyses of special areas and oppose legislation that threatens to raise costs and prices.

In the area of manpower policy, he called for strengthening the U.S. Employment Service and improved and expanded training programs with special attention to those "at the bottom of the ladder of skills."

In addition to increased social security benefits, the President urged increases in public assistance payments and prompt congressional action on hospital care for the aged under social security.

He declared he will recommend a comprehensive program to extend unemployment compensation benefits to additional workers, keep benefits in step with wages and extend the duration of benefits beyond the 26 weeks now authorized in most states.

He said he will recommend coverage for an additional 2 million workers under the Wage-Hour Act and noted that he has called for doubling the appropriations for the Administration's anti-poverty programs.

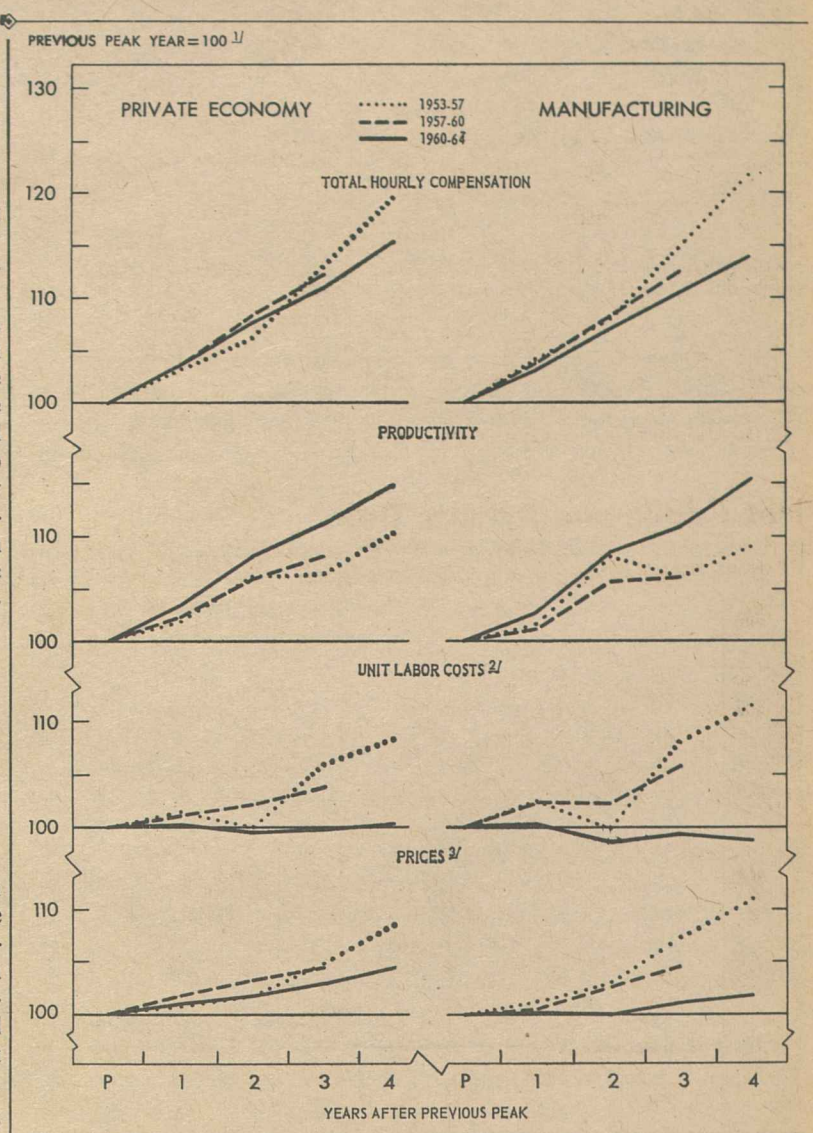
The Economic Report did not mention any contemplated action on a reduction in the statutory workweek to 35 hours or double time for overtime, both part of the AFL-CIO's legislative program for 1965.

The President said he will send Congress a message on improving urban life, including major emphasis on housing and community facilities, and that he will propose extension and strengthening of the Area Redevelopment Act. He urged Congress again to enact his special program for the Appalachian region. There was no proposal for an overall public works program.

Unit Costs Unchanged

The Council of Economic Advisers in its report to the President, noted that "the steady gains in productivity and the moderate wage increases have held unit labor costs practically unchanged in the total private economy during the past four years and have resulted in a slight net reduction in manufacturing labor costs."

The CEA said that expected output gains in 1965 are likely to increase employment substantially but not quite as much as last year, when more than 1.5 million jobs were created. The expected increase in the labor force is nearly as large as the prospective gain in jobs, they said, indicating little or no drop in unemployment.



1/ PREVIOUS PEAK YEARS WERE 1953, 1957, AND 1960.
2/ RATIO OF TOTAL HOURLY COMPENSATION (FOR EMPLOYEE MAN-HOURS) TO PRODUCTIVITY (FOR ALL MAN-HOURS).
3/ IMPLICIT DEFLATORS FOR THE TOTAL PRIVATE AND MANUFACTURING SECTORS OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.

UNIT LABOR COSTS in the private economy held practically unchanged in the current four-year expansion and declined in manufacturing because of steady gains in productivity and moderate wage increases compared to previous expansion periods, the Council of Economic Advisers said.

Spending Rise Urged For Full Employment

A continuing and "deliberately expansionary" fiscal policy by the federal government is essential to prevent rising unemployment by the end of 1965, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Increasing federal investment "in human and material resources" should be given the highest priority with reduction of the tax burden on low and moderate-income families high on the list, Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger urged in a letter to the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee.

The government's fiscal approach, he said, "is a most powerful tool of national economic policy" and a key element in achieving and sustaining full employment.

Unless fiscal policy moves in the direction of increasing federal investment in job-creating measures to improve public services, there is the danger that too much money will be taken out of the economy's spending stream "and the nation will not be able to achieve and sustain high levels of economic activities."

Fiscal policy, he continued, "can offset the unemployment-breeding slack of insufficient demand," but unless it is geared to the economy's changing realities, "it can generate either unemployment or inflationary shortages."

The government, he told the subcommittee, "can and should" counter the lack of balance in the economy by placing more funds in the spending stream than it withdraws through tax receipts.

Citing the 1964 tax cut as a "strong dose of expansionary fiscal policy medicine," Goldfinger noted that it was "not enough, in itself, to achieve full employment." Almost every forecast of economic trends for 1965, he said, "indicates the likelihood of stable or rising unemployment unless additional, expansionary fiscal policy measures are taken."

It is estimated, said the AFL-CIO research director, that federal tax revenues will rise approximately $6 to $7 billion a year at high levels of economic activities under present tax rates in the next few years and that such expansion will permit "increasing federal investment" in programs to bolster the economy.

Unless fiscal policy moves in that direction, Goldfinger stated, the government will take too much money out of the economy and unemployment will rise.

This investment should take the form of federal aid to education, health facilities, housing, community public works and regional development, as well as expansion of the anti-poverty program, Goldfinger said.

These programs, and others, will not only meet the needs of a rational fiscal policy and the needs of American society, but will create job opportunities "badly needed" in a period of technological revolution, he added.

The emphasis on federal investments would be more easily understood, Goldfinger asserted, if the U.S. were to adopt a capital budget that would separate housekeeping costs and national security outlays from sums used to create, improve or acquire assets or advanced as recoverable loans.

An expansionary fiscal policy with a top priority on investment, he added, would make it possible to reduce federal excise taxes by about $2 billion in 1965, with emphasis on those that place the greatest burden on low and moderate income groups.

Adjustments in the tax structure also are necessary over the next few years, he said, with greatest emphasis on the "complete elimination of income taxes upon those who are at or below the poverty level."

"It is shameful that something like $100 million of federal income tax revenues is still collected from people whom the government defines as poor, as well as about $200 million from excise taxes," he wrote.

He urged the Joint Economic Committee to "examine carefully" the proposal to apply a federal tax credit against income tax payments to the states as a possible means of increasing the feasible tax base of most states and "to encourage their adoption of income taxes."

New BLS Study Shows Changes in Job Picture

Drastic changes in the overall job picture during the last 55 years are outlined in a new statistical report, showing a half-century of economic growth, which has just been made public by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

In 1909, the report shows, nearly half the non-farm jobs were in goods-producing industries, such as manufacturing, mining and construction. But last year less than one-third of the non-farm jobs fell into this category.

In 1909, slightly more than one-half of all non-farm jobs were in the service classification—including wholesale and retail trade, transportation and finance, insurance and real estate. In 1964, these groups accounted for two out of every three non-farm jobs.

National Job Data

These and other significant changes in the job patterns of the work force are disclosed in a 686-page comprehensive report, Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States, 1909-1964, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The volume includes national employment data from reports of representative industrial, commercial and government establishments employing about 25 million workers. It also shows monthly and annual statistics on employment, production workers, weekly hours and earnings, hourly earnings, overtime hours, employment of women and turnover rates in more than 350 industries.

The 1964 edition of the volume is the third report on national employment statistics and replaces a previous study covering the years 1909-1962.

It sells for $3.50 a copy and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from BLS regional offices in Boston, New York, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco.

Dockworkers Press Talks In Key Ports

New York—Efforts to settle the dockworkers' strike in 40 Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports continued as representatives of the Longshoremen and the U.S. Labor Dept. offered their assistance to local contract negotiators in key ports.

The "master agreement" negotiated here last month was approved, 12,171 to 5,649, after an earlier turndown followed by a portwide "educational" campaign. ILA locals in Boston also voted approval, 814-210.

In New Orleans, agreement on local issues was reached with the aid of ILA Pres. T. W. "Teddy" Gleason and Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds. Dockers were to vote on the proposal Jan. 28.

Baltimore dockmen rejected one management offer, 1,371-1,016, Jan. 27. Local sources said four of the six Baltimore ILA unions voted no principally because of unsettled claims over work jurisdiction and lack of a guaranteed work year.

The offer submitted to New Orleans dockworkers was for an 80-cent money "package" over a four-year span.

The Economy—and Jobs

PRES. JOHNSON'S budget and economic report spell out in concrete terms his Administration's programs for achieving the Great Society. The emphasis on continuing economic growth and the federal government's role in aiding and stimulating that growth is proof, in the President's words, that "economic policy has begun to liberate itself from preconceptions of an earlier day. . . ."

The budget's dollar concern with improving social welfare programs and education, with mounting a more intensive attack on poverty, is a long overdue shift in emphasis. It is worthy of note, however, that despite this welcome shift in spending patterns, the total budget for fiscal 1966 will be a smaller percentage of the total value of goods and services produced—the gross national product—than the fiscal 1965 budget.

The economic report's stress on continuing expansion is keyed to a rate of growth that causes some concern as to whether there is enough stimulus provided by the Administration to reduce the unemployment rate substantially below the 5.2 percent average for 1964.

The Administration's policies are based on a projected GNP gain of about $38 billion, or a growth rate somewhat lower than the 6.5 percent for 1964. A slower rate of economic expansion cannot have any real impact on the rate of unemployment, given the anticipated growth in the labor force, the continuing rise in productivity and other factors.

The Administration's proposed stimulus for the economy this year is a reduction in excise taxes, an increase in social security benefits, a small rise in federal spending and the final stage of the tax cut. This, compared to the major impact of the tax cut in 1964, may fall short of giving the economy the shot in the arm it may need in the latter half of the year.

The President said in the economic report that "I shall be prepared to consider additional fiscal action" if there are unfavorable developments during 1965 "unexpectedly making this budgetary stimulus inadequate to maintaining a strong pace of expansion."

A continuing and close review of economic developments is needed, especially in the early part of the year, to determine as quickly as possible the need for additional stimulation. For after the outstanding record of the past four years, a slowdown or leveling off in economic growth this year could only hold back progress toward the Great Society.

Repeal in Indiana

THE GOVERNOR and the legislature of Indiana have demonstrated a high degree of statesmanship, courage and wisdom in speeding through the opening weeks of the legislative session a bill repealing the state's eight-year-old so-called "right-to-work" law.

Since the day in 1957 when a Republican-controlled legislature enacted restrictions on free collective bargaining and a Republican governor allowed the bill to become law without his signature, the state has been constantly embroiled in the issue—a situation that has impeded its economic progress and its hopes for industrial peace.

After eight years, the voters of Indiana had enough of the "right-to-work" doubletalk and elected a Democratic governor and a Democratic legislature firmly pledged to repeal of the law. That pledge has now been redeemed to the benefit of Indiana and the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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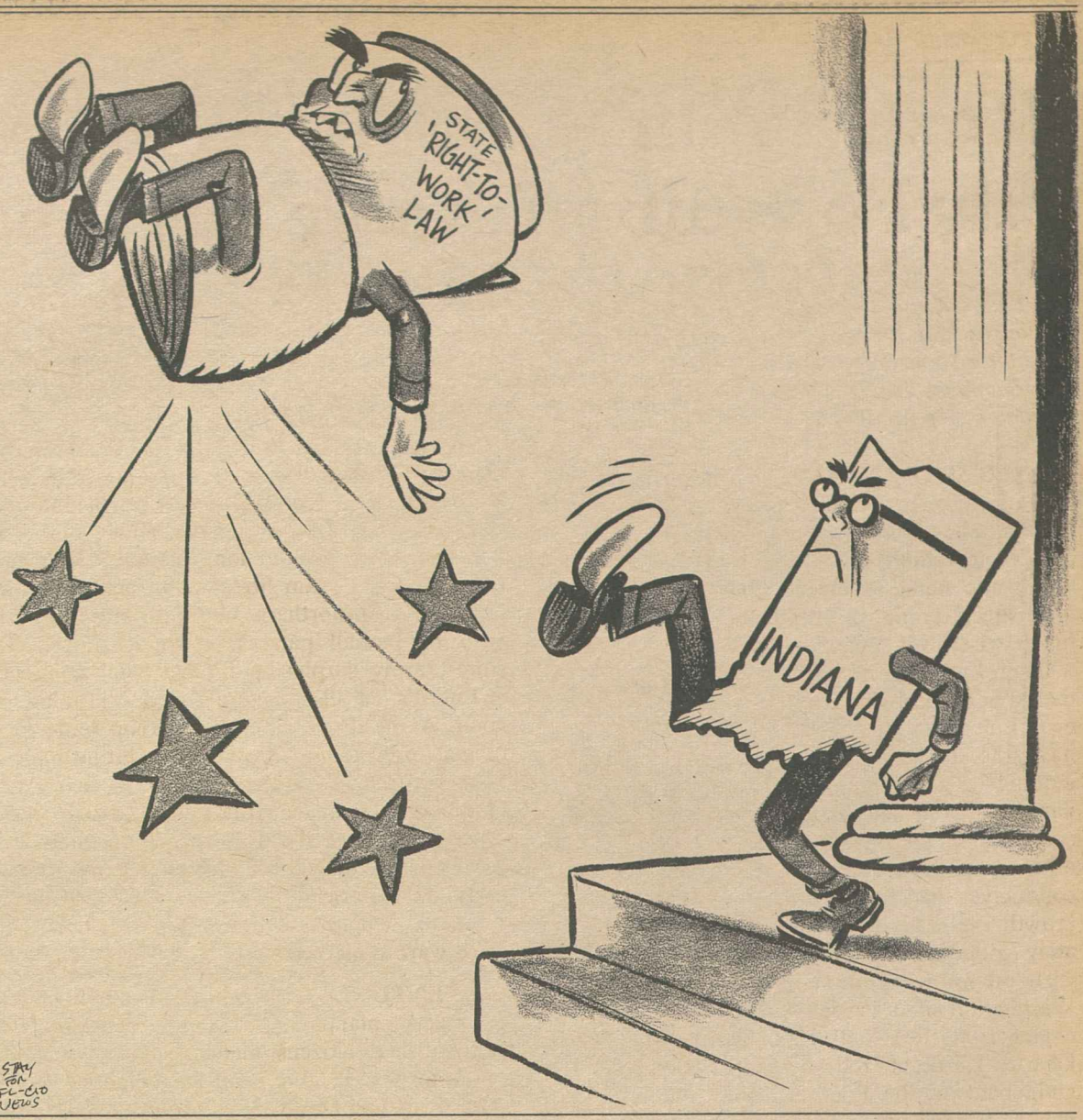
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, January 30, 1965 No. 5

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Sen. Church Warns:

Irrational Right Unvanquished Despite Election Day Rejection

Following are excerpts from a speech in the Senate by Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), one of the many liberals who were targets of the extreme right in the recent election. He was re-elected.

"WHAT IS AN EXTREMIST?" "Why, that's a guy who keeps his socks up by walking on his hands."

So went some of the banter in the recent campaign. If it had all been so flippant, we could give the country high marks for ready humor. American politics, after all, grew robust around the cracker-barrel on many a jibe and belly laugh.

But the real menace of extremism cannot be laughed away. It is, unfortunately, a fever that has not been overcome by the election results.

Sensible Americans become most concerned about the threat of radical elements during election campaigns. When an election is over, too many of us tend to take it easy, to assume that the forces of irrationality and vituperation have been vanquished. This is a dangerous assumption. From what I saw in the recent campaign, and what has happened since, I know we have cause for serious concern about the future of freedom in America.

To understand why, we might begin with the frog story that keeps popping up in right-wing literature. Put a frog in cold water and heat the water very slowly. Before the frog catches on, he is cooked. This story is used to illustrate their thesis that with each government program we creep along the road to communism—until suddenly we are there before we know it.

A friend of mine in Idaho tried the slowboil experiment the other day on one of our frogs. You might, Mr. President, have guessed it, the frog jumped out of the pan. However, Idaho frogs may be smarter than most. I checked with U.S. Dept. of Agriculture scientists and I learned that in a properly controlled experiment, an ordinary frog's internal system will fail to sound the alarm in time to save him.

The same can happen to our internal political system—through the slowly boiling outrages of extremism. We have already become accustomed to a level of political absurdity that would have seemed, a few years ago, quite impossible.

A distressed schoolteacher writes to warn me that "our defenses are being destroyed and we are rapidly becoming sitting ducks for our enemies." If the Communists are successful in seizing control of the country, she continues, "we will go down together. You, as well as all leaders, will be liquidated. None will be spared unless they are members of the Communist organization."

Mr. President, how do you answer such a letter? Its implication—that this sturdy country of ours is about to be taken over—is preposterous. Yet, this honest, deeply disturbed woman is being trapped into the belief that treason seethes around her.

Hardened adherents to the conspiracy theory of the radical right send a different kind of letter, filled with insult and invective, often neatly typed on fine letterheads, though occasionally scribbled on scraps of paper and smudged with handprints in red ink to signify their suspicion that I, along with most other public officials, am either an unwitting tool, or a conscious agent, in a sinister plot to betray the country.

THESE PEOPLE cannot be shrugged off as a "crackpot" fringe; their numbers alone compel us to be concerned, and they spread the virus like Typhoid Marys. In many places, they dominate the letters-to-the-editor columns of the local newspapers. Here is a sample from the Sunday Statesman, in my home city of Boise, Ida.:

"The social studies program (in the high schools) was initiated 30 years ago by American education intelligentsia after the Soviet plan, for the acknowledged purpose of promoting the collectivist society in America."

Another letter brings the startling news:

"The present administration is working hard to undermine our whole defense system to make it much easier for the Communist Party to make more gains overseas and in our own country."

These are angry people, but they suffer more from folly than from hatred. Folly is a more dangerous enemy to the good than malice. Deitrich Bonhoeffer, the theologian, said in 1942:

"Malice always contains the seeds of its own destruction, for it always makes men uncomfortable." This Christian pastor wrote these words from a Nazi prison before foolish men hanged him.

The treachery theme, in assorted versions, inspires a virulent fanaticism that many Americans have not yet learned to deal with. Most of us recognize and dismiss the extremists on the racial front, both white and black, who openly flaunt their bigotry. Such inciters may draw a following for a while, but the great bulk of our people, in their abiding decency, will not be taken in.

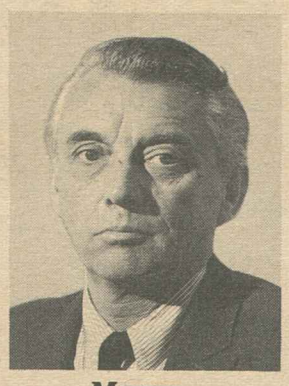
Morgan Says:

Washington May Yet Become City Founding Fathers Visioned

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

ONCE UPON A TIME in a never-never land of make-believe called the District of Columbia, the founding fathers of the republic decided to establish the capital city of the United States and name it Washington. Things seem to have been going downhill for the metropolis, image-wise, ever since.



Morgan

There was great potential here for a shining, beautiful city. It didn't have the haphazard beginning of a community flanking a gold field or a coal mine, or opening onto resources readily conducive to factory growth. It was deliberately planned by far-sighted men. George Washington and a French engineer in the Continental Army, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, rode horseback along the Virginia bank of the Potomac River and used spyglasses to pick out a site.

L'Enfant's layout was superb and has become legendary. It is a tribute to his own vision that his pattern largely endures despite the efforts, deliberate or careless, to corrupt it.

An expanse of water is always an embellishment to a city and there was the broad, pure wooded Potomac at the door. Washington had no industry—except government and politics—to intensify the grime and ghastliness.

With the commercial accent at a comparative minimum, the capital had even less excuse than other places for infecting itself with urban blight. Though growth has affected it too, the measure of its expansion could have been anticipated and paced so as to avoid the suburban shamble or slurbs as the bedroom outskirts of too many metropolitan centers have become.

But despite the many beauty marks that do indeed grace her face, perfection or even an approach to perfection in looks passed the city by.

For nearly a century she has been run not by a proper city government but by two committees in Congress dominated often by small-minded men more interested in frustrating her now predominantly Negro citizens than in envisioning grandeur for her future. Committees, boards, panels, commissions and other bodies almost without end dispute each other over zoning, freeways, bridges, building sites, etc.

No wonder some sections of the city resemble a mixture of Coney Island and Levittown. No wonder the Potomac has become almost literally an open sewer, its tree-lined banks scarred or menaced by reckless real estate developments. No wonder that Pennsylvania Ave., planned as a splendid artery connecting the White House and the Capitol, is now in long stretches little more than a tawdry Main Street of a lacklustre town, littered on its northern side with storefronts advertising pinball palaces, souvenir shops, drugstores, army surplus and other vital commerce.

But it's an ill inaugural wind that blows no good. As he drove along the parade route in the official procession through the biting cold of Jan. 20, 1961, Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, then Secretary of Labor-designate, noted with shock the drab facade of what should have been a magnificent avenue. Pres. Kennedy must have noticed it, too, for when Goldberg suggested to him something should be done about it he warmly agreed.

EVENTUALLY a presidential council of noted architects, planners and other competent and distinguished citizens made a painstaking study of Pennsylvania Ave. and its potential and reported its findings to Pres. Johnson last spring. He called the report "bold and creative," indicated his Administration would not let it languish. It won what one council member called "truly astonishing" support. The New York Times hailed it as worthy of Rome at the height of the Eternal City's architectural glory.

The council's truly exciting concept deals with Pennsylvania Ave. as a "unified whole," its reclamation not to be achieved by a set of frozen formulas. The key is a flexible approach which would "mix" the function of government buildings and private enterprise, not make the axis a sterile expanse of bureaucratic offices or a shopping center either, but a subtle balance of many things.

One idea involves an elevated sidewalk which would serve as permanent stands for parades. Capitol Hill and the White House grounds would be physically linked, as they were intended to be, by having Constitution Ave. cross Pennsylvania in an underpass and constructing a dramatic new eastern gateway to the White House at the edge of the Treasury Building, fronting on a broad new plaza where the Willard Hotel now stands.

As Assistant Sec. of Labor Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a member of the council, put it, "It is open to us in this time and in this place to build the first modern central city in the world."

Washington Reports:

Education Program Described As Bold, Imaginative, Practical

SEC. OF HEALTH, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze called Pres. Johnson's 1965 education program "the most bold, the most imaginative and yet the most practical that any President has submitted to Congress, because it focuses funds where they are needed most."

The secretary made his statement in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations. He called the program one in which the President "set his sights on a national goal of full educational opportunity."

"Pinpointed" to meet the needs of low-income groups—families with incomes of $2,000 or less a year—the program would concentrate aid funds among the children of these families, he said. "Our basic belief" is that the best teachers also should be available for such children, Celebrezze added, and that library and teaching aids should be concentrated there.

He also asserted that "we have now probably resolved—or at least neutralized—the church-state question on the secondary and primary levels." This was done, he said, by seeing that education aid goes to the direct benefit of pupils rather than to schools as such.

Parents with one or more children in college would also be aided by the new legislation. Despite the Higher Education Facilities Act passed by the 88th Congress, said Celebrezze, "we are still losing about 100,000 high school graduates who have ability" but simply haven't the resources to go to college.

IN ADDITION to the loan programs under the National Defense Education Act, the Economic Opportunity Act and the work-study program, "the President recommends a scholarship program for 140,000 students," he said.

It is also proposed to improve the loan program to aid families in the middle-income brackets which have several youngsters in college at the same time.

This would be done through a federal guarantee as in FHA, Celebrezze said, and by a partial federal subsidy of interest payments on private-source loans.

Such an education program, he estimated, will eventually add $40 billion to our gross national product every year.

"It will more than pay off," he said, "in material and human terms both."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



A RECENT SPEAKER at the Detroit Economic Club was the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Walter F. Carey, preaching a strange but refreshing doctrine for the CofC. Said Carey:

"Businessmen . . . should be leaders, not laggards, in the design of workable social innovation."

It is "ironic" that businessmen "have gained the image of being against so many proposals of public policy that the great majority of people solidly support," but "I hope that the business community will have more positive programs to offer" on economic and social problems of "the real world" in the future.

How can businessmen "validly complain about rising federal spending on local community problems if we ourselves have no specific programs for resolving them; if we resist the local bond issues and taxes they require?"

The changing urban age in which we live "will demand less complaining by business about government and more practical attention to social needs created by economic change."

"Take the question of federal welfare spending . . . How many of us know that, aside from social security, the federal government is spending a smaller proportion of the nation's resources on welfare, including veterans' benefits, than it did during the 1930s?"

"The raising of living standards . . . the rescue of millions of our fellow-citizens from poverty, the education of our youth, the retraining of our labor force, the rebuilding of our cities—all these and more are part of the big job we have undertaken to achieve the promise of our society."

* * *

THE CAREY SPEECH should not be interpreted as meaning violent reversal of course for the CofC in all its life and works. Only a week or so earlier the businessmen's organization summed up and reiterated its long-standing criticisms of the National Labor Relations Board for so-called "pro-labor decisions."

A great many businessmen, as union officials and members are well aware, never have accepted the basic doctrine of the Wagner Act—that as a matter of public policy collective bargaining is encouraged, that workers are guaranteed the exercise of their right of self-organization for bargaining purposes.

The case load of the NLRB is constantly expanding, and there is no dearth of cases in which unions are able to charge—and prove—specific unfair labor practices such as refusal to bargain in good faith or discharge of union officials to intimidate other members.

The CofC's attitude toward Supreme Court decisions reversing the Eisenhower-appointed board in many cases, upholding the board as it has been constituted since 1961, is expressed in the complaint that court cases have allowed erosion of "management rights."

There is still some need to look at CofC statements and ask, which one do you read?

* * *

BARRY GOLDWATER probably would call Carey on the basis of his Detroit Economic Club speech a "me-tooer."

Generally speaking, however, the "me-tooer" is simply a person who has sense enough to know that an innovation has worked, that an experiment has proved successful, and that it is ridiculous to run political or legislative campaigns any longer on the proposition that 20 or 30 years of successful experiments should be repealed.

The federal government can do a great many things in the educational, health and other social fields more effectively and more creatively than 50 separate state governments can do them. The federal government has a graduated income tax system which is more equitable than state tax systems and which can more appropriately be used to fund the expenditures required.

There is plenty left over for the states to do, and the more they do the less the federal government will have to do. There is plenty to say for the doctrine that anyone opposing federal activity in major fields of social need should come up with an alternative.



ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, called the President's 1965 education program an unprecedented effort to see that the children of low-income families have the opportunity for adequate primary and secondary schooling and, if qualified, a college education. He was interviewed for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, by Harry W. Flannery, left.

How to Buy:

Prices Are Going Up Generally But Bargains Are Still Possible

BETTER BE a sharp buyer this year. While prices on the whole are edging up still further, manufacturers already are making a literal profit killing. The Federal Trade Commission reports that manufacturers' profits recently have been running 18 percent ahead of a year ago.



Prices of both food and durable goods are moving up. One force pushing costs of equipment and other durables is increased prices of metals—copper, steel and others—even though the 39 leading iron and steel companies have enjoyed an increase in net incomes of 25 percent over a year ago.

There are several important bright spots in shopping for family needs. The price of instant coffee has been reduced. So have tags on citrus juices, which had been unusually high the last two years because of the 1962 freeze.

February is the month to take advantage of the traditional sales of furniture, bedding and rugs. Furniture prices are expected to rise as much as 3-5 percent this year, according to Service, the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s consumer report. But some of the increase will be due in part to better quality.

Here are tips on shopping the February home-furnishings sales:

Rugs: Judging from inquiries, the leading item many moderate-income families are seeking to buy is carpeting. Because of recent high prices of wool rugs, most have been buying nylon. Wool rugs, however, will be a little less expensive this year. With raw carpet wool prices now cheaper, rug mills have cut tags by 3 to 5 percent.

All the evidence indicates that in the same quality bracket, wool still makes the best but most expensive rug. A well-made nylon rug does have at least as much wear resistance as the equivalent wool quality, if not more, but not quite as much soil resistance. Thus it is safer to avoid brighter shades.

A combination of 20 to 30 percent nylon with 80 or 70 percent wool makes a good rug.

Nor are twist rugs as satisfactory in some respects as families have been led to believe. Twist does have wear resistance. But at least one recent test, by the Agricultural Experiment Stations of Minnesota and South Dakota, found that neither wool twist nor nylon carpeting shampooed well. Nor did commercial cleaning improve the appearance of the wool twist.

LOOPED CARPETS of wool or acrylic fibers were found acceptable in texture and appearance after cleaning.

Acrylic-fiber rugs are those sold under the Acrilan, Creslan and Orlon brand names. Acrylic has advantages but also is low in flame-resistance. This disavantage can be minimized if the rug is of heavy construction and the acrylic is blended with modacrylic fibers such as Dynel, Verel or Zefran, Home Furnishings Daily points out. Acrylic-fiber carpeting costs more than nylon but less than wool.

Most satisfactory type of nylon, for durability as well as wear resistance, is continuous-filament or filament-textured nylon, sold under Caprolan, Cumuloft, Du Pont 501, Tycora and Nyloft brand names.

But even continuous-filament nylon rugs may vary in weight and thickness of pile, which basically determines durability.

Too, woven rugs usually are more durable than tufted, which have become popular for their moderate price. Thin tufted carpeting with only a single backing tends to stretch. A double jute backing which improves dimensional stability and tensile strength is safest.

While padding prolongs rug life, it isn't necessary to buy the expensive foam-rubber type. While foam rubber provides a feeling of luxury underfoot, a leading dealer points out that a heel can cause a depression in soft padding that weakens the rug backing. Hair or hair-jute rubberized combination padding not only costs less but is very durable.

Washing Machines: Prices of automatic washing machines have been reduced almost every year recently. Sales this winter have brought the price of two-speed washers down around the $170-$180 level. These usually are the 12-pound size. Manufacturers have been promoting washer size heavily. Some claim up to 14- and 15-pound capacity. While there are no official standards, and manufacturers can claim the capacity they want, large capacity does help get cleaner washes. Laundering is more effective if the load is a little less than the machine's capacity.

Food Buying Calendar: Beef is relatively reasonable, especially chuck and chopped beef. Hams are another good meat value. Seasonal increases in supply also put broilers and eggs on the best-buy list for February. Also take advantage of the heavy supply of apples from last fall's bumper crop.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

This Column for Lovelorn, etc., Draws Some Odd Customers

By Jane Goodsell

DEAR SIBYL:

I can't do a thing with my hair. It is so full of snakes that I can't get a comb through it, and it looks so frightful that people turn to stone when they look at me. What should I do?

Medusa.

Dear Medusa:

Many people exaggerate their personal defects, and you are doubtless imagining yours to be worse than they really are. However, I can give you some positive advice. A body curl permanent would make your hair more manageable, and help correct the serpentine condition you describe. Best of luck to you!

Sibyl.

* * *

Dear Sibyl:

I am a 14-year-old girl, and I have a wonderful boy friend with whom I am deeply in love. I have to sneak out of the house to meet him because my parents don't like his parents, and they would be simply furious if they knew we had been dating. Now we want to get married. How can I break the news to my family?

Juliet.

Dear Juliet:

What you feel for this boy is not true love but infatuation. You are too young to be going steady, much less contemplating marriage. You should join a youth organization or a hobby club, and make new friends. Furthermore, a marriage gets off on the wrong foot when the in-laws start out hating each other. There is plenty of time for that after marriage.

Sibyl.

* * *

Personal to Romulus and Remus: Oh, come now! I'm sure your mother isn't at all the way you describe her. You didn't mention how old you are, but I'll bet dollars to doughnuts that you're teenagers. Many adolescents consider their mothers to be ogresses and dragons, so it isn't abnormal for you to think yours is a wolf. When you get older, you'll appreciate your mom for the wonderful, self-sacrificing person she really is.

* * *

Personal to Puck: Why aren't you in school where you belong instead of lounging around in cowslip bells and causing mischief? School dropouts have little chance for success in life and—mark my words!—some day you will regret your misspent youth.



"You've had an 80-day cooling-off period, Dad. Now can we renegotiate my allowance?"

'In the Midst of Plenty':

The Poor Describe Poverty from Inside

THE OPENING BARRAGES in the war on poverty are being fired. But whether the "war" is fought effectively and to a successful conclusion hinges on how much public support is given to whatever has to be done. This requires public awareness of what it means to be poor and public understanding of how complex and resistant poverty is.

Michael Harrington's book, "The Other America," opened the way for a flow of popular literature about the poor. His insights on why the poor go unseen, on why many poor are fat, on the interlocking circumstances of poverty and on the pervading pessimism of the poor have helped others to a more accurate understanding of the problem.

And now Ben Bagdikian's book, "In the Midst of Plenty," adds a valuable dimension in attempting to show poverty from the inside through the eyes of the poor themselves.

Bagdikian is a good reporter. He asked the right questions but above all he observed and listened. He obviously achieved good rapport with his subjects.

The result is a series of portraits of the poor with the subjects themselves speaking of their experiences and hopes. There are the rural poor, the slum poor, the aged poor, the Negro poor, the Indian poor.

In the absence of the President of the United States talking to poor people over television in prime time, books like this one are needed to help inform the affluent of what it means to be poor.

For it shows the quicksand nature of poverty; how close to the margin millions of people live; how little room there is for mistakes; how easily people go under.

All the poor and those knocked into poverty by periodic recessions, by automation, by shifting industries, will remain poor unless vast and basic changes are made.

Bagdikian correctly urges that these conditions become the subject of national political dialogue and an issue in the legislative chambers.

"The idle men, the hungry children, the sickly aged have to be at the heart of the decision, not at the periphery," Bagdikian stresses.

In the process of helping 36 million poor to become full and equal members of society, he says, America can preserve its traditional sense of decency.

—Robert B. Cooney

—"In the Midst of Plenty—The Poor in America," by Ben H. Bagdikian. Beacon Press, Boston, 1964. 207 pages. $4.50. In Signet paperback, 60 cents.



Parade, Festivities Mark Inauguration

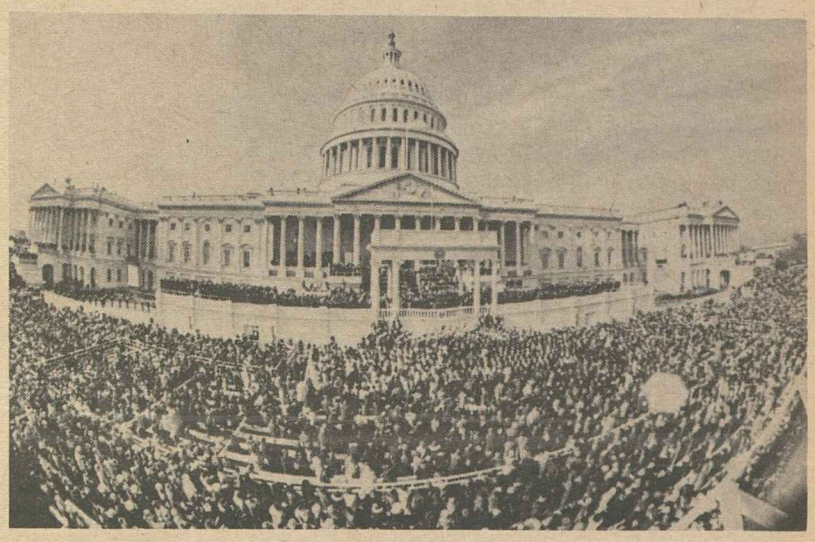




INAUGURATION of Pres. Johnson saw three days of festivities and ceremonies in the United States capital. Photo at left shows one section of the parade from the Capitol down Pennsylvania Ave. past the White House following the inaugural ceremonies. The parade, which drew thousands of Washingtonians and visitors, lasted about four hours and featured units from every state and each of the armed services. In the photo above, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Joseph D. Keenan and their wives are shown as they watched the marchers from reviewing stands in front of the White House.



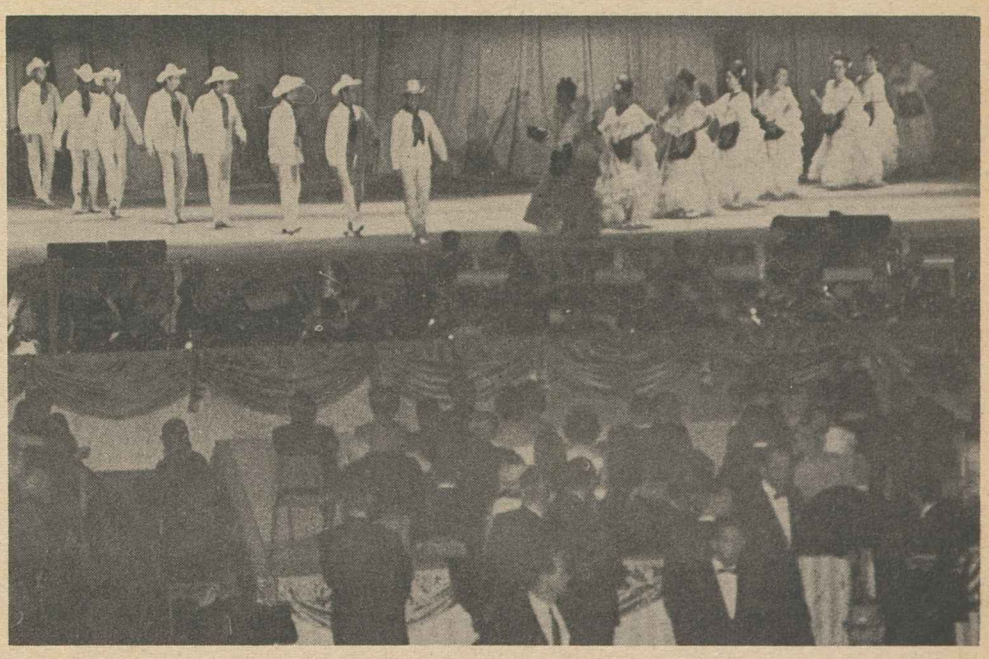
THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Johnson, daughters Luci, left, and Lynda, and Vice Pres. and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey greet participants at one of five inaugural balls.



INAUGURATION SCENE at the Capitol as viewed through "fish-eye" wide angle lens shows crowd that turned out to see Johnson take the oath of office.



PRESIDENT and Vice President prepare to cut one of five inaugural ball cakes contributed by the members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers on behalf of the labor movement.



INAUGURAL GALA filled the huge District of Columbia National Guard Armory for 2.5 hours of entertainment contributed by union stage, film and television stars Scene shows a Mexican folk dance group.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA float in the inaugural parade stresses home rule goal of citizens.



COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS float, representing the state of New Jersey, models the communications satellite circling the globe and contrasts pioneer telephone workers with those of today.



SPECIAL CONFERENCE called by the New York City Central Labor Council on the "Implications and Applications of Civil Rights Law" hears an address by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman. At speakers' table, from left, are Warren Bunn of the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People, City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Chairman Louis Simon of the council's civil rights committee, Executive Dir. Madison S. Jones of the City Commission on Human Rights, Slaiman, Council Treas. William H. Bowe, Henry Spritz, general counsel of the New York State Commission on Human Rights, and Alexander Allen, director of the Urban League of Greater New York and the National Urban League.

Survival of GOP Rests on Respect For Labor's Ideals, Javits Warns

New York—If the Republican Party hopes to survive, it will have to respect the ideals and adopt the policies of the American labor movement, GOP Sen. Jacob K. Javits told union editors and labor leaders here.

The senior senator from New York sounded this warning at a conference sponsored by the newly-established Atlantic Labor Press Conference, an affiliate of the Intl. Labor Press Association. He voiced similar opinions expressed by Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also addressed the conference.

"The American political system and its implications for organized labor" was the theme of the conference, which was co-sponsored by Cornell University's School of Industrial Labor Relations.

Union editors heard Meany point out that the only difference between labor's present participation in politics and its role in the time of Samuel Gompers is one of degree.

"Organized labor has never made any alliance with a political group in this country, and as far as I'm concerned never will," Meany declared.

Noting that unions have been closely identified with legislation all along, the AFL-CIO leader said that if organized labor were to establish a labor party it would bring about a "class society."

"Samuel Gompers held that we in labor are not a class apart from others," he observed. "While alliances may exist between labor and political parties in other parts of the world, we don't have them here."

He pointed out that prior to 1947 organized labor's participation in politics was limited to endorsing political candidates, and that until 1947, when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, there was no such thing as political action. Millions of dollars spent by big business groups between enactment of the Wagner Act in 1935 and passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 prevented working people from getting their rights, he asserted.

"I would hate to see a one-party system in this country today," Meany continued. "We must continue to have freedom of choice, and the best way labor can ensure this is to continue following a nonpartisan policy."

"The threat to the American labor movement today is that of extremism," Javits told the editors. He held that until former Sen. Barry Goldwater "showed how militant he could get, extremists didn't have the nerve to express their opinions."

"The real threat to American labor lies in the danger of our seeing the emergency of an anti-labor party, a party that would bring enactment of a national right-to-work law, of anti-trust legislation and a stiffer Landrum-Griffin Act," he warned.

'In Every State'

"This is why the ideological fight now going on in my party is so important. You will see this fight being waged in every state in the coming months."

He called on union editors to encourage more membership participation in political activity. Touching on labor's demand for repeal of Sec. 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, he predicted a "50-50" chance of success.

Hughes said that organized labor has moved from the position of a "traditional special interest group—which it was 100 years ago out of sheer necessity—to become an institutional ally of party and government—a partner in progress."

"Labor in concert with industry and business, government and party, has become a planner, an innovator, and an instrument of broad social, economic and political change, benefiting not only the ranks of labor but the entire society," Hughes told the conference. He cited as examples the minimum wage, guaranteed annual wage, profit-sharing plans, fringe benefits and other union-won gains.

The governor illustrated organized labor's "new institutional role" in his own state, singling out New Jersey's economic opportunity and anti-poverty programs. He cited participation by union leaders on top industrial boards as an example of "the active role" union leaders are playing.

Memorial Album

A highlight of the conference was the presentation to Meany by ILPA Pres. Leon Stein of a memorial album containing outstanding news and editorial coverage of the Kennedy assassination by the labor press throughout the nation.

The Atlantic Labor Press Conference elected a slate of officers including J. C. Rich, editor of the Hat Worker, president; Richard Strunsky, ILPA vice president, secretary-treasurer; and Burton A. Beck, editor of the Clothing Workers publication, Advance, as executive vice president.

High Jobless Areas Decline In December

The number of major job centers classified by the Labor Dept. as areas of substantial unemployment dropped to 29 in December as joblessness in the Miami, Fla., area fell from the 6 to 9 percent range to the "moderate" category of 3 to 6 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s monthly report on employment trends in 150 major production and employment centers also noted, however, that two other areas already classified as having substantial unemployment saw joblessness rise over the month. Fall River, Mass., and Atlantic City, N.J., both moved from the 6 to 9 percent range of unemployment to the 9 to 12 percent range.

The department also classifies employment trends in "small" areas. Four small areas were removed from the substantial unemployment category in December, lowering the total to 124, or 29 fewer than a year earlier. There was no change over the month in the number of very small areas so classified—467 compared with 573 in December 1963.

New York Labor Honors Randolph

New York—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters has been named "President of the Week" by the New York City AFL-CIO for the week of Jan. 25.

He is the fourth AFL-CIO international union president with headquarters in New York to be chosen for the honor since it was inaugurated last year. Selection is made on the basis of participation in the city's civil and community life.

An exhibit and photographic display of Randolph's contributions and achievements in the labor and civil rights movements is on display in headquarters of the local AFL-CIO. A luncheon in his honor also was on the schedule.

State Suit Barred:

High Court Backs Grievance Clause

The Supreme Court has ruled that a worker may not bypass grievance and binding arbitration procedures in his union contract and instead take a grievance against his employer into the courts.

The 8-1 decision reversed a ruling of the Alabama state courts awarding $649.08 in severance pay to Charlie Maddox, who in 1953 was laid off by the Republic Steel Corp. when it closed the mine at which he worked. The contract between Republic and the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers provided for payment of severance pay in such circumstances. It also provided a three-step grievance procedure culminating in binding arbitration.

Filed Suit

Instead of following the grievance procedure, however, Maddox brought suit against the company for breach of contract more than three years after the layoff. The trial court awarded the severance pay judgment and was affirmed in the Alabama appellate courts on the theory that application of federal law was unwarranted because the employment relationship had ended and there was no danger of a work stoppage.

Writing for the high court majority in reversing this decision, Justice John M. Harlan said that federal labor law did in fact apply in the case.

The majority held further that "unless the contract specifically provides otherwise, there can be no doubt that the employe must afford the union the opportunity to act on his behalf. Congress has expressly approved contract grievance procedures as a preferred method for settling disputes and stabilizing the 'common law' of the plant," Harlan said.

Harlan cited one sentence of Title II of the Taft-Hartley Act, which reads:

"Final adjustment by a method agreed upon by the parties is hereby declared to be the desirable method for settlement of grievance disputes arising over the application of interpretation of an existing collective-bargaining agreement."

The AFL-CIO had urged such a ruling on the Supreme Court in a friend-of-the-court brief.

The majority cited the court's Lincoln Mills decision, in which it ruled that an agreement to arbitrate a dispute is enforceable in court and said that to uphold the Maddox suit would be "incompatible" with that ruling.

Harlan distinguished the case from an earlier one, Moore v. Illinois Central, which permitted employes to sue in federal courts over wrongful discharge only when there was diversity of citizenship. Although not expressly overruling the Moore decision, he said that a "major underpinning" of that case had been removed by later decisions holding that substantive labor law applied to suits over contracts covered by the Railway Labor Act.

He also saw no critical difference between grievances over severance pay and other types, holding that they could affect future relations between the union and management so long as one employe remained.

Contract Cited

The majority opinion noted that the application of federal law would not preclude an individual suit if the parties to the contract expressly agreed that arbitration was not the exclusive remedy. But those were not the circumstances when Maddox brought suit, the decision noted.

Citing the advantages to both the union and management in agreeing to arbitration as the exclusive remedy for grievances, the majority said that any rule that would permit an individual worker to completely sidestep available grievance procedures in favor of a law suit "has little to commend it."

"If a grievance procedure cannot be made exclusive," the court said, "it loses much of its desirability as a method of settlement" and such a situation could lead to disruption of bargaining and contract administration.

Justice Hugo L. Black, in his dissent, argued that severance pay amounts to deferred wages and that an employe should have the right to sue for these wages in his own interest rather than follow the grievance procedure.

Manpower Training Stepped Up in 1964

The number of unemployed workers approved for training under the Manpower Development & Training Act doubled in fiscal 1964 over the previous year, according to a study made public by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The acceleration in the program, Wirtz said, reflects increasing national confidence in both the desirability and the feasibility of training and retraining as a tool for cutting unemployment.

The report, which compares institutional training programs under the act for the two fiscal years, also showed:

- Job placements of workers completing training increased from 70 percent in fiscal 1963 to 75 percent the following year.
- More than 60 percent of all trainees were primary wage-earners with family responsibilities.
- Nearly one-third of the workers approved for training had been jobless for 27 weeks or longer.
- Participation from two groups particularly hard-hit by unemployment rose—non-white workers, from 23 percent to 28 percent, and youths, from one-fourth to one-third of the total.

The Labor Dept. is making an effort this year to bring more of the least-educated workers into the program, Wirtz said. Those who had grade school educations or less numbered 12 percent of the total participants during fiscal 1964, he said, "far too low in view of the fact that well over a third of all our unemployed fall into this category."

The report showed that during the first two fiscal years the institutional training program covered more than 500 occupations. Between the two years the number in training for semi-skilled jobs dropped sharply, while those training for technical, semi-professional and service jobs increased.

Broadcast Employes To Meet in Montreal

The Broadcast Employes will hold their convention Sept. 20-22 in Montreal, Que., Pres. Eugene P. Klumpp has announced. Headquarters will be in the Sheraton-Mt. Royal Hotel.

Prediction by Mills:

Hospital Care Ready For House in March

The House Ways & Means Committee began closed-door consideration of the Administration's social security hospital care bill—and Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said he hoped to have legislation ready for House action by mid-March.

Over the objections of several Republican members, the committee agreed to skip public hearings in view of the extensive hearings held last year.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze met with committee members in executive session to discuss the bill and emerged to tell newsmen that he is optimistic about committee approval.

"There are always amendments," he said, "but I don't, at this point, see any major changes."

The 1965 King-Anderson bill would provide up to 60 days of hospital care for each illness for every person 65 or over, with a deduction equal to the average cost of one day's hospitalization. It would also provide up to 60 days of post-hospital skilled nursing home care, outpatient diagnostic services and up to 240 home health service visits a year.

Some House Republicans have said they will propose an alternative plan based on need, but no substitute has yet emerged with an official GOP imprimatur.

The American Medical Association, which has bitterly opposed all forms of social insurance health programs, is currently touting what it calls "eldercare." In effect, this would augment the present Kerr-Mills Act program by providing federal and state funds to purchase private health insurance for elderly persons who can prove their financial need. The AMA's bill was introduced by Representatives Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) and A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.)

The Senate last year passed a social security hospital care bill as an amendment to a House bill boosting cash benefits, but it died with adjournment.

Liberal gains in the House in the November elections, coupled with expansion of the Ways & Means Committee to reflect the bigger Democratic majority, have strongly boosted the prospects for hospital care legislation.

The Administration bill couples the hospital benefits with higher cash social security benefits and an increase in the social security tax paid by workers and employers.

Keep Up Aged Care Fight, Labor Urged

Organized labor is "very optimistic" about chances for enactment of hospital care under social security during the present session of Congress, but the people should take "nothing for granted," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank declared in a nationwide radio broadcast.

The people have made it clear they want the legislation, he said, but he predicted they will have it "only if they are ready to continue the struggle and effort" and keep their congressmen informed of their wishes. Cruikshank made his statement in an interview on Labor News Conference, aired over the Mutual Broadcasting Co. network.

AFT Rallies to Teacher In 'Free Speech' Fight

A high school teacher who was fired after writing a letter to a newspaper criticizing the school administration will have his union's full support in his battle for reinstatement.

Pres. Charles Cogen of the American Federation of Teachers said the right of free speech is a key issue in the suit the union has filed on behalf of Marvin L. Pickering, 28-year-old science teacher from Lockport, Ill.

The local school board fired Pickering after his letter to the editor was published in the Lockport Herald, a weekly newspaper.

The letter charged neglect of academic needs and class facilities while large sums were being spent for sports programs. He commented on voter rejection of a school tax increase and said he was writing "as a citizen, taxpayer and voter" since teachers weren't free to comment.

Cogen said the suit for reinstatement was filed in state court by the general counsel of the AFT, and that litigation costs will be met from the union's defense fund, with help from Lockport Local 1291, of which Pickering is a member.

The suit charged that the dismissal violates the Illinois teacher tenure law and both federal and state free speech guarantees.

The Illinois division of the American Civil Liberties Union is also backing Pickering's reinstatement fight. The school administration claimed that Pickering was dismissed because his accusations were inaccurate and not because he wrote a letter to the newspaper. To this, the ACLU replied in a letter to the Lockport Superintendent of Schools:

"In a free society the right to criticize public officials is not contingent upon whether those officials regard the criticism to be true or false.

"We regard the punishment of a public school teacher for expressing his views on a matter of public concern as a clear violation of his freedom of speech under our Constitution."

Pickering, who taught in Lockport for nearly six years before his dismissal, told newsmen that he will have to look for another job to support his family.

McGuigan Joins Legislative Staff

F. Howard McGuigan, president and executive officer of Retail Clerks Local 400 from its formation in 1958, has joined the staff of the national AFL-CIO as a legislative representative.

An RCIA member since 1937, he was treasurer of the former AFL central body in Washington from 1949 to 1954 and secretary of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO from 1956 until the end of last year.

He also has been a vice president of the Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO and since 1950 has been a member of the D.C. Commissioners' Council on Human Relations.

Johnson Praises Meany As Fighter for Freedom

New York—"The most vital and crucial conflict in the world today is the one between freedom and oppression, between democracy and totalitarianism," Pres. Johnson declared in a message read by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at the Intl. Rescue Committee's dinner honoring AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"It is, therefore, most appropriate," the President continued, "that your organization, long a champion of freedom and a defender of the victims of tyranny, is presenting its Freedom Award to George Meany. This illustrious American has devoted his life's work to fighting for social justice and freedom for all men. Even as your committee helped the cause of human liberty by assisting the refugees from fascism and from communism, George Meany has been at the helm of a national effort to keep alive the heartbeat of freedom in the trade union movement of the world.

"Mr. Meany richly deserves your distinguished award."

Meany Blasts Proposals On Communist Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

between nations without that mutual trust and respect that can come only where all enjoy the dignity of freedom."

With these postulates, Meany then asked a series of rhetorical questions:

'Why So Eager?'

Why are those American businessmen who are so eager for economic concessions to the Communists "indifferent to the proposition that concessions should be called for in return"—such as ending Communist aggression in South Viet Nam, dismantling the Berlin "Wall of Shame," agreement on German unification in freedom, acceptance of international inspection and supervision of disarmament?

Why should the American free enterprise system "seek to rescue its sworn enemies from the snare of their own economic fallacies?" With such American help, said Meany, the Communist countries "would find it less difficult to accelerate their production of more destructive nuclear weapons and at the same time ease the heavy burdens of armament on their disillusioned people."

Meany, who earlier had been referred to as "America's No. One Freedom Fighter," was given a standing ovation by an audience which consisted of political, labor and business leaders. Co-chairmen of the dinner were Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Stuart T. Saunders, board chairman of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The AFL-CIO president quoted from Johnson's message on foreign aid, in which the President had stressed that our difference from the Communists is that "they would use their skills to forge new chains of tyranny."

Describing them as "confused captains of American industry," Meany asked those favoring economic concessions to the Soviet bloc, "why provide the Communist rulers with 'skills to forge new chains of tyranny'?" He warned that free enterprise would be endangered if we were to place "faith in the promises and pretensions of the Communist leaders."

Referring to the 32-year record of the IRC in helping refugees from totalitarianism, he asked if one could "seriously propose that we should feed tyranny with one hand, while we welcome its refugees with the other."

Immigration Law Queried

Honorary chairmen of the dinner were New York's Senators Jacob K. Javits (R) and Robert F. Kennedy (D). Javits, who spoke briefly, said that there was a unique opportunity in the present Congress to change the McCarran Act on immigration. He criticized its "short-sighted handling of refugees" and said that there were "many injustices imbedded in this law."

The IRC, beneficiary of the dinner, is a private, non-sectarian agency which provides relief and rehabilitation services to democratic refugees on five continents.

Louisville CSA Honors Lawyer

Louisville, Ky.—Grover G. Sales, civil liberties lawyer and organizer of the city's Labor-Management Committee, was presented with the Louisville AFL-CIO's Community Service Award in recognition of his "long fight against bigotry, prejudice and illiteracy."

The award is presented annually to someone outside the labor movement who has contributed to the community's welfare. The 77-year-old Sales has openly fought establishment of the Ku Klux Klan in Kentucky and braved threats to his life to investigate charges that Eastern Kentucky coal company owners were denying miners the right to meet and to form unions. He also formed the Legal Aid Society here.

Udall Enters Buffalo Rapids Dam Fight

Sec. of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has asked the Federal Power Commission for permission to intervene against applications of the Montana Power Co. to build two new dams in the Buffalo Rapids area of the Clark Fork River in Montana and also for issuance of a new 50-year license for the firm's Kerr Dam on the same stream.

Montana Power's applications for Buffalo Rapids dams have been strongly opposed by both the national AFL-CIO and Montana AFL-CIO on the ground that their construction by private interests would make impossible federal construction of a higher dam at the Knowles site on the Flathead River which would yield more power, storage and other benefits. The Flathead flows into the Clark Fork.

Organized labor has protested a new license for the Kerr Dam because the present license does not expire until 1980. A new license would deprive the federal government of the right to decide if it wishes to renew, recapture or take other alternatives when the present authorization terminates.

Union Chiefs To Address Arms Meets

Defense Dept., industry and union officials will take part in a series of five regional meetings to discuss long-range defense procurement needs and to assist firms seeking defense contracts.

The program is sponsored by the National Security Industrial Association in cooperation with the Defense Dept. Each of the two-day briefings will include a luncheon session addressed by a union spokesman.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. will take part in the Los Angeles program, Mar. 3-4 at the Ambassador Hotel. Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers will speak at the New York program, Mar. 16-17 at the Americana Hotel.

The Chicago sessions, Mar. 31-Apr. 1, will hear Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

Machinists Pres. A. J. Hayes will take part in the Dallas, Tex., program, Apr. 14-15 at the Marriott Motor Hotel, and AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler is scheduled to address the Washington, D.C., briefing, Apr. 28-29 at the Sheraton Park Hotel.

British Union Membership Shows Rise

London—British trade union membership rose by 44,000 in 1963 to a total of 9,917,170 at the end of the year, according to the Labor Ministry's annual report.

The rate of increase was equivalent to the average rise over the past 10 years and if sustained would send membership over the 10 million mark by the end of 1965, the British Trades Union Congress pointed out.

There were 7,849,100 men members of unions and 2,068,070 women in the total—the increase in women reflecting the fact that for the last decade three women have been recruited for every man.

The long-term trend toward mergers of unions was continued during the year with 596 national organizations listed at its end, a drop of 21. Eighteen of the largest accounted for more than two-thirds of the total, while 318 unions reported so few members they aggregated less than 1 percent of the total.

In a separate report, the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies revealed that the funds of registered unions increased by $15 million during the year to $298 million. About 90 percent of trade union membership is represented by registered unions.

UAW Opens Classes To College Youth

Indianapolis, Ind.—The JFK Memorial Education Fund has been established in memory of the late President by the Auto Workers Region 3 Auto Council and will send some 20 college students to UAW summer schools.

The first group will spend a week in July at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. Members, principally sophomores and juniors, will join about 200 local UAW leaders in class discussions of labor's role in the community, on automation and jobs, civil rights, international affairs, labor history and philosophy, bargaining and legislative goals, the war on poverty and other union interests.

UAW Region 3 is composed of Indiana and Kentucky. Delegates to its Auto Council have appropriated $2,500 to finance the project.

Indiana Casts Out 'Right-to-Work' Act

Repeal Spurs Drive For Action on 14b

(Continued from Page 1)

for the governor's signature just two weeks after the legislature convened, near-record time for major controversial legislation.

Branigin signed the repealer Jan. 28 at a ceremony attended by Indiana labor leaders, including the executive board of the State AFL-CIO. He said repeal was "in the public interest" and noted that it was the first bill passed this year.

Indiana's repeal drive, led by labor and a broad coalition of citizen groups, began immediately after "right-to-work" was steamrollered through a Republican-controlled legislature eight years ago.

The following year, with "right-to-work" a major election issue, Democrats who were pledged to repeal captured the Indiana House and picked up most of the Senate seats up for election—but not enough to gain control. A repeal bill passed the House, died in the Senate.

Two years later, Democrats won the Senate and the governorship—but lost the House. That time it was the Senate which voted repeal and the House that balked.

In 1962, the GOP regained control of the legislature and labor fought a holding action to block a move to outlaw the agency shop as well as the union shop.

Full Control Won

Repeal was assured last Nov. 3 when Democrats gained solid control of both houses of the legislature for the first time since 1936 and elected the governor.

The Senate Labor Committee met on the first day of the session and unanimously cleared the repeal bill.

Branigin called for repeal in his opening address to the legislature, urging it to begin its work "by correcting the errors of the past."

The Senate vote, only three days after the legislature convened, was almost anticlimactic. Only one Republican bothered to speak against passage. With virtually no opposition, the Senate added an emergency clause, making the repealer effective immediately on the governor's signature. Otherwise repeal would not take effect until new laws are officially promulgated, usually some months after adjournment of the legislature.

A 20-minute House debate preceding final passage was hardly more heated. Rep. William E. Babincsak, chairman of the Labor Committee, made the point that the law was originally intended to destroy unions and never should have been passed in the first place.

Several Republicans argued that Indiana unions haven't really been hurt and warned that some firms in the state might cut back expansion plans if the law were repealed.

The dean of the legislature, and the lone House Republican to vote for repeal, Rep. Glenn R. Slenker, spoke for the remnants of a GOP which once had substantial labor support in the state. He had voted against the "right-to-work" bill back in 1957, he told his colleagues, and he was voting for its repeal. Business profits, he said, are "the fruit of labor" and could not exist without labor.

The House changed a misplaced comma in the bill, requiring Senate concurrence before it could be sent to the governor. There was no hitch in that formality. Senate Labor Committee Chairman Donald R. Yeagley asked for immediate concurrence in the technical change. It was given by voice vote. If there were any "Nays" from the GOP side, they were so subdued as to be inaudible in the galleries.

Several Republicans privately expressed satisfaction that the issue had been resolved. One GOP senator told a newsman that he considered that the Democrats had done the Republican Party a big favor by at last getting the controversial law off his party's back.

Similar sentiments have been expressed in other states, where GOP professionals observed Republicans going down to defeat when "right-to-work" was an issue and have vigorously sought to head off right-wing efforts to put "work" propositions on the ballot.

The Indiana repealer was the latest in a series of setbacks for the National Right to Work Committee and other promoters of potentially union-busting laws.

After passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, a "right-to-work" drive brushfired through the South and reached out into the upper plains states and the Southwest. But since Utah 10 years ago became the 18th state to ban the union shop, the "right-to-work" drive has had successes only in Kansas and Wyoming.

The tide began turning when the Louisiana legislature, in 1956, repealed its sweeping "work" law although leaving restrictions on farm and some agricultural processing workers.

"Right-to-work" bills were introduced in most state legislatures during this period, and defeated or sidetracked. The big battle came in the 1958 elections when, through petitions or legislative action, proposals to outlaw the union shop were on the ballot in six states.

Results 'Devastating'

The results were devastating to "work" promoters. California and Ohio voters rejected the union shop ban by million-vote pluralities—and in the process ousted long-entrenched GOP office-holders, who had announced support of the proposal, from legislatures and Congress. Washington, Colorado and Idaho also rejected "right-to-work" that year. Only Kansas approved.

Burned at the polls, the "work" forces then unsuccessfully sought various backdoor methods of banning the union shop, including attempts to tack "sleeper" amendments to civil rights bills and other unrelated legislation.

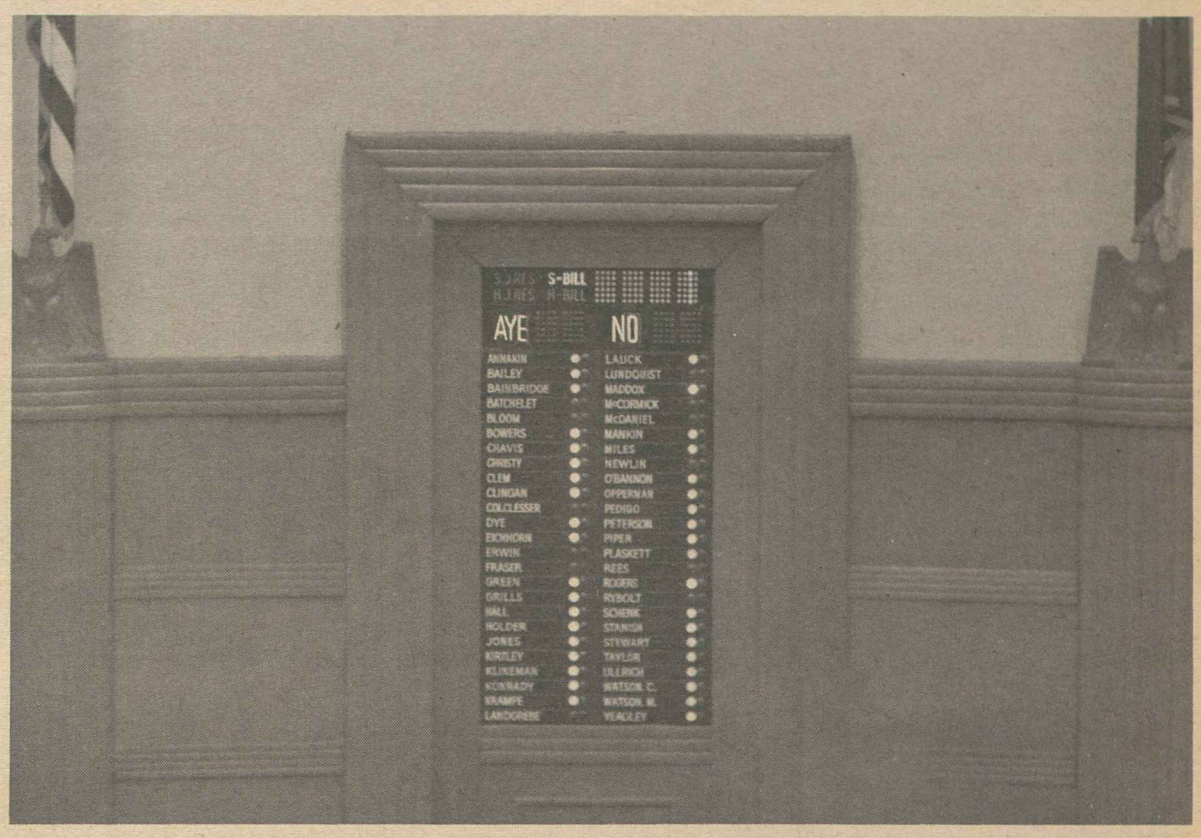
Wyoming Got R-T-W

Only in Wyoming, when right-wing Republicans took over the legislature in 1963, was a new "right-to-work" law enacted.

Since the 1958 debacle, only one state has had a referendum on "right-to-work"—Oklahoma, where the issue was petitioned on the ballot in an election held last May. When the votes were tallied, after a campaign that had raged for four years, the "work" proposal was again defeated.

November's national elections, marked by liberal Democratic gains in Congress, set the stage for a major drive to repeal Sec. 14b which stands almost alone in federal law in exempting states from the court-established doctrine that state laws cannot nullify federal legislation and jurisdiction.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council listed repeal of Sec. 14b as its No. 1 legislative objective; Pres. Johnson said in his State of the Union message that he will ask Congress to carry out the Democratic platform pledge to repeal Sec. 14b, and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey predicted to the recent AFL-CIO legislative conference "fulfillment" of the pledge.



ELECTRIC SCOREBOARD in the Indiana Senate shows the 38-12 vote for repeal of the state's "right-to-work" law. Lighted bulbs beside names show votes for repeal. The House followed through with a 74-21 vote to scrap the ban on the union shop and Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) promptly signed the repealer.

Congress Moves to Faster Pace; Pollution Bill Passed by Senate

The Senate, keeping pace with a stepped-up timetable announced by Democratic leaders, passed the Administration's water pollution control bill and moved towards a vote on the billion dollar Appalachia redevelopment program.

Both bills had passed the Senate in the 88th Congress and died in the House. The Administration is anxious to push them through early in this session and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) took the unusual step of recessing the Senate for 45 minutes so the Public Works Committee could complete action on the two bills.

The Senate quickly approved the pollution bill, introduced by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and 32 co-sponsors, by a 68-8 vote.

It had been endorsed by the AFL-CIO as a "vitally needed step."

The bill gives the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare power to set standards of water quality for interstate streams and sets up a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

It also raises the ceiling on federal grants to help cities build new sewage treatment plants and authorizes a $20-million-a-year research and development program on pollution caused by runoffs from combined storm and sanitary sewage systems.

The Appalachia program has been described by the AFL-CIO as "a challenging and imaginative approach" to the needs of a "too long neglected region."

It would pump $840 million into a road-building program in the 11-state region, designed to link isolated communities to the mainstream of commerce and communications. More than $240 million in additional funds would be spent in a two-year period for programs ranging from reclamation of land denuded by strip mining, to flood control, vocational training, construction of health facilities and improvement of pasture and timber resources.

Portions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama would benefit.

Senators and congressmen from other regions with a concentration of depressed areas have been pressing for similar programs, and the AFL-CIO has urged that comparable broad-scale regional development plans be drafted.

In other congressional developments:

- A House Education subcommittee began hearings on the Administration's $1.5 billion aid to education program, a major piece of new legislation on Pres. Johnson's program.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze was the opening witness and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller was scheduled to present labor's testimony.

- House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) introduced an Administration bill providing federal grants to cover the cost of medical care for children of needy families.

- A Senate Labor & Welfare subcommittee began consideration of the Administration's health research facilities proposals.

'Work' Law Repeal Seen Ignoble Experiment's End

The head of the National Council for Industrial Peace hailed the repeal of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law as the "beginning of the end of an ignoble experiment in punitive anti-labor legislation."

James Patton, chairman of the council and president of the National Farmers Union, said the action also represented "the opening battle" in the fight to win congressional repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the states to outlaw union-shop agreements between labor and management.

Patton congratulated Indiana Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) for carrying out his pledge to sign the repeal measure.

"The action was morally right and politically right," he said. "Most important, it was economically right, for 'right-to-work' is punitive, class legislation aimed at the workingman and woman. In Indiana the proponents of 'right-to-work' legislation also sought to invoke it against farmers."

In signing the repeal of the 8-year-old law, Gov. Branigin noted that Democratic candidates had pledged to give repeal first priority if they obtained a majority in the state legislature.

"I am signing in fulfillment of that pledge" Branigin said. "This gives opportunity for free negotiations. It is in the public interest and the interest of the state of Indiana."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells, at the signing ceremony, thanked the governor and the Democratic Party "on behalf of the working men and women" of the state. Repeal of "right-to-work," Sells said, "returns a measure of individual freedom to these working people."

1-30-65

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 6, 1965 | No. 6

Unemployment Rate Dips To 4.8 Percent in January

Appalachia Bill Passed By Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted approval of the Administration's high-priority Appalachian redevelopment bill, 66-22, and a House subcommittee immediately opened hearings on the $1.1 billion measure.

Pres. Johnson said he hoped the Senate's "very prompt action" would be "repeated by the House." He said the Senate vote "indicates national concern over the special problems of an 11-state area which has not shared fully in the nation's general economic growth."

Earlier Johnson had helped clear the way for quick passage by giving assurances—relayed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) — that comparable programs would be proposed for other regions through a renewed Area Redevelopment program.

Although an Appalachia bill cleared the Senate last year, it died in the House with adjournment of the 88th Congress. House Democratic leaders couldn't count the votes to pass it although it had been approved by the Public Works Committee and cleared by the Rules Committee. The Democratic majority in the House is substantially larger this year.

Under the Senate bill, the bulk of Appalachia funds—$840 million—would go to build 2,350 miles of highways and 1,000 miles of secondary roads over a five-year period. The isolation of the mountainous region, coupled with depletion of coal and timber resources, is considered a major

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Living Costs Inch Slightly Higher

The consumer price index edged one-tenth of 1 percent higher in December to 108.8 percent. This means the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period was priced at $10.88 at the end of 1964.

The index was 1.1 percent above a year ago, with the largest increases in hospital charges, recreation services and auto insurance costs.

Based on the quarterly change in the national index, 30,000 aerospace workers, 6,000 chemical workers and some 9,000 other workers will receive 1 cent hourly cost-of-living increases.



FULFILLING a campaign pledge, Indiana's Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) signs repeal of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law, which he said has inflicted "rancor and controversy." Standing, left to right, are State Representatives James S. Hunter (D) and William E. Babincsak (D), State Sen. Donald R. Yeagley (D), and Indiana AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells. The legislators were among the sponsors of the repeal bill, which was the first bill passed by the legislature.

Labor Asks Action:

Poor Schools Tied To Poverty Cycle

The Administration's school aid proposal offers the nation a chance to break the "cycle of poverty and inadequate education," the AFL-CIO has told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned a House Education subcommittee that money "saved today" by scrimping on schools will be spent "many times over tomorrow" on the costs of "welfare, unemployment and crime."

He urged "speedy passage" of Pres. Johnson's $1.25 billion program of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, keyed to grants to schools attended by children whose families live in poverty.

The subcommittee moved immediately into closed door hearings to begin marking up the bill, the biggest proposal for federal aid to education ever submitted by a President. A separate subcommittee is holding hearings on a companion $260 million college aid program. Hearings on the elementary and secondary school bill are also going on before a Senate subcommittee.

In addition to direct grants to school districts, the Administration program calls for federal funds to stock libraries and provide textbooks in public and non-profit private schools and establishment of supplementary community educational centers for services individual schools cannot provide.

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Hits 7-Year Low In Steady Decline

By Robert B. Cooney

The job picture continued its gradual improvement in January as the seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate fell to 4.8 percent, lowest since October 1957, the Labor Dept. reported.

The summary job figures showed total employment falling by 1.4 million over the month to 69 million. The drop was 300,000 less than normal for January, however, and this lowered the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment.

Unemployment rose by 530,000 over the month to a total of 4 million, an increase "slightly less" than seasonal, the report said.

The 4.8 percent jobless rate for January means 48 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and failed to find it.

The revised rate reported for December was 5.0 percent. The improvement in January was not as much as it appeared; the December rate was rounded upward from 4.956 percent and the January rate rounded downward from 4.845 percent.

"The overall unemployment rate and the rates for adult men, married men and adult women were all down sharply over the year," the Labor Dept. pointed out.

The January overall rate of 4.8 percent contrasts with the 5.5 percent of January 1964.

The jobless rates for two key groups—adult men and married men— were improved down to 3.5 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, about equal to the low levels recorded in the summer of 1957, the report noted.

The situation for adult women, with their jobless rate down to 4.5 percent, left them at their lowest unemployment level in 5 years.

Teenagers stood out as the only group which failed to show improvement. The teenage jobless rate, at 15.2 percent in January and three times the overall rate, was about the same as a year ago.

Teenage jobholders rose by some 150,000 from January 1964, but the increase about equaled their numbers pouring into the workforce; thus no progress was recorded in their jobless rate.

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Asks Voter Aid In Selma

Pres. Johnson pledged to use the federal government's full powers under the Civil Rights Act, including court action, to secure the right to vote for Negroes in Selma, Ala.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had earlier wired Johnson that labor is "deeply concerned" at the mass arrests of more than 1,000 Alabama Negroes "whose only crime is a desire to vote."

He denounced the "disgraceful harrassment" of would-be voters and added:

"It seems to us that the right of every adult American to participate fully in our elections, subject only to reasonable and uniformly applied tests, is the very keystone of our nation. When any American is denied his voting rights, all Americans are denied a portion of their rights."

In similar language, Johnson told a news conference Feb. 4 that "nothing is more fundamental to our freedom than the right to vote."

Hundreds of Negro schoolchildren from Selma and nearby Marion were among those arrested. They had gathered to protest the earlier arrest and imprisonment of Negroes who demonstrated against the slow pace of registration in the county, where only 300 of 15,000 Negroes of voting age are on the poll lists.

Building Trades, Employers Agree On New Jurisdictional Peace Plan

AFL-CIO building and construction unions and the contractors they deal with have reached agreement after more than a year of negotiations on a new system of settling jurisdictional disputes designed to prevent work stoppages in the industry.

The new plan was signed at a White House ceremony witnessed by Pres. Johnson and other Administration officials, but involves the government in no way.

The signatories include the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., represented by Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, the Associated General Contractors of America, and representatives of participating specialty contractors' employers associations.

The new agreement embodies a major reorganization of procedures under the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, a voluntary group set up by construction labor and management 15 years ago. Key changes include:

- Establishment of a new Ap-

(Continued on Page 3)



VICE PRES. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY substitutes for Pres. Johnson, who was still convalescing from a cold, in administering the oath of office to the new National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress. From the left are Robert H. Ryan, Humphrey, Daniel Bell, Edwin Land, Patrick E. Haggerty, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, Philip Sporn (behind Mrs. Hoffman), Benjamin Aaron, Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists, Robert M. Solow, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers and Dr. Howard R. Bowen, commission chairman. Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers also is a commission member.

Technology Commission Opens Year-Long Study

The new National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress officially got down to business with its first meeting at the White House following a ceremony in which 11 of the 14 members were sworn in by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The commission, created by Congress last year, is assigned the task of studying the effects of technological change, likely developments in production and employment over the next 10 years, and ways of channeling the new technology into existing industries.

It is directed to present a final report of its findings and recommendations to the President and Congress by next Jan. 1 and 30 days later will go out of existence.

Three AFL-CIO vice presidents are among the commission members—Presidents Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, A. J. Hayes of the Machinists and Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Chairman of the commission is Dr. Howard R. Bowen, president of the University of Iowa.

Other members are Robert H. Ryan, president of the Regional Industrial Development Corp of Southwestern Pennsylvania; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; Robert M. Solow, professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Daniel Bell, chairman of the Sociology Dept. at Columbia University; Benjamin Aaron, visiting professor at the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations, Cornell University.

5 Other Members

Also Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, industrial relations consultant; John I. Snyder Jr., president and chairman of U.S. Industries, Inc.; Patrick E. Haggerty, president of Texas Instruments, Inc.; Edwin Land, president and research director of the Polaroid Corp.; Philip Sporn, chairman of the system development committee, American Electric Power Co.

The commission was joined in its first meeting at the White House by members of the Federal Interagency Committee, composed of Cabinet members and agency heads, or their representatives, whose areas of responsibility and interest relate to the objectives of the commission.

Jersey IBEW Official On Hospital Board

Hamilton Square, N. J.—Arthur Perry, Jr., general delegate to the Mercer County AFL-CIO and area representative of Unit 15, Local 827 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been named to the board of governors of Hamilton Hospital, to be built soon in Hamilton Township.

A Navy veteran of the war in Korea, Perry is 32, is attending the Union Leadership Academy at Rutgers University, and is a 10-year employe of the Bell Telephone Co.

Griner Asks Labor Study By Cadets

The curriculum at U.S. military academies should include well-planned courses in labor relations, Pres. John F. Griner of the Government Employes has advised Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara.

Military officers need training in labor-management relations because many of them must supervise civilian federal employes, Griner said in a letter. Under government policy established in a Presidential Executive Order in 1962, many officers actually negotiate contracts with unions representing federal workers.

Because of their management responsibilities, officers "need an accurate understanding and a proper appreciation" of satisfactory employe-management relations, Griner wrote.

To accomplish this objective, he said, "I urgently recommend" including in the curriculum of each military academy a "well-planned course to develop an understanding of the historical background, principles and national policy" relating to labor relations in the federal service.

Griner noted that in recent years the Armed Forces have offered graduate-level courses in industrial relations, taken by many officers.

Basic courses in labor relations are needed, he added, "to give future military leaders the knowledge they should have of the policy" formulated by Congress 30 years ago for workers in private industry and by former Pres. Kennedy three years ago for government employes.

Griner said officers and civilians alike have reacted favorably to suggestions for labor courses he has made at AFGE seminars and workshops for civilian employes of military departments.

ACWA Aide Moves To Education Post

New York—Howard Samuel, for the past five years assistant president of the Clothing Workers, has been appointed vice president of the New School for Social Research, with special responsibilities in developing its new Center for New York City Affairs.

A resident of White Plains, N. Y., Samuel is vice chairman of the Westchester County Democratic Committee. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1947, did graduate work in political science at Columbia University and joined the ACWA staff in 1949.

Output Per Hour Rises At 3.5% Rate for 1964

Output per manhour in the private economy increased 3.5 percent last year over the 1963 index figure, the Labor Dept. reported.

Across the last three years the average gain in output per manhour in the total private economy was about 3.33 percent, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said in an analysis of a report prepared by his department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. That was higher, he said, than the postwar average of about 3 percent and reflected technological change and output growth.

Wirtz noted a significant increase in the rate of productivity gain for manufacturing. The average postwar increase in output per manhour was 2.5 percent, as against an increase of a little more than 3 percent for the last five years and well over 3.5 percent for the past three years.

Agricultural productivity rose by 3.1 percent, substantially less than its average postwar gain of 5.7 percent. But productivity in this sector is subject, the BLS said, to wide annual fluctuations.

Benefits Also Improved:

Film Studio Unions Win 46-Cent Hike

Hollywood, Calif.—Wage increases totaling 46 cents an hour and sharply improved pension and welfare benefits for nearly 25,000 film studio workers have been won by the Theatrical Stage Employes and seven basic craft unions from the Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers.

Under the four-year pact which went into effect Feb. 1, all studio workers will have vested pension rights after 20 years of service or 20,000 hours.

For the first time, the spouse of a retired worker will be covered by contract health and welfare benefits.

Pension plan benefits, raised from $120 a month to $200 immediately, exclusive of social security, will go not only to all present workers but also to 2,800 retired members—a major achievement, according to IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

The agreement calls for wage increases of 23 cents an hour now and an additional 23 cents in 1967.

Decades of Peace

The contract signing climaxed more than two decades of labor peace between IATSE and the producers. At the end of the four-year pact the parties will have completed 25 years of agreements without a strike, Walsh said.

To implement the settlement, unions and management agreed to set up a standing committee which will meet every four months to settle any disputes under the contract.

The parties negotiated the first pension pact in their 1953 contract. It provided for a monthly benefit of $20, Walsh recalled.

To finance the retirement benefits, it was agreed that employer contributions will be increased by 8.8 cents an hour and worker payments by 5.8 cents.

The contract includes a new provision for a special fund to finance retraining of employes displaced by automation or technology and apprenticeship training for new employes.

The master contract was negotiated by 22 IATSE locals representing projectionists, cameramen, laboratory and sound technicians, costumers, makeup artists and hair stylists, publicists and other theatrical crafts.

The basic crafts will negotiate supplements applying only to them —the Plumbers, Laborers, Plasterers & Cement Masons, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Building Service Employes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the unaffiliated Teamsters.

Jobless Rate in January Drops to 4.8 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

The stubborn problem of the long-term jobless—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—continued; this group totaled 850,000 in January, up slightly less than expected.

The Labor Dept. said "marked gains" in employment were scored over the year. The number of civilians employed, at 69 million, was 1.75 million higher than January a year ago; nonfarm totals were up by 2 million over the year.

Non-farm employment totaled 65.3 million in January, down by a little over 1.3 million from December. This drop was about 300,000 less than expected, the report noted. Farm employment decreased slightly to 3.7 million.

Labor force time lost—which counts man-hours lost by the unemployed and those on part-time or "underemployed"—was 5.3 percent in January, the report disclosed. This showed no improvement over December and only a slight rise from November's 5.2 percent; a year ago labor force time lost was 6.2 percent.

B. C. Unions Attack Farm Labor Import

Vancouver, B. C. —British Columbia labor is actively fighting a proposal by farm interests to import Chinese labor to harvest their crops—a plan modeled after the Mexican farm labor import program recently terminated in the United States after years of opposition by the AFL-CIO and its state affiliates.

The labor shortage excuse used here is the same one U.S. farmers used. Sec. Pat O'Neal of the B.C. Federation of Labor blamed what "shortage" may exist on low wages and poor working conditions. Some 30,000 residents of the province are jobless and looking for work.

SAG Picks Chandler For Charities Board

Hollywood, Calif. — George Chandler has been named representative of the Screen Actors Guild on the board of directors of the Permanent Charities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry.

Barkan Cites Labor Role in City Elections

Local problems of "immediate and direct concern to the voters" make the 1965 municipal elections of major importance, National COPE Dir. Al Barkan wrote state, county and local COPE organizations.

Some 1,000 such elections in cities of over 10,000 population in 43 states, Barkan said, "are equally important because of their potential effect on state and national elections in 1966."

His letter went to all central bodies with an enclosure prepared by COPE's Research Dept. listing details of all such elections in the states involved.

In addition to the municipal elections, there are state and county elections in nine states: Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Connecticut elections are for delegates to a constitutional convention on June 15 and will be followed by a referendum on convention recommendations on Dec. 14. Ohio votes May 4 on a constitutional amendment proposing a system of reapportioning the State House of Representatives.

"The 1965 elections afford a splendid opportunity to maintain and improve existing COPE machinery, to train new recruits and to provide additional activities for those who did such a good job in the COPE program in 1964," Barkan added.

Emphatic Victory:

Teachers Pick Union In Philadelphia Vote

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia Teachers' Union won an emphatic victory over the Philadelphia Education Association, affiliate of the non-union National Education Association, in a secret-ballot election to choose an exclusive bargaining agent for 10,500 public school teachers.

The vote, supervised by U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Nathan Cayton, retired, for the American Arbitration Association, was Teachers Union 5,403, NEA affiliate 4,671. There were 125 votes for no bargaining agent and 278 challenged ballots.

Bargaining to Start

The challenges cannot affect the results. Cayton is expected to certify the union for a two-year term, and bargaining on a first contract will start within 20 days under terms announced by the Philadelphia Board of Education before the balloting.

"This victory," said Pres. John Ryan of AFT Local 3, "follows 60 years of inactivity and silence by the NEA group during which the schools deteriorated and the quality of education lessened.

"For the last 30 years the union has been the lone voice against this trend. The teachers, given a fair opportunity to choose, picked the organization which promised progress and hope for the schools and the children."

A whirlwind campaign was conducted here by the union with the aid of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Henry A. McFarland, his staff and staff members of the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

The victory was the latest in a series which began with a 1963 election win by the United Federation of Teachers in New York City (Local 2 of the AFT) and a two-year contract as exclusive bargaining agent for nearly 45,000 school employes. That was followed by election victories in Cleveland, Detroit and other cities and a steady growth in AFT membership to more than 100,000.

Before the election, AFT Pres. Charles Cogen and his 17-member executive council met here and rallied Philadelphia teachers to vote for the union.

Cogen said the election here was the second largest teachers' bargaining vote in U.S. history. Victory, he said, was won in spite of "almost overwhelming" odds against the union and its achievement will help make collective bargaining a "recognized right for all teachers" and make the AFT the "recognized spokesman for our profession."



NEW AGREEMENT aimed at solving jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry is signed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in the Cabinet Room at the White House as Pres. Johnson looks on. In background, from the left, are National Labor Relations Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman, Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chairman William Cour of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, Representatives Carl Halvorson and William Naumann of the Associated General Contractors of America, Pres. Lawrence M. Raftery of the Painters, AGC Labor Relations Mgr. Edward Kelly; Louis Sherman, counsel for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Construction Industry Improves Jurisdictional Peace Machinery

(Continued from Page 1)

peals Board headed by an impartial umpire to render final decisions.

- Consideration of consumer interests in the resolution of jurisdictional disputes.
- Definition of standards used by the Joint Board in reaching decisions.
- Consultation with management groups affected by disputes between unions.

Johnson hailed the agreement as "a fine example of free and responsible collective bargaining" and noted pointedly that the federal government had played no part in its attainment.

"Your agreement is not the result of any governmental edict of intervention," he observed. "It is the successful product of long and hard negotiations and it provides a better way of settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry privately and without work stoppages.

"I believe that this agreement should limit the use of governmental dispute settlement procedures as Congress intended. I am sure it will help expedite our defense construction program and pave the way for continued expansion of industrial, commercial and residential construction."

Work Claims Involved

The President's reference to government machinery for settling disputes encompassed the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to make work assignments.

Government officials at the signing ceremony included NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Under Sec. John F. Henning and Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue.

A statement by the participating contractors' groups and the unions, representing 3.5 million construction workers, declared that the agreement was the "fulfillment" of more than a year's negotiations aimed at "perfecting the machinery established for the orderly and equitable settlement of jurisdictional disputes."

The statement noted that such disputes frequently involve complex problems arising from new materials and processes which have in turn contributed to the rapid growth of the construction industry to the point that it accounts for one-seventh of the gross national product.

"It is our purpose to make use of the new machinery," the statement said, "to reduce substantially jurisdictional delays in private, public and national defense construction covered by this agreement. We are determined to exercise our responsibility to bring about that desirable objective.

"At the same time, we believe it will serve the public interest for labor and management in this industry to solve internal jurisdictional problems with a maximum of practical judgment and fairness and with a minimum of government intervention."

New Appeals Panel

Establishment of the new Appeals Board, consisting of two representatives each of construction labor and management, or their alternates, plus an impartial umpire, represents a major change from past procedures under which appeals from National Joint Board decisions could be taken only to the same tribunal.

The umpire and other members of the board are expected to be announced at the next meeting of the BCTD executive council, scheduled later this month at Miami Beach, Fla.

The joint announcement also noted that criteria to be used by the Joint Board in reaching decisions would include valid agreements between unions attested by the chairman of the Joint Board, established trade practice, prevailing practice in the locality, and the record of the "Green Book"—the jurisdictional "bible" of the construction industry dating back several decades.

The announcement also said that membership on the Joint Board would be rotated so that all unions and participating employers "will have the opportunity from year to year to serve in the decision-making process." It added that no representative of a union or employer directly involved in a dispute would be permitted to sit in judgment on the case.

The statement further stressed that the rules of the National Joint Board provide that there shall be no work stoppage while disputes referred to it are under consideration and that the same rule will apply with regard to disputes pending before the Appeals Board.

Signing the agreement, in addition to Haggerty and Bonadio for the unions, were Pres. W. Ray Rogers and Exec. Dir. William E. Dunn, of the AGC, and Keon B. Kromer and Edward S. Torrence, representing the participating specialty contractors' employers associations.

The parties at the same time agreed to new rules of procedure for the National Joint Board, signed by members of the National Joint Negotiating Committee, the group delegated by both sides to draft the new jurisdictional disputes plan.

These signers include Haggerty as chairman of the committee, Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sec.-Treas. Peter Fosco of the Laborers, Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Lawrence M. Raftery of the Painters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Carl M. Halverson and William E. Naumann of the AGC and Kromer and Torrence of the specialty contractors.

Condon-Wadlin Test Set as Strike Ends

New York—The way was cleared for court test of New York state's Condon-Wadlin Act, prohibiting strikes by state or local government employes, as 7,500 City Welfare Dept. workers went back to the job Feb. 1 after a four-week walkout over contract terms.

The strikers voted by overwhelming margins to return when city officials agreed not to oppose the release of 19 strike leaders from jail terms pending an appeal by the union to test the Condon-Wadlin Act's constitutionality.

Another provision of settlement terms, proposed by Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and two other members of a special task force named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, was that a fact-finding panel hear the issues and make recommendations for settlement within two weeks. Joining with Dubinsky in the proposal were Mrs. Anna Rosenberg Hoffman, former assistant defense secretary, and John A. Coleman, stock broker.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent a congratulatory message to Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, whose Local 371 maintained picket lines in the dispute over wages and working conditions. The lines were manned by members of Local 371 and of the Social Service Employes Union, unaffiliated, with support from the Seafarers, Teachers and other affiliates of the AFL-CIO and the New York City Central Labor Council.

A key feature of the return-to-work pact, Wurf said, was the city's agreement not to impose penalties against the strikers or strike leaders until the courts complete action on the union challenge to the state law. Supreme Court Justice Irving H. Saypol released 13 men and six women jailed Jan. 21 or Jan. 25 for contempt of a court anti-picketing order.

Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers was named by Local 371 as a member of the fact-finding panel which voted to open hearings Feb. 6 in the Carnegie Foundation building. Other members are Dean Charles Schottland of Brandeis University's School of Social Work; Pres. Joseph Tepedino of the unaffiliated employes' union, and two city officials, Budget Dir. William F. Shea and Personnel Dir. Theodore H. Lang.

Dockworkers Ratify Pact In Baltimore

New York—Negotiations on a new contract for Longshoremen continued at Philadelphia as Baltimore dockers approved new terms.

ILA Pres. T. W. Gleason said union and management negotiators seemed close to agreement at Philadelphia, a key port in the tieup of 40 Atlantic and Gulf Coast harbors. The major remaining issue there was the length of the guaranteed work year, with the ILA asking 1,600 hours and employers offering 1,300.

Likewise unsettled are agreements for South Atlantic and West Gulf ports. Negotiations at Galveston, Tex., and Miami, Fla., were hung up on a dispute over work gang sizes.

Baltimore dock workers accepted contract terms in a second referendum called by their officers. The vote was 1,879 to 468.

A strike on the two coasts started Jan. 11 when ILA contracts expired. New York members reached agreement on master contract terms after two votes, but employers in other ports refused to apply them acceptably and the walkout continued.

Gleason responded to industry demands for compulsory arbitration with this comment: "What we need is industrywide bargaining." For the first time in many years, he said, dock owners have been insisting on separate agreements.

Apprenticeship Bureau Fills Two Key Posts

Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training has announced the filling of two top posts.

Joseph R. Stevens, who once worked as a journeyman plumber at the Boston Naval Shipyard and who joined the bureau in 1952, was named special assistant to the administrator. Elliott French, who joined the bureau in 1941 after working as a printer and printing teacher, was appointed assistant administrator in charge of the Office of Industry Promotion.

Unionists Join Board Of Myopia Foundation

New York—Vice Pres. Joseph Belsky of the Meat Cutters and Pres. Joseph Tuvin of Ladies Neckwear Local 142 have been elected trustees of the Myopia Research Foundation and will participate in its nationwide research program in near-sightedness.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is honorary president of the foundation and Assistant Dir. Robert Rosekrans of the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities is a trustee. The organization is sponsoring an Intl. Conference on Myopia to be held here next Sept. 10-13.

Social Security Marks 25th Year of Benefits

The 25th anniversary of the first payment of social security benefits was observed Jan. 31—and the records show that 1,961 men and women who received payments that first month in 1940 are still getting them.

Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball pointed out that nearly all of the recipients were 65 or over in 1940 and thus are now 90 or older. The "charter beneficiaries" include retired workers, wives of some of them, and widows and dependent parents of a few workers who died in January 1940, he said.

The first person to receive a social security check was Ida Fuller, Ludlow, Vt., a legal secretary who retired in November 1939 and is still, at age 90, receiving her monthly benefits.

Some of the original beneficiaries who now top the 90-year mark were active until a comparatively short time ago. Among them are Mrs. Martha Hadden, 91, Irvington, N. J., who was serving as a Republican committeewoman as late as 1960, and George Peterson, 91, Williamsport, Pa., who during World War II directed the war bond drive in the state of Illinois.

Another "first month" beneficiary is Daniel R. Dietterick, 90, Berwick, Pa. He and Mrs. Dietterick, who is 87 and has been receiving monthly benefits since February 1942, will celebrate their 65th wedding anniversary in May.

Monthly benefit payments totaled $35 million during the first year, compared to about $16 billion in 1964. In January, nearly 20 million men, women and children received a total of about $1.4 billion.

Morgan Anniversary Hailed in Radio Tribute

"People are more important than anything," Edward P. Morgan declared when he was honored with the Sidney Hillman Award in 1960—and last week his phrase was the theme of a special network program honoring a decade on radio as a newscaster and commentator.

The half hour radio tribute to Morgan featured excerpts from the 2,000 broadcasts he has made weekday evenings over the ABC network. The program also included portions of speeches Morgan delivered on non-broadcast occasions, one of which was his Sidney Hillman Award address.

The unique program also marked 10 years of sponsorship by the AFL-CIO, during which time the sole ground rule, suggested by Federation Pres. George Meany, has been that Morgan speak his mind on any subject without restriction.

Variety, the show business newspaper, called the program a "justified and absorbing tribute to a man who is in the forefront of his field." Morgan is, the review noted, "proving himself eloquent and analytically sharp."

Rare Occasion

The New York Herald Tirbune noted that rarely does a newsman get a testimonial while still active "and when a broadcast company gives half an hour of air time in praise of one, that's news."

Among the features of the program was Morgan's memorable "Letter to John-John" Kennedy on the boy's third birthday, which coincided with the burial of his father, the late President.

Also included were his two broadcasts at the time of the Andrea Doria-Stockholm disaster, in which he was both a reporter and a participant. In his first broadcast, the day of the Andrea Doria sinking, he described the tragedy through the emotions of an unnamed person with relatives aboard the stricken ship. The next day he reported that he was that person, and his daughter, whom he believed dead the previous night, was alive, having been miraculously transferred in the collision from one ship to the other.

In addition to the dramatic impact of such a broadcast, Morgan has also been hard-hitting in his reminders to his fellow men of their oft-forgotten moral obligations. The emphasis on material possessions, the prevalence of kickbacks and influence peddling has made us forget a "central truth" that "people are more important than anything," Morgan told the Sidney Hillman Award audience.

In that address he noted that all of us are for noble causes but when the cause comes close to home we find ourselves dignifying the wrong things.

Fabric of Protection

"The fabric of our social system was woven to protect the individual with equal justice, to clothe him with freedom and self-respect", he said. "But somehow we have threaded into the garment the fat bulky strands of materialism, the tight dark thongs of selfishness, fear, prejudice and outright hatred."

Instead of making us happy, he said, our comforts are making us uncomfortable.

"We are squirming and groping for something to live for beyond frozen TV dinners and motel swimming pools," he added.

Other features in the program were broadcasts on the Little Rock school integration crisis and a tribute to Winston Churchill upon his becoming a U. S. citizen.

Narrating the special tribute was Bill Downs; the program was written and produced by Paul Jeffers.

Morgan is heard each weekday night at 7:00 p.m. over the ABC radio network.

Flight Engineers Upheld in Suit

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed a lower court's dismissal of a damage suit brought by Eastern Air Lines against the Flight Engineers following a 1961 strike involving a dispute over job assignments.

Holding that federal courts had no jurisdiction in the case, the appeals court also ruled that the airline had no right to a federal injunction against the walkout.

A similar ruling was issued in 1962 by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in a parallel dispute.

In Cabinet-Level Study:

Tighter Pension Plan Controls Proposed for 'Basic Soundness'

By Eugene A. Kelly

Private retirement systems have grown to the point where they pay nearly $2.75 billion a year in benefits to some 2.5 million beneficiaries and the federal government should encourage them to grow in a sound and equitable manner, a Cabinet-level committee reported to Pres. Johnson.

The President released the committee's 24 recommendations with a request that they be studied by unions, employers, the public and Congress.

Private pension plans have had "spectacular growth" in postwar years and, said Johnson, they provide "a vital supplement to public programs to assist older workers, the disabled, and those who lose their jobs."

He had noted, however, in his Jan. 28 economic message to Congress, that "failure to give the worker a right to his pension, if he should change his employment, hampers labor mobility" and that "in some instances, absence of full funding has imperiled retirement incomes."

The seven-member committee headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz recommended, after a two-year study, that the government seek to "improve the basic soundness and equitable character" of private plans.

It urged changes in current law in three areas—two through amendments to the Internal Revenue Code requiring private plans to provide "vesting" if they want tax exemption and calling for more stringent funding of reserves; and amendment of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act to require "disclosure of additional information" on fund investments.

Studies Urged

To make pensions more "portable," the committee proposed study be given methods for transferring and accumulating private pension credits from one job to another, and a system of insurance which, in the event of job loss, would give the worker credit for the benefits he had accrued.

It proposed 11 specific changes in current regulations which, it said, permit "many serious inequities in qualified private retirement plans and in the tax treatment of benefits distributed by such plans."

Present plans, it said, cover about 25 million workers and have reserves of more than $75 billion. By 1980, it estimated, total contributions of $7 billion in 1964 will rise to about $11 billion, while benefit payments will increase to $9 billion annually and reserves to $225 billion.

Members of the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Relations, asked for comment by Johnson before he released the final draft of the report, said a majority believe adequate funding provisions should be required by law as a condition of approval for tax purposes and that vesting should be "encouraged wherever feasible" but should not be required.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, an advisory committee member, urged that "careful and adequate consideration" be given to the differences between private plans "before any new requirements" for favorable tax treatment are developed.

Such consideration, he said, should include the "substantial differences between single-employer and multi-employer plans, as well as the need to minimize additional costs" not reflected in the level of pension benefits.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers agreed that deferred vested benefits should be required as a condition for favorable tax treatment, and recommended 10 years of service as the standard. Studies may show, he said, that different standards of vesting might apply to industrywide plans.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers wrote that "an unqualified endorsement of funding as a requirement for tax qualification is not justified" since pension plans which are not fully funded can nevertheless be actuarially sound. This is particularly true, they said, of multi-employer plans since the likelihood of their termination is "far-fetched."

Pres. W. Anthony Boyle of the Mine Workers (unaffiliated), declared the report is based on an "erroneous concept" and suggested that it be set aside. Instead, improvements in the Social Security system should be made to assure payment of higher minimum retirement income, he wrote.

Opinions Varied

Members of the committee representing business and the public showed a wide range of opinion on the report's complex and technical proposals. Henry Ford II said present Treasury regulations afford protection against abuses and no "convincing evidence" was presented of a need for change. Others said further study is needed.

"Private pension plans cannot be a substitute for public programs but public policy can encourage developments" which will provide supplemental retirement benefits to a growing proportion of workers and "greater assurance that the promised benefits will be paid," the Cabinet report declared.

"Continuing attention will be necessary," it added, to make sure that the combined benefits of social security and private pensions will be "reasonably related to wage levels and living standards."

The Labor-Management Advisory Committee said, in an addendum to the report, that private pension plans promote the general welfare and should be encouraged through tax incentives and otherwise; there is a public interest in improving such plans, and "wide latitude should be permitted" private plans, consistent with the concepts of a free society and circumstances of various firms.

In its reference to vesting the advisory body said that while such provisions should be encouraged, their requirement might "unduly burden the maintenance of existing plans or hamper the establishment of new plans, and may interfere with decisions" on the allocation of pension fund resources.

Committee members, in addition to Wirtz, were Treasury Sec. C. Douglas Dillon, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, Budget Bureau Dir. Kermit Gordon, Chairman William McC. Martin, Jr., of the Federal Reserve System board of governors, Chairman Gardner Ackley of the Council of Economic Advisers and Chairman Manuel F. Cohen of the Securities & Exchange Commission. Ackley replaced Walter W. Heller and Cohen succeeded William L. Cary late in 1964.

2 Union Officials Named To Poverty War Panel

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley are among 14 prominent Americans named by Pres. Johnson to the National Advisory Council representing the public in the operations of the anti-poverty program.

The President announced that Sargent Shriver, director of the program and head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, would serve as chairman of the council and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey as honorary chairman.

The group held it first meeting with Shriver and other government officials at the White House, Feb. 3. Its assignment is to review operations and activities in the government's drive to end poverty in the United States and to make appropriate recommendations.

The OEO program also includes an 11-member Labor Advisory Council headed by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

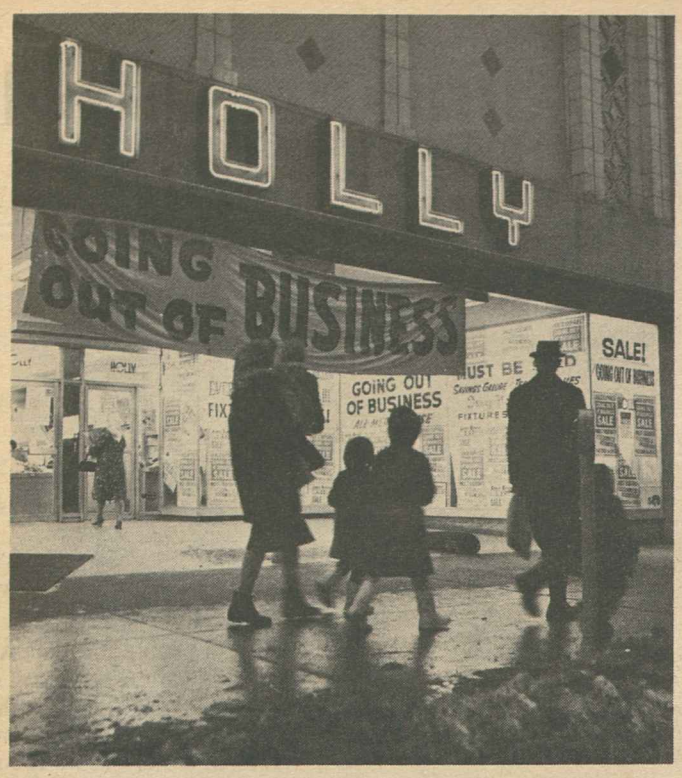
The White House, in announcing the appointments to the National Advisory Council, called attention to Randolph's long career as President of the Sleeping Car Porters and his leadership in the struggle to end racial discrimination.

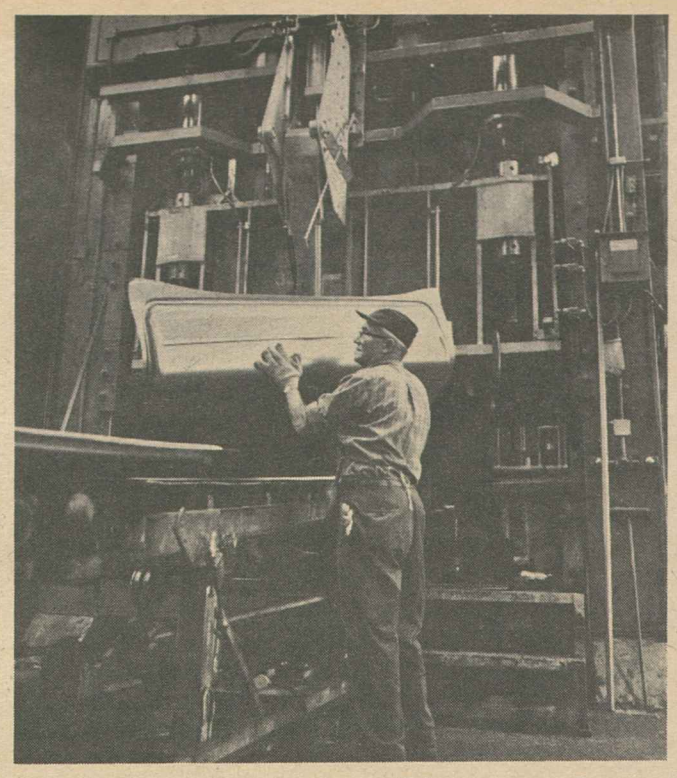
Stanley recently was elected chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalacian Council set up by the central bodies of the 11 states in the eastern mountain region to coordinate labor's efforts in the program to lift it from economic depression.

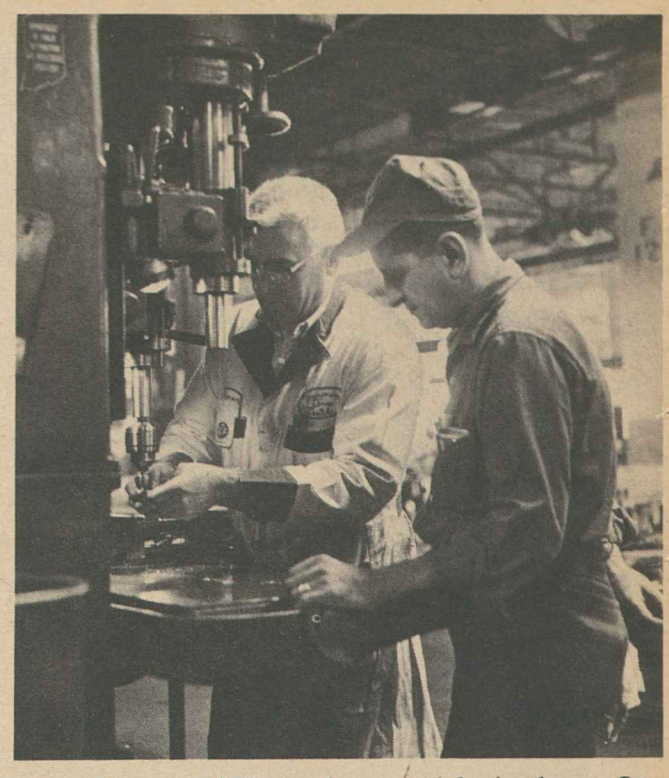
Other members of the National Advisory Council include Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University and author of a number of studies of the U.S. educational system; Dr. Benjamin Spock, pediatrician and child care specialist on the staff of Western Reserve University; Dr. J. Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist and former ambassador to India; Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive secretary of the National Urban League.

Also the Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, Roman Catholic archbishop of San Antonio; W. W. Keeler, executive vice president of the Phillips Petroleum Co. and principal chief of the Cherokee Nation; Mrs. Robert S. McNamara, wife of the secretary of defense who has long been active in youth welfare work; Dr. Sidney P. Marland, Jr., superintendent of schools in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Grace Olivarez, a leader of the Mexican-American community and executive secretary of the recent National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest; the Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, former president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ USA and currently a member of the central and executive committees of the World Council of Churches; Mrs. A. M. G. Russell, chairman of the California State Committee on Aging and president of the National Association of State Units on Aging; John H. Johnson, editor and publisher of the Ebony group of magazines and vice president of the National Urban League.







TO HOPE FROM DESPAIR: That sums up the story of South Bend, Ind., since just before Christmas Day 1963 when the Studebaker Corp. closed its manufacturing facilities and nearly 7,000 employes found themselves out of work. With an unemployment rate of 11 percent, South Bend's economy suffered cruelly and stores were closed (left), but now the jobless rate has been cut nearly in half and there is an air of optimism. Auto Workers Local 500—with help from the international—combined with local and federal governments to bring in new plants and a good many UAW members got jobs in them. One was Joe Szucsits, 62, for 31 years a Studebaker inspector, who is shown in center photo doing the same job at Allied Products, a stamping plant. The Manpower Development & Training Administration set up one of its largest training centers in a former Studebaker building. It is currently training, as at right, 418 jobless workers, and a new class of 600 is due to move in soon. Solidarity photos by Maschhoff.

South Bend Gets Back on Road to Recovery —With Help of Labor, Industry, Uncle Sam

South Bend, Ind.—The cry of "states righters" to "keep the federal government out of our local affairs" is one which is seldom heard these days in this city. Instead, the citizens of South Bend thank their lucky stars for Uncle Sam.

Federal help, plus unprecedented cooperation between labor and industry, are putting this stricken city back on the road to recovery.

A little over a year ago, South Bend faced economic disaster. The Studebaker Corp. announced total shutdown of production facilities here in this long-time Studebaker manufacturing center.

7,000 Laid Off

Nearly 7,000 members of Auto Workers Local 5 were laid off and the unemployment rate shot up to 11 percent.

Today the rate of joblessness has been cut almost in half and people are more optimistic. Downtown and suburban shopping areas did a brisk business last Christmas, as Federal Reserve Bank reports show, and new industry is moving into the area. South Bend is making a comeback.

How did it happen?

As soon as the Studebaker announcement was made, the union mobilized its forces in Washington and sought help from the Dept. of Labor. So did Indiana's two Senators, Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh, and Rep. John Brademas, who is South Bend's congressman. A Mayor's Committe was formed to bring new industry into town.

Among the firms which have since then come in and hired the ex-Studebaker workers are Kaiser Jeep Corp., Allied Products (a stamping plant), Cummins Engine Co. and Essex Wire.

At the same time, the federal government has poured thousands of dollars into the city to retrain people in new skills, to place them in new jobs and to help the older workers who were hardest hit by the shutdown.

The Manpower Development & Training Administration center here, located in an empty Studebaker building, is one of the largest in the country and is currently training 408 unemployed workers, most of them ex-Studebaker employes. They have moved into diverse courses such as auto body repair, screw-machine operation, mechanical drafting, shoe repair, machine-shop inspection, refrigeration mechanics, upholstering, furnace repair and nursing aide work.

MDTA trainees with families to support receive $42 a week while in training.

About 130 trainees are currently getting a basic education course from the MDTA to qualify them for the courses described above. These are people with little or no formal education who need to be taught reading, writing and arithmetic before they can be trained in job skills.

When the current class "graduates," the MDTA center will train another class of about 600.

The most interesting statistic to come out of the center is the fact that 70 percent of those who have completed training have found jobs using their new skills.

Older Men Helped

Another local project sponsored by the federal government which has worked effectively is "Project ABLE"—Ability Based on Long Experience. This project is designed for workers 50 years of age and older and provides counseling, job development and job procurement.

"Project ABLE is a Torch Drive agency financed by the U.S. Labor Dept.," explains Lester Fox, associate director of the project and a former vice president of Local 5.

"We have trained counselors who classify applicants by skills, background, health and other factors. They help them write job resumes and aid them in finding jobs.

"They also help applicants with their personal problems. Since last April, we have counseled almost 4,000 unemployed older workers, 3,500 of them former Studebaker employes," he says.

Fox says that a second tool used by his group is on-the-job training. Under this plan, an older worker is hired by an employer and trained on the job, with the federal government paying "reasonable training costs" to the employer of up to $25 a week per employe.

"Without this program, many older workers would never have a chance for another job," he points out.

A blackboard in Fox's office tells the story of Project ABLE: Of 3,974 who sought counsel, 703 have retired, 57 have died, 98 have moved out of town, 264 are still working for Studebaker, an additional 117 are in MDTA training to learn new skills; 1,689 have been placed in new jobs; 109 are temporarily ill or disabled; 126 are planning to retire; 811 are in the current active file and still need to be placed.

'No Limitations'

"Our biggest problem is with the totally unskilled and the 'functional illiterates'," Fox explains, "but our motto is: 'We accept no limitations.'

"I resent those who take political potshots at what they call 'Big Government.' This project demonstrates that the federal government cares about people. It has given our older workers new hope. Once we can communicate with them, we can help."

Aside from MDTA, Project ABLE and on-the-job training, the federal government has tried to help South Bend and its people in many other ways, Fox says. The federal contribution includes the placement of defense contracts with local firms, encouragement for companies to locate in South Bend, and the temporary lifting of restrictions on the distribution of government surplus food.

While progress has been made, many problems remain, it is conceded.

"Nobody knows for sure how many of our people are still looking for work," says Pres. Woodrow A. Frick, of Local 5, "because official statistics don't always tell the whole story. More than 2,000 South Bend workers have exhausted their unemployment compensation benfits. Most of them are Studebaker workers.

"Another 1,000 or so left the city to find work elsewhere, and above 1,500 found other work here in town, mostly with the companies we've brought in. About 1,300 retired or are nearing retirement, and another 1,000 are still drawing UC benefits. Several hundred are in MDTA training.

"Even those who are working are getting smaller paychecks. They don't get the rates they had at Studebaker."

Three Job Switches

Case in point: LeRoy Boggs, age 41, for 23 years a metal finisher in Studebaker's stamping plant, was laid off Dec. 10, 1963. After a period of unemployment, he found a job in a small non-union plant in Elkhart, Ind., where he worked for $1.50 an hour.

He kept looking for a better job and found it at Kaiser Jeep in South Bend, which has a UAW contract. From that he went on to still another job in the South Bend stamping division of Allied Products, also UAW-organized, where the pay was still better and he was more familiar with the work.

But even today, after three job switches, he is making 50 cents an hour less than he did at Studebaker for comparable work.

Case in point: Sid Robak, age 47, a core wash mixer in the Studebaker foundry for 24 years, is doing the same job in the same plant —now run by the Great Lakes Foundry division of Cummins Engine Co.—but getting 75 cents an hour less.

These are the lucky ones.

Louis Kenna, a 48-year-old skilled ex-Studebaker worker, represents the unlucky ones. Aside from odd jobs lasting a few hours or a few days, he has not worked in over a year, and his UC benefits are about exhausted. Kenna, a mechanic, has had to support three dependents on $36 a week. Soon he won't even have that. His savings are long gone.

"I have job applications all over the place," he said, "even as far as Chicago. The usual answer is: 'You're too old.' "

The Kennas are trying to "hold on," trying not to think about the future. "Maybe something will turn up," says Mrs. Kenna. "It doesn't help to sit home and cry, does it?"

Union Label Show Set for Pittsburgh

The 1965 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show will be held May 21-26 in the Civic Arena in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. has announced.

More than 350 displays have been entered by AFL-CIO national and international unions, their fair employers and some civic, nonprofit organizations, Lewis said. The show traditionally is open to the public without charge and offers thousands of dollars worth of gifts and souvenirs to those attending.

Consumer Aid Theme Set for CSA Parley

The AFL-CIO will hold its 10th annual National Conference on Community Services May 16-20 in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, with "Consumer Counseling & Information" as its theme.

The parley will close with a dinner at which the Murray-Green Award will be presented to industrialist Henry J. Kaiser. Established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956, the award consists of $5,000 and a gold medal and is made for achievement in the field of health and welfare which moves others to work for the common good.

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis said the objective of the conference "is to examine current consumer problems and needs, to evaluate the role of the producer as a consumer, to develop new approaches for reaching low-income families and to relate the need for consumer education and action to the fight against poverty."

The sessions will consider how to stretch the consumer's dollar, how to avoid fraud, and why truth-in-lending legislation, debt counseling and state consumer programs are needed.

Speakers will discuss consumer problems, practices and needs in terms of values, information, legislation and law enforcement. Films and exhibits will deal with consumer problems and daily workshops will discuss buyer problems and needs.

Expected to attend the conference are officers and members of community services committees, union members serving on the boards of public or voluntary health, welfare and consumer agencies, labor leaders interested in community services, and national and local CSA staff members.

Building at Rutgers Honors Labor Editor

New Brunswick, N.J.—The labor building at the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations, in use for nearly three years, has been renamed the Lewis M. Hermann Education Center in honor of the 79-year-old labor editor and worker education pioneer.

Hermann, editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald and president of the Rutgers Labor Alumni Association, and Reg. Dir. Sol Stettin of the Textile Workers Union of America were co-chairmen of the committee that raised $650,000 from union sources to pay the full cost of the building.

A Good Start

THE SPEED and efficiency with which the new Congress has buckled down to its legislative tasks in the first 30 days indicates a highly productive first session in the making.

The Senate, in a matter of days, passed and sent to the House important measures on controlling water pollution and regional aid for Appalachia. Committees in both House and Senate are moving promptly and efficiently into hearings on major legislative proposals advanced by the Administration.

There is a general impression that there is a new crispness and decisiveness on Capitol Hill. In the language of the space age, all systems are "go."

Free—And Responsible

FREE COLLECTIVE bargaining has been immeasurably strengthened by the new labor-management agreement for settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry.

The 3.5 million members of the 18 unions that make up the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., the members of the Associated General Contractors of America and the participating specialty contractors' associations and the nation as a whole will benefit greatly from this new approach.

The complex and changing nature of the construction industry requires the updating of dispute plans. The new plan, with its stress on effective appeals machinery and "protection of the interests of the consumer," meets the needs of the industry and the nation.

And most of all the new agreement is squarely in the national interest of peaceful and efficient labor-management relationships maintained in an atmosphere of freedom without government edict or investigation.

Electoral College Reform

PRES. JOHNSON has called the nation's attention to several flaws in the Electoral College system set out in the Constitution to govern the election of a President and a Vice President.

He has asked Congress to adopt a constitutional amendment that would prevent an elector from substituting his will and judgment for that of the people of his state. Under the system currently in force, an elector does not legally have to cast his ballot for the presidential nominee who secured a majority of the vote in the state. He can select anyone he chooses, whether or not he is a candidate for the presidency.

The President also recommended a change from the existing proviso that in the absence of a majority in the Electoral College an election goes to the House of Representatives for decision, each state casting one vote. He proposed election by majority vote of the full Congress, each member voting individually.

The recommended changes are fine as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Under the Electoral College system a presidential candidate can win a majority of the popular vote in the nation and fail to poll a majority in the Electoral College. Legally he would be the loser.

This is the essential reform that is needed—in line with the U.S. Supreme Court's rule of "one man, one vote"—to assure that a vote carries its full weight and cannot be wiped out by an anachronistic structure no longer responsive to the needs of the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:

John M. Barry — Eugene A. Kelly
Gervase N. Love — David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, February 6, 1965 No. 6

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Fast Start



'The Cause Is Worth It':

Rewards of Legislative Drive 'Immeasurable,' Meany States

The following editorial, "A People's Program," by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, appears in the February 1965 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

WITH OUR LEGISLATIVE conference in January, we in the AFL-CIO began to mobilize for what should and must be a great period of progress in the nation's history.

More than 800 trade union leaders attended the conference—a record number. Their spirits were high; their mood was optimistic. This was natural enough, since the legislative outlook has never been brighter.

Not only Pres. Johnson and his Administration, but also both houses of the Congress reflect an overwhelming mandate of the voters for a program which in most respects parallels the aspirations of the labor movement.

There can be no possible doubt in anyone's mind that the people voted for Pres. Johnson's "Great Society;" that they voted for progress, for action, for the use of America's great wealth to conquer America's shortcomings.

Every citizen should be proud that the President made this the heart of his campaign. Although some 80 percent of the American people are relatively prosperous, Lyndon Johnson based his appeal on the 20 percent who have been left out—the 20 percent who for one reason or another have been denied a full share in the richness of American life.

It is unusual for a candidate for the highest office in the land to devote his primary attention to a minority of the voters. The fact that he did exactly that, and that the vast majority of the voters endorsed his stand, should make us all proud of our President, our Congress and our country.

Yet history teaches us that November mandates do not always become March realities. The political winds also blow cold and bitter in February and in other months as well. Those who lost last fall did not go into hibernation. They are awake and active.

To put it bluntly, the great danger is that we will lose to right-wing lobbyists in the spring what we won at the polls in the autumn. That can happen unless all of us—all of you—keep everlastingly on the job.

Surely the cause is worth it. We can, if we will, overcome the chronic problems of poverty and unemployment. We can build a strong and secure society, strong and secure in the daily lives of the people. We can build a country in which every child has full and equal opportunity, no matter what his race, creed, national origin or economic circumstances.

ALL OF THIS is within our grasp; it is there, it can be done and there are the votes to do it. But not if we simply assume the votes will be forthcoming.

This is not to suggest that members of Congress will deliberately renege on their pledges or repudiate their platform. But they will be under heavy pressures from conservatives and from right-wing reactionaries to compromise, to delay or to modify their stand on the whole range of issues.

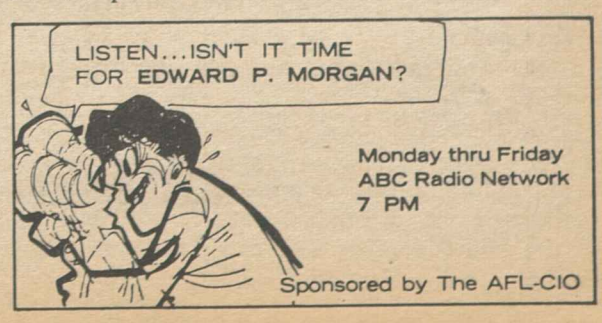
It is up to you—to all of us—to keep in regular touch with those who represent us in Congress; to reassure them, issue by issue, that we stand firmly behind them and the platform on which they ran.

We have a great obligation here—we in the AFL-CIO. What this Administration proclaimed as its program includes objectives that we have sought for many years. We must, therefore, bear much of the responsibility for the ultimate fulfillment of that program.

We are in fact the people's lobby. What we seek is not a "labor program" but a people's program—a program that will benefit not just unions or union members but all Americans.

And because this is our role, whether by choice or by the course of history, we must play it out to the best of our capacity.

So let us get on with the task. The obligation may be heavy but the rewards, to the nation and to the world, are immeasurable. I know that our members, as trade unionists and citizens, will do their part.



Morgan Says:

Budget Deficit Viewed as Vital To Nation's Continuing Growth

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

I WAS INTRIGUED by what might be called a coincidence of figures in the news. Not public figures in the usual sense but in the arithmetical category. Heaven knows that a federal budget within a hair's breadth—give or take 300 million bucks—of hitting a cool 100 billion is a public figure of impressive dimensions.



Morgan

The coincidence I'm getting at is the fact that the New York Times chose to give Page One attention to the teaching of the "new mathematics" in elementary schools on the same day that Pres. Johnson sent his budget message up to Congress. Both stories involve exciting new approaches to their respective subjects.

The new math is so different from what most of us learned as part of the "Three Rs" that it verges on a scholastic revolution. I wouldn't propose to deal with it here and now even if I could understand it, which I don't. The embarrassing thing about that is that there is an 11-year-old sixth-grader in my house who does. There is some compensation in the fact that while some rather revolutionary things have been happening also to the concept of federal fiscal policy, there are some important people who are not totally aware of the change, or don't understand it if they are aware. And chances are that some who do understand and welcome the change don't dare say so out loud.

It took a journalist with a sound grounding in economics to say it. In the New York Times Magazine, Edwin L. Dale, Jr., wrote that, in truth, we will never retire the national debt and furthermore he undertook to explode the long and affectionately-held myth that the most precious fiscal objective of any administration is a balanced budget. The fact is that under certain circumstances a balanced budget can be a bad thing—if it is unrealistic—and a deliberately unbalanced budget can be a good thing.

THIS IS CALLED deficit financing and it is this policy that first the Kennedy Administration and now the Johnson Administration have quietly but definitely embraced. The LBJ budget sent to Capitol Hill called for $99.7 billion in spending, saw $94.4 billion in revenues for a theoretical deficit of $5.3 billion for fiscal 1966.

The deficit alone is more than entire budgets used to be—as recently, for example, as 1933—but the figure is a neat round billion below the red ink estimated for the current fiscal year. Furthermore as Johnson noted in his budget message, 4 million Americans have been born in the interval since his first budget message a year ago, nearly 2 million new families have been formed, more than a million young people have entered the labor force. A growing nation means, Goldwater theories notwithstanding, growing government responsibilities.

Dale knocks another timeworn theory: that the federal debt—now $315 billion—will bankrupt our grandchildren. It would, he reports, if we inflict on them the tax burden necessary to lift it. But if the debt were to disappear, "something would have to be invented to replace it" because it has become "an essential part of the nation's financial mechanism, forming a medium for investment (in safe government securities) of part of the funds of individual savers, of . . . insurance companies and pension funds. . . ."

It is not fair either to compare the government's books with the family budget. A family pursues deficit financing too when it borrows, and it can borrow as long as its credit is good, but its credit is not unlimited. But the government's credit is virtually unlimited because it has the power to tax.

THE DANGER HERE, admittedly, is that the yearly deficits which gives rise to the national debt may be inflationary, depending on how they are handled. Before the Kennedy Administration, the prevailing view in Washington held that the government should spend when the economy was slack—incurring a deficit to stimulate business—but should run itself in the black when business was good. But the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Walter Heller, convinced first John Kennedy and then Lyndon Johnson that a surplus is called for only when the economy achieves full employment and a deficit budget may be necessary even when business is rising—to keep it on the upgrade.

Hence last year's $11 billion tax cut. It has paid off as a stimulus to prosperity and national economic growth even though the government's books are not, technically, balanced.

This reasoning is not, of course, rote. Economics is not yet an exact science. It isn't even a science and probably never will be. But the rigidity of economic thinking in Washington has been broken and there is little doubt that Dale is right when he reports that "the big majority of economists, and a growing number of businessmen, bankers and labor leaders, believe that the recent deficits in the federal budget have been good, not bad, for America." Within reason, they may have to get bigger to take the Great Society where it wants to go.

Washington Reports:

Education Aid Bill Seen Ready For Action in March or April

THE ADMINISTRATION education bill will be ready for Senate action in March or April, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) predicted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Despite the large package of legislation to be acted upon in this session, Mansfield said he expects the first session of the 89th Congress to end by Aug. 1.

Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) said:

"There is no reason why, by virtue of our diligence, we cannot get this job done [by July 31], reject what we want to reject, accept what we want to accept and then go home at a reasonable time. Sessions have gotten to be on a year-round basis, and you become a stranger at home."

Mansfield named education, health care, reduction of excise taxes, the Appalachia measure, water pollution, presidential succession and urban affairs as major measures to be acted upon. He did not know whether Congress would act this year on the proposed Dept. of Urban Affairs.

"I think it is needed," he said. "If 9 percent of the population, which represents the agricultural population segment of our economy, is entitled to a secretary of agriculture, I think 77 or 78 percent of our people who live in urban areas are entitled to the same consideration, and perhaps more so."

DIRKSEN SAID about hospital care for the aged and social security benefits improvements that "it is rather fair to assume some action will take place in this field this year." He favored putting hospital care under a separate fund in the social security "framework," as he called it.

Since he had advocated repeal of excise taxes on certain items last year, Dirksen said that the President's inclusion of such action in the Jan. 4 State of the Union message was "like a birthday present, since it came on my birthday—I think I ought to write him a letter of thanks."

Mansfield said the work done last year paves the way for faster action this year.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



MOST PEOPLE who heard Pres. Johnson's State of the Union message last month probably found it merely logical when he said that the minimum wage law should be broadened to guarantee $1.25 an hour to "more than 2 million" workers now without the benefit of coverage.

To the Washington trade associations of the restaurant and motor-hotel proprietors, however, the declaration was an "attack." It was a "fight" in which the President was represented as seeking "to impose the burdens" of the minimum wage "on the food and lodging industries."

"We are the largest single group now exempt from the law," the Jan. 11 Washington newsletter of the restaurant and motor-hotel industries acknowledged, and the industries employ "the vast majority of the workers for whom coverage is proposed."

The newsletter report treated as ominous the fact that Mr. Johnson "chose the State of the Union message" to urge a broadening of coverage, and "chose to speak on nationwide television during prime evening time." It treated as ominous the fact that he did not mention a shortened workweek or a higher statutory wage than $1.25, thus "confining his attack to our industries."

By this device the President "would not alienate as many business leaders as might be alienated by a legislative proposal broader in scope," the newsletter speculated, and "it could be that the President has decided to help labor at the least expense to business in general."

It also "could be" that the President believes that restaurant and motel operators have been improperly exempted from requirements of the law, that their low-wage employes have been improperly denied protection, and that the wrong should be corrected.

* * *

THERE HAS ALWAYS been a cry from shortsighted business groups that profits would fall, unemployment would rise and the economy would wither under the "burdens" of a minimum wage.

In fact, the Labor Dept. during the Eisenhower Administration reported that a 1949 raise in the statutory wage from 40 cents to 75 cents an hour had been easily absorbed. In 1961, the Labor Dept. said the 1956 increase to $1 an hour had been absorbed without damage to the economy.

Now there is a new report on the 1961 amendments to the law, which raised the minimum in steps to $1.15 and $1.25 an hour. The Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Div. says "the economy adjusted easily." Employes weren't fired from their jobs. On the contrary, there has been "a net increase in employment" even in the "nonmetropolitan areas of the South."

Under the 1961 amendments, several million workers not previously protected were brought under the minimum-wage umbrella—most of them in retail trade. The Wage-Hour Div. report says, "The admendments succeeded in raising the wages of workers earning less than the minimum . . . and employment . . . did in fact go up."

* * *

"WE ARE IN even more difficult straits" than previously suspected, the restaurant-hotel association newsletter tells its members. The President, it suggests, has "channeled the considerable weight of his office" into the "rather narrow goal" of moderate minimum wage law revision.

The report says the restaurant-motel industries have been "further disadvantaged" by changes in rules and procedures in the House cutting down the power of the Rules Committee to block Administration proposals. "In the past," it comments, "we have enjoyed some success in working with the Rules Committee" and the change "could hurt us."

Hotel and restaurant industries were dropped from the 1961 amendments for the simple reason that this price had to be paid by the Kennedy Administration to get through any broad changes at all.

This is a different Congress. Both the economic facts and sound public policy support the President's proposals, and minimum wage protection of low-paid restaurant and motel workers is most likely, indeed, to go through.



CONGRESS SHOULD be able to quit by Aug. 1 despite its heavy workload this year, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), left, majority leader, and Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), minority leader, agreed in interviews for the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

AMA Called Ally of Producers In Pushing Brand-Name Drugs

By Sidney Margolius

THE AMERICAN Medical Association has become an ally of the large pharmaceutical manufacturers in discouraging doctors from prescribing drugs under their lower-priced generic or common names even though the brand-name versions may cost patients from three to 10 times more.



The power of the organized doctors and the pharmaceutical industry is apparent in the comments of independent pharmaceutical companies made to this reporter. They show an actual fear of the large manufacturers and their economic and political influence.

"Doctors are not prescribing generic drugs to the extent that a thinking person would expect after the enactment of the Kefauver-Harris drug law," one retail pharmacist reported.

"The influence of the big pharmaceutical companies reaches everywhere," an independent drug manufacturer said.

"Don't quote me about the difference in prices; I have my family to think about," a druggist said.

The author of a book on consumer problems even found that the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association had written to the publisher and distributor charging the book contained "an impressive amount of misinformation and editorialized distortion about the cost of drugs" and asked that in the future the publisher let the association "check facts with respect to the prescription drug industry."

The recent AMA statement that doctors should prescribe by brand name to be sure of quality was an unfair blow, especially to older people who have chronic illnesses requiring constant medication. The statement also was an affront to the Food & Drug Administration.

The 1962 Kefauver-Harris drug amendments gave additional assurance to your doctor that the quality of non-brand name drugs is reliable. The FDA was given more authority to inspect factories and control the manufacture of drugs to assure their safety, identity and purity. The FDA also now has more funds to carry out these responsibilities.

Thus the fear of inferior quality is no longer a valid reason for buying a brand-name drug instead of the lower-priced generic equivalent. Actually, it never was a valid reason because the FDA always tended to inspect the smaller manufacturers more closely than the big ones. Moreover, the big manufacturers themselves sell the same drugs under their generic names to other distributors at lower prices than under their brand names.

Mistakes have been found by the FDA among some of the largest manufacturers of the expensive brand-name drugs as well as some of the smaller companies making generic drugs.

Reputable generic-name manufacturers maintain their own laboratories to test quality, and even test the generic drugs they buy from the big manufacturers before packaging them under generic names.

Your retail pharmacist himself is your best assurance of purity and quality, points out Harry Winocur, manufacturer of the pharmacy operated for its own members by New York Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union.

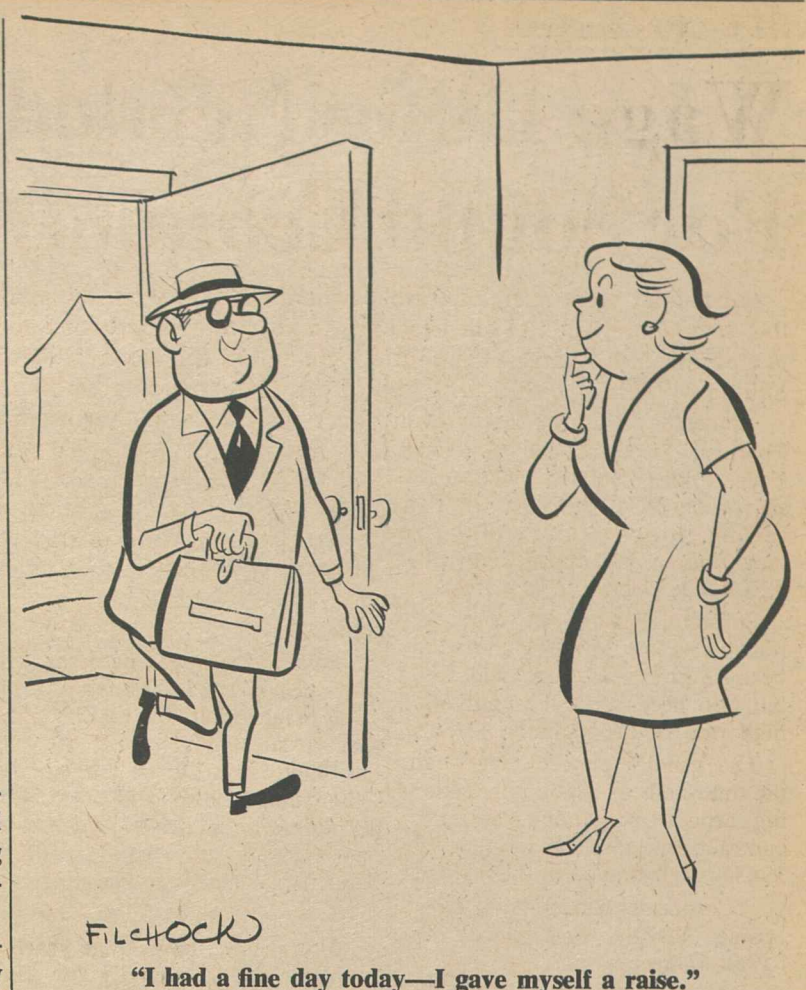
UNLESS YOUR DOCTOR understands the importance to you of the difference in price between brand and generic prescriptions, you are a captive customer for the brand-name manufacturers. Your pharmacist must fill the prescription with the brand your doctor specifies.

Thus it may be necessary for patients, especially those with chronic illnesses, to explain to the doctor that they cannot afford the brand-name version, and ask for a generic equivalent from a reliable manufacturer. In the final analysis, however, you have to use what your doctor considers best.

If the AMA is sincerely worried about quality of generics, it could help moderate-income patients more by seeking aid for the FDA in making certain of adequate control by all manufacturers.

It is a fact that the medical association today gets a large part of its financial support from brand-name drug manufacturers through advertising in the AMA Journal. The Federal Trade Commission found that in one recent eight-year period, the Journal's advertising increased from 32 pages an issue to 534.

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"I had a fine day today—I gave myself a raise."

10 Percent Rise in Year:

47,000 Traffic Deaths Is 1964 Grim Record

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS last year killed 47,800 persons, an all-time high, and resulted in an economic loss to the nation of about $8.2 billion, the National Safety Council reported.

The death toll was a 10 percent increase from the previous record of 43,564 who were killed in 1963. In addition, an estimated 1.7 million persons suffered injuries last year that disabled them beyond the day of the accident.

Travel in 1964 reached about 840 billion vehicle-miles, 5 percent over the 1963 figure. As a result, the mileage death rate moved up in 1964 to 5.7 fatalities for every 100 million miles of travel. This compares with 5.4 in 1963 and the all-time low of 5.2 in 1961.

The economic cost from traffic accidents includes wage loss, medical expenses, overhead cost of insurance and property damage, the council said. The value of damaged and destroyed property alone in 1964 came to about $2.9 billion.

"The tragic record for 1964 is a clear indication that we have failed to keep pace with the vast growth of our automobile population," said Howard Pyle, council president.

"In the last three years our annual traffic death toll increased as much as it did in the 16 years between the end of World War II and 1961.

"And yet this definitely need not be so. Fundamental prevention techniques are widely known, but in too many areas they are being applied only in a half-hearted, haphazard manner. From 1946 to 1961 a limited application of these techniques contributed to a reduction of traffic fatalities from 9.8 deaths per 100 million vehicle-miles to 5.2, a reduction of 47 percent.

"But now the sheer force of numbers demands that we apply these methods to the fullest. In the last three years travel increased as much as it did in the previous four. And we now are on the threshold of the first 8-million automotive sales year in history.

"Unless all of us, private citizen and public officials alike, insist that we apply every known preventive technique and device to the utmost, this toll will continue to rise."

Chicago, with 11 percent fewer deaths than in 1963, ended the year with the best safety record for cities of more than a million population.

Philadelphia rose from third place to second. Los Angeles—the pace-setter in 1963—experienced a 26 percent increase in traffic deaths in 1964 and dropped to third place. Detroit and New York City remained in the four-five positions they held at the end of 1963. Rankings are determined by the number of deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Playing 'Find the Contact Lens' Offers Exitement, Romance

By Jane Goodsell

SEE THOSE PEOPLE sprawled on the floor under the supper club table? Can you guess what they're doing? Well, you're wrong. They're playing Find the Contact Lens.

Contact hunts are sweeping the country. Why don't you join in the fun and excitement? C'mon, let's join the hunt going on in the supper club! Now, don't go thrashing wildly about. You are on the trail of a little disc of transparent plastic about the size of a baby's fingernail, so you've got to use an inch-by-inch, needle-in-a-haystack technique.



Now pick a likely place to start looking, narrow your eyes to slits and peer. No, you're much too far away! You can't spot a contact unless your nose practically touches it. Why don't you lie on the floor and examine the rug loops? Or maybe the contact is on the girl herself, the one in the red dress. Or perhaps you'd prefer to join the little group browsing through the tossed salad.

Or, mayle . . . nope, to late. The contact's been found! And guess where it was? Right below the girl's left earlobe, of all places!

No doubt about it, Find the Contact is the best icebreaker since the invention of the double martini. You might ponder this point if your social life has been dull lately. I know a girl who has made a lot of new friends by losing her contacts. It happened the first time at a football game. During the last few minutes of the second half, she shrieked, "Oops, my contact has popped out!"

WITHIN SECONDS, she was surrounded by solicitous alumni who became so engrossed in looking for her lens that they didn't even see the 40-yard field goal in the last 20 seconds. The contact wasn't found (she discovered it the next day in the teeth of her pocket comb), but a young advertising man took her to dinner to console her; and another member of the search party (a graduate student in biochemistry) called her the next evening. Ever since then, that girl has had a lot of trouble losing her lenses.

And, oddly enough, so has her roommate. The roommate, a fine arts graduate, loses her lenses most often at art galleries, concerts and hootenannies. This is explainable because she spends a lot of time at such places. But I happen to know for a fact that she doesn't wear 'em.

I hope I haven't turned you against contact hunts by admitting that an occasional search isn't on the up-and-up. After all, everyone knows what they say about wrestling, and it's every bit as popular as ever.



AFL-CIO Analysis:

Wage Hikes Needed For Sound Economy

Substantial wage increases are essential to a healthy economy this year, the AFL-CIO has declared—a year in which unions and management will bargain on contract conditions for more than 1.5 million workers against a backdrop of the "largest profits ever."

The year's outlook is for even larger profits, an analysis in the February issue of the American Federationist declared. The analysis, produced as a Collective Bargaining Report feature for the magazine, was prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Substantial wage increases are possible, the report said, not only because profits are high and rising but also because of the continuing high rate of productivity advance.

The general picture that awaits the thousands of negotiators gathering around bargaining tables for contract renewals and reopeners in 1965 was portrayed in these words:

"Corporate profits have been rising sharply ever since the 1960-61 recession.

"After-tax profits in 1964 shot up a spectacular 19 precent over 1963. This year they are continuing upward for the fifth straight year. In addition, depreciation allowances jumped to about $33.5 billion in 1964.

"Together, after-tax profits and depreciation allowances make up the cash-flow, the true measure of corporate wealth and health."

Between 1961 and 1964, the Federationist noted, corporate cash-flow rose by 34 percent—from $48.8 billion to about $65.4 billion—and the upward trend continues.

The largest single contract up for negotiation this year is the basic steel agreement but, the magazine said, other major bargaining situations involve the rubber, shipbuilding, aircraft, aluminum, maritime, apparel, can and construction industries.

Raises Due

Millions of workers will automatically receive wage increases and other benefits in 1965 under previously negotiated contracts, or will ask for economic improvements in reopeners provided by long-term pacts.

The Federationist reported that in 1964, unions continued to win improved wages and working conditions for workers under contract. Significant gains were made in providing for regular retirement at age 62 or earlier, and the trend toward shorter hours was continued.

"Additional wage increases will be gained in 1965," the report said. "The Steelworkers have announced that a substantial wage increase has high priority in bargaining. Other unions also will seek substantial wage increases" and better pensions, vacation and welfare plans, and more equitable treatment for workers.

Noting that the average yearly increase in productivity for the private sector of the economy was about 3.5 percent in 1961-64, the magazine said a continuing rapid advance of productivity is expected in 1965.

"For workers adequately to share the benefits of industrial progress, the buying power of wages should rise, along with increases in productive efficiency," it added.

"Wages should rise enough to offset increases in living costs, and to provide improvements in buying power."

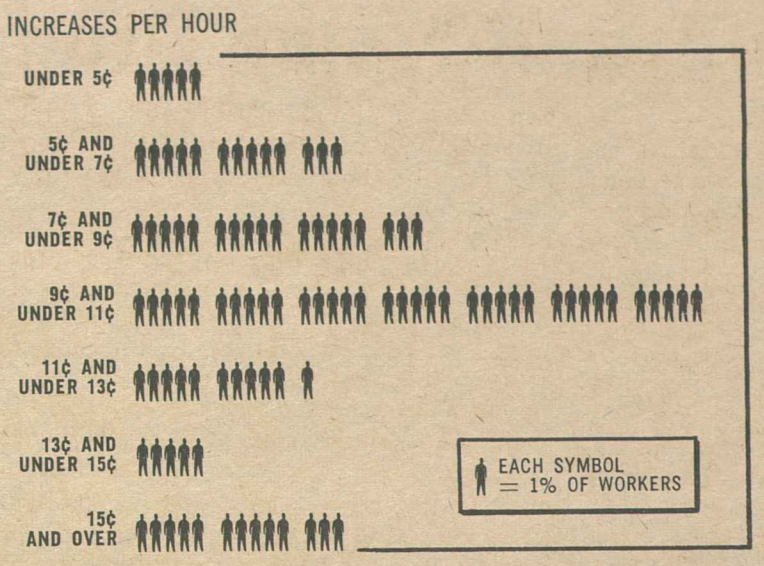
Earlier Retirement

The report said 1965 negotiations probably will continue the trend toward earlier retirement, with benefit levels due for upward adjustment.

More contracts will increase the number of holidays from 6 or 7 to 8 or 9 paid holidays a years, it forecast.

A Labor Dept. study indicated that 3.7 million workers under union contracts — those covering 1,000 or more workers each—are scheduled to receive deferred wage boosts this year. Typical increases range from 7-8 cents an hour for manufacturing workers to 15-25 cents in building construction, the study showed.

WAGE INCREASES UNDER MAJOR AGREEMENTS* – 1964



* This breakdown covers 3 million workers receiving wage increases under major collective bargaining agreements — those covering 1,000 or more workers. (It does not include workers under major agreements providing no increases or the 587,000 auto and related workers who received only inequity adjustments.)

All industries are included except construction (where the great bulk of increases were at least 10 cents or more) and three other industries: services, finance and government.

This chart covers only wage changes negotiated during the year and not those made effective automatically (such as cost-of-living escalator adjustments and fixed annual or deferred increases under long-term agreements). It refers only to wages, however, and does not include the value of non-wage, fringe benefit adjustments.

Source: Derived from data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

U.S., Mexican Unions Plan Solidarity Steps

Mexico City—Democratic labor organizations of the United States and Mexico have reaffirmed their long-standing pledge of brotherhood and international cooperation at a conference of the Joint United States-Mexico Trade Union Committee here.

The meeting, held in the Ricardo Flores Magon Library of the Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM), agreed to "take whatever steps are necessary to expand and intensify local activities of cooperation in cities along the entire U. S.-Mexico border."

The committee is associated with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT); the conference was presided over by ORIT Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui H. In summing up the work of the meetings, Jauregui declared the conference had given new impulse to the committee's efforts to solve common trade union problems of an international nature.

The coming months will bring progress for labor in both countries as a result of the joint committee's new programs, in which top attention will be given to helping so-called "commuters" on the border, Jauregui predicted.

The "commuters" are workers who live in Mexico and cross the border daily to jobs in the U. S., usually with wages and working conditions inferior to those of U. S. citizen workers.

Bracero Report Given

The conference received a special report from the U. S. Section on the ending of the Mexican "bracero" program—the imported farm worker program—and approved plans for an expanded program of worker education in U. S. border cities, to be carried out under the auspices of ORIT, the CTM and the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Such activities, a resolution said, aim at promoting "a better understanding of organized labor and the achievement of the goals it pursues".

Plans for the expansion of the joint committees' work through local committees of U. S. and Mexican labor organizations in border regions were spelled out. Joint committees had previously been set up by labor organizations in the cities of Tijuana and San Diego, Juarez and El Paso, Nuevo Laredo and Laredo, and Matamoros and Brownsville.

New committees will be chartered by state labor bodies in other cities on both sides of the border and will report on their activities to the joint committee every six months. They will be made up of members of unions affiliated with the joint committee who reside in the region, including the secretaries of local labor federations or city centrals. In addition to other activities, these local groups will:

Mutual Support

- Promote intensive trade union action for the protection of workers on both sides of the border, including support of organization and collective bargaining.
- Develop and support legislation which is needed to protect workers in both countries.
- Establish local trade union education programs.

The U. S. delegation to the conference, the ninth in the committee's life was led by Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter of the Meat Cutters. Fidel Velasquez, general secretary of the CTM, led the Mexican group.

A drafting committee which prepared the resolutions for consideration by the conference was comprised of Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans, of the Texas State AFL-CIO; Max J. Osslo of the Meat Cutters, San Diego; Andrew C. McLellan, AFL-CIO inter-American representative; Tom E. Robles, associate AFL-CIO inter-American representative: and Milton Plumb of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, plus Jesus Elias Pina, Rafael Camacho Guzman and Prof. Bernardo Cobos of the CTM.

Other members of the U. S. delegation included Exec. Sec.-Treas. Tom L. Pitts, of the California State AFL-CIO, Fred Pieper, AFL-CIO regional director for Colorado, and Irwin L. DeShetler, AFL-CIO assistant regional director in California and Arizona.

SUB Plans Cover 1.9 Million Workers

About 25 percent of all employes covered in 1,773 major contracts, or 1.9 million workers, are guaranteed supplemental unemployment benefits, according to a new study by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The survey was made in the winter of 1963-4 and was restricted to contracts covering 1,000 or more workers. It showed SUB clauses in 247 agreements which set up 174 separate plans. All plans were financed solely by the employers, and all but three were funded.

Contracts with SUB clauses were found primarily in durable goods industries—primary and fabricated metals, machinery, autos and other transportation equipment. In non-durable goods they occurred mainly in rubber and ladies' garments. Only 18 SUB clauses were found in non-manufacturing, chiefly in California retail food stores.

Five unions held 210 of the contracts with SUB protection—Steelworkers (84), Auto Workers (66), Ladies' Garment Workers (40), Rubber Workers (11), and Retail Clerks (9).

Except in a few cases, employer contributions to funded plans were based on total hours worked by employes or total hours for which employes were paid. The plans in primary metals, including steel, followed the former approach and those in transportation equipment, including autos, followed the latter formula.

The study showed that under funded plans the maximum employer payment per hour was 5 cents, as in flat glass, transportation equipment and machinery, or 9.5 cents, as in virtually all primary metals. The latter payment also covered the vacation and saving plan set up in the contract.

Benefits were determined according to formulas that varied from one plan to another, but 136 plans provided for a combination of SUB, unemployment compensation and outside earnings equivalent to a percentage—ranging from 55 percent to 80 percent—of before-tax earnings.

Eighteen plans provided a percentage of after-tax earnings. Of these, three graduated benefits according to earnings and one according to seniority, while nine paid the amount asked by the worker.

The remaining seven plans paid uniform dollar amounts ranging to a top of $50 weekly.

Justice Dept. Top Spot Goes To Katzenbach

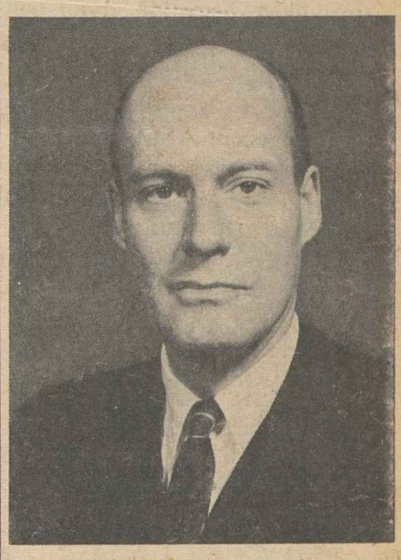
Pres. Johnson has appointed Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as attorney general. The 43-year-old Philadelphia native had been serving as acting attorney general since last September, when his predecessor, Robert F. Kennedy, resigned to make his successful run for the Senate from New York.

Katzenbach joined the Justice Dept. in 1961 as assistant attorney general in charge of the office of legal counsel. In May 1962 he moved up to the post of deputy attorney general, succeeding Byron R. White on the latter's appointment as a U.S. Supreme Court justice.

As Kennedy's deputy he came to national attention in handling major civil rights cases in the South, leading federal marshals as they enforced court-ordered desegregation of the University of Mississippi and confronting Gov. George C. Wallace at the entrance to the University of Alabama in a similar case. He also was a key figure in the Administration's battle to win enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Katzenbach is a graduate of Princeton and Yale Law School and was a Rhodes scholar. After engaging in private practice in New Jersey, where his father had been state attorney general, he taught international law and other subjects at Yale and the University of Chicago.

The Senate, meanwhile, approved by a 75-7 vote an earlier Johnson appointment, that of William J. Driver as veterans' administrator.



NICHOLAS deB. KATZENBACH

Leary Appointed Regional Director

James J. Leary, until recently assistant AFL-CIO director for Region XXI, has been named director by Pres. George Meany, succeeding Claude Shaffer, who retired. The region covers Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

Leary had previously been a regional director in the eastern Rocky Mountain states. He was secretary-treasurer of the now unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers before Communist leadership took control. Leary went on the staff of the former CIO after Mine-Mill was expelled in 1950 on findings of Communist domination.

Shaffer, a member of Grain Millers Local 20161, Portland, Ore., became an organizer for the former AFL in 1946. He was named AFL-CIO assistant regional director in 1957 and became director in 1963.

Another veteran organizer, assistant Dir. A. R. ("Sarge") Kinstley of Region XVII (Texas), recently retired. He is a member of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and was a vice president of the Oil Workers before that union merged with the former CIO Chemical Workers. He became an organizer for the former CIO in 1952.



JOB EVALUATION PROBLEMS were discussed by John Metzler (speaking), of the Newark College of Engineering, at a three-day Time Study & Job Evaluation Conference held by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in Washington.

'Quacks and Pitchmen' Found Bilking Elderly

"Quacks and pitchmen" are cutting into the modest funds of elderly Americans at a rapidly increasing rate, a Senate subcommittee declared in a report urging broad regulatory efforts and education to combat the unscrupulous.

Some 18 million consumers 65 or older have $37 billion a year in buying power, the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), said in a foreword, but most individual incomes are "pitifully inadequate."

"This very inadequacy," he said, "makes the yearning for security all the more desperate, and the elderly attempt to make slim resources cover all retirement contingencies, including adequate shelter, care of multiplying ailments and some semblance of protection against financial crisis.

"Anxiety is thus a weapon for those who cheat the elderly, and so is the very complexity of the marketplace."

1,128 Pages of Testimony

The report was filed by the Subcommittee on Frauds & Misrepresentations Affecting the Elderly, a unit of the Senate Special Committee on Aging. The subcommittee held a series of hearings in Washington at which 1,128 pages of testimony were taken.

Its recommendations included several aimed at curbing perpetrators of health frauds whose "worthless treatments and nostrums" cost "at least" $1 billion a year.

It proposed establishment of a federal anti-quackery bureau to "supplement and accelerate present activities, rather than replace them" and pre-market federal testing of therapeutic, diagnostic and prosthetic devices which can now be sold until the government is able to prove in court that they are unsafe or do not live up to claims.

Pilot Program Sought

A pilot program also would seek to demonstrate effective information efforts; undertake broad research into consumer attitudes; implement use of appropriate agricultural extension services and college extension programs; increase consumer education, especially in U.S.-aided housing programs for the elderly, and make an "evaluation" of government publications warning against quackery.

In addition the subcommittee proposed a study by the Public Health Service of possible detrimental effects of the sale of mail-order spectacles.

"It is incredible that a wealthy nation, priding itself on its enlightenment and its thirst for progress, should pay such a heavy penalty for ignorance or lack of adequate law enforcement," the subcommittee observed. "And it is shameful that the elderly are now clearly the major victims of the highly-organized, high-pressure techniques of the modern-day medicine man. But this is clearly the case."

Advisers Urged

In other areas the subcommittee proposed:

- Establishment of a citizens advisory committee to evaluate the Federal Trade Commission's consumer protection procedures.
- Enactment of federal sanctions against the mail sale of health insurance under conditions which violate regulations in the state where the sale is made or an advertisement appears.
- Regulation by the Securities & Exchange Commission of mail-order sales and interstate advertising of subdivision land.
- Further investigation by the subcommittee of pre-need burial services.

Members of the subcommittee in addition to Williams are Senators Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Frank Church (Ida.), Edmund S. Muskie (Me.), Edward V. Long (Mo.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) and Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), Democrats, and Senators Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) and Hiram Fong (Hawaii), Republicans.

7 Unionists Named To Givers' Panel

New York—Seven union representatives have been appointed to a committee sponsored by the National Social Welfare Assembly and the United Community Funds & Councils of America to review the programs and budgets of 32 national voluntary health, welfare and recreation agencies.

Named to the National Budget & Consultation Committee were Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO; Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO; Pres. Dallas Sells of the Indiana AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson of the Illinois AFL-CIO; Executive Vice Pres. Rocco Campanaro of the Long Island AFL-CIO, Hempstead, N. Y.; Donald H. Fancey, coordinator of community service activities for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Morris P. Glusheim, New York, general counsel of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The committee is composed of 150 representatives of labor, business and the professions, and other community leaders.

Carey Urges 'Expertise' on Negotiators

Management's "untiring effort" to stay "one step ahead of the labor movement" must be matched by union negotiators trained to combine "the expertise of the lawyer, economist, accountant and industrial engineer," Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told an IUE Time Study & Job Evaluation Conference.

"Our representatives . . . must, above all, develop the ability to analyze a problem and find a solution," he added.

The need for training in the conference's topics is reflected, he said, in issues arising from local grievances.

"The essence of synthetic engineering systems aggravates relations as managements attempt to dehumanize their work forces," he said.

Carey pointed out that automation is a "double-edged sword" for IUE members—not only are they working increasingly on automated machinery, but they make the instruments of automation—"and even the manufacture of automation devices is now becoming automated."

Certificates Awarded

The conference included an opening general session addressed by IUE Research Dir. David Lasser and Al Silberman, of the union's Education Dept., who also spoke briefly at a concluding session at which certificates were presented by IUE National and Intl. Affairs Dir. Ben D. Segal.

Leaders of workshops included Kermit Mead, Auto Workers industrial engineering director; Charles N. Hall, industrial engineer with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; John Metzler of the Newark College of Engineering, Charles Kimble of the IUE Research Dept.; Bert Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer, and Lasser.

J. F. Boyen Dies Of Heart Attack

North Merrick, L.I.—Joseph F. Boyen, member of the Iron Workers since 1920 and a vice president since 1936, died of a heart attack here at the age of 64.

Surviving are his widow; a daughter, the wife of union Pres. John H. Lyons; three sisters and two brothers.

Boyen had been a member of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Construction Industry Disputes since 1953. He was a veteran member of the union's Local 580 and president of the Iron Workers District Council of Greater New York.

Labor Aides Prepare:

Rights Task Force To Push Compliance

Fifty staff representatives of international unions, named to aid the AFL-CIO in developing effective community civil rights programs, prepared for their assignments at three days of conferences in Washington, D. C.

They were welcomed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Dir. Donald Slaiman of the Dept. of Civil Rights at a briefing session at AFL-CIO headquarters. Their schedule included participation in a national conference called by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, a follow-up meeting sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and a final session conducted by the AFL-CIO.

Schnitzler told the union representatives that they had been recruited for the "important assignment" of helping the labor movement make "a significant contribution to achievement of peaceful, rapid compliance with the spirit and letter of the Civil Rights Act."

Slaiman said the staffers, assigned by their unions at the request of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, will work in teams to help local central bodies set up effective civil rights committees, including machinery to help workers process civil rights complaints.

"We cannot rely on the law to enforce itself," Slaiman said, urging a campaign of "massive compliance" in every community.

Title 6 Discussed

Both the Civil Rights Commission session and the Leadership Conference meeting centered on enforcement of Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, which requires that all programs involving federal funds be administered on a non-discriminatory basis. The penalty for non-compliance is cutoff of federal funds.

One of the key tasks of labor's central body civil rights committees, the union staff group was told, will be to check compliance with this policy in their communities.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, keynote speaker at the Civil Rights Commission meeting, stressed that "the objective of Title 6 is to eliminate discrimination, not to shut down programs or withhold funds." But he served notice that: "Enforce it we will if compelled to do it."

To administrators of federal programs attending the conference, Humphrey emphasized that the job of compliance "will not be accomplished at our desks in Washington" but by the "man in the field."

Among the more than 700 conference participants were officials of 21 agencies that have adopted regulations to ensure non-discrimination by all recipients of federal financial assistance.

Progress Cited

Schnitzler, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, told union participants that there has been "significant progress" towards equal opportunity but there remains "a long way to go."

Slaiman announced that officers of international unions who will direct job-related civil rights programs in their unions and industries will take part in an AFL-CIO conference in March.

Last fall Meany asked affiliates to designate both a staff member to work with the Civil Rights Dept. on assignment to central bodies and a national officer "who would be assigned the responsibility for the development of an effective equal employment opportunity program for your trade or industry."

CWA Seeks Reduction In Area Pay Variance

Chicago—A revision in wage policy will be sought by the Communications Workers in 1965 negotiations with Bell System companies, the union announced here.

The CWA's 62-member Collective Bargaining Policy Committee approved a four-point program to shift the basis for geographical wage differentials between cities so that they would be projected from government standards for labor market areas and family budgets.

Under present contracts, the union noted, the differentials are based on a theory of "prevailing wages" and have led to more than 100 different wage zones for each classification.

The new program sets a long-range goal of six "wage bands" with a spread of no more than $4 between each band.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, commenting on the committee action, said it amounted to rejection of the prevailing wage theory and substitution of "the principle of equal buying power." The new program, he said, would provide the "major thrust" during negotiations on wage reopenings scheduled to start with Bell System firms in the late summer.

The program to narrow the geographical wage differentials, Beirne said, was based on the findings of an economic consulting firm, Robert Nathan Associates, Inc., retained by the union to study the problem. The Nathan report, he said, led to these recommendations by the union's policy committee:

- Cities and towns should be ranked according to analyses of family expenditures "adjusted to minimize effects of differences in income and levels of living."
- A key city and job classification should be used as a standard from which to rank all other wage levels.
- All work locations in the same labor market area should be in the same wage band.
- The number of wage bands in the country should be reduced to six with no more than a $4 spread between each.

Beirne said that the record $1.64 billion profits of Bell System companies in 1964 provide an ample margin for a general across-the-board wage increase in coming negotiations as well as correction of inequities stemming from present geographical differentials.

Hotel Union Names Canadian to Board

Miami Beach, Fla.—Onofrio Zambri of Toronto was elected a vice president of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes at a meeting of the union's executive board here.

Zambri, 42, is secretary of Toronto Local 299. He will fill out the unexpired term of Archie Johnstone, who had been the union's Canadian vice president for 14 years until his death last September. The term ends June 30, 1966.

Constitutional Amendment Urged:

Congress Moves Speedily On Presidential Disability

Committees of both House and Senate moved quickly to implement Pres. Johnson's recommendations for a constitutional amendment to deal with problems of presidential disability and vacancies in the vice presidency.

The President, in a special message to Congress, declared that constitutional gaps in these areas represented "conspicuous and long-recognized defects." He urged their correction through approval "forthwith" of the amendment proposed in Senate Joint Resolution 1 and House Joint Resolution 1.

The Senate measure, sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), won unanimous approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee after minor clarifying changes were made. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the Senate would consider it Feb. 17. The companion resolution in the House, introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), was scheduled for hearings before the Judiciary Committee starting Feb. 9.

Identical legislation won 65-0 approval in the Senate last year, but did not reach a vote in the House.

Bayh said another constitutional amendment proposed by Johnson—to assure that Electoral College voting for the presidency and the vice presidency reflects the will of the people—would be treated separately.

The proposed disability amendment would provide that:

- If the President declares himself unable to carry out the duties and powers of his office, the Vice President would become Acting President—assuming those duties and powers but not the office itself—until the President declares his disability is ended.
- If the President is either unable or unwilling to declare his disability, the Vice President may do so in writing and assume the duties of the office with the written concurrence of a majority of the President's Cabinet.
- If the President declares his disability to be at an end and this decision is disputed by the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet, the issue would immediately be decided by Congress. The Vice President could continue to act as President in such a case only if he were upheld by a two-thirds majority of each house of Congress.
- If a vacancy occurs in the vice presidency, the President could if he wished fill the office by appointment, subject to majority approval by both the House and the Senate.

The proposed amendment requires approval by a two-thirds majority of each house of Congress and then must be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Johnson's message was sent to Congress two days after he returned to the White House following three and a half days of hospitalization for a cold, but an Administration spokesman said the illness had no bearing on the timing.

The President observed that since the founding of the nation, constitutional provisions to assure continuity in the presidency had met their "tragic tests" successfully, but that this apparent stability is "more superficial than sure."

"While we are prepared for the possibility of a President's death," his message said, "we are all but defenseless against the probability of a President's incapacity by injury, illness, senility or other affliction.

'Appalling Gamble'

"A nation bearing the responsibilities we are privileged to bear for our own security—and the security of the free world—cannot justify the appalling gamble of entrusting its security to the immobilized hands or uncomprehending mind of a commander-in-chief unable to command."

On the proposal for filling vacancies in the vice presidency, Johnson referred to his own succession following the assassination of Pres. Kennedy.

"Indelible personal experience has impressed upon me," he said, "the indisputable logic and imperative necessity of assuring that the second office of our system shall, like the first office, be at all times occupied by an incumbent who is able and who is ready to assume the powers and duties of the Chief Executive and commander-in-chief."

Johnson's proposed amendment on electoral college reform is designed to foreclose what he termed "the ever-present possibility that electors may substitute their own will for the will of the people."

Nothing in the Constitution at present requires electors to cast their votes for the candidates who carry their states.

In 1960, for example, eight unpledged Democratic electors in Mississippi and six in Alabama voted for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), although Kennedy carried both states. Byrd also received the vote of one Republican elector in Oklahoma who refused to vote for the GOP candidate, Richard M. Nixon.

Requirement Spelled Out

The amendment proposed by Johnson would eliminate such occurrences by requiring that all of a state's electoral votes be cast for the presidential and vice presidential candidates who receive a majority of the popular vote in the state.

The amendment also would change the system of selecting a President when no candidate receives a majority of the electoral college votes. The Constitution now gives the responsibility for this selection to the House, with each state having a single vote—a system which endows the smaller states with as much power as the most populous ones.

The President has urged that the selection be made instead by both the House and the Senate meeting jointly and with each member of Congress casting a ballot.

In addition, the amendment would spell out procedures to be followed in the event of the death of a victorious candidate before his inauguration. If the President-elect were to die, the Vice President-elect would become President. If it were the other way around, the President-elect would have the power to fill the vacant presidency upon starting his term.

Johnson also proposed that the amendment empower Congress to enact legislation in the future to provide a method of selecting a President and Vice President if both successful candidates were to die after their election but before taking office.



LABOR PRESS coverage and editorial treatment of the assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy was compiled in scrapbook form by the Intl. Labor Press Association for presentation to the Kennedy Memorial Library. Here, Sargent Shriver, the late President's brother-in-law and head of the Peace Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity, accepts the volume from ILPA Pres. Leon Stein before addressing a luncheon meeting of labor editors.

Union Artisans Asked For War on Poverty

The government's drive to eradicate poverty in the United States needs the services of "hundreds of thousands" of skilled trade union craftsmen, not only to transmit these skills to untrained youths but to instill in them the principles of the labor movement, Sargent Shriver told a labor editors luncheon meeting.

Shriver, who heads the new Office of Economic Opportunity—the agency charged with directing and coordinating the anti-poverty program—noted that the labor movement itself "has been in the war against poverty long before our program began" and that other government agencies have long been working on the problem.

"What distinguishes our program," he said, "is that for the first time, the national government has made a commitment to eliminate poverty—so that no American who wants to work will not have a bona fide chance."

Shriver spoke at the annual Washington luncheon meeting of the Intl. Labor Press Association, which presented him with a scrapbook collection of news stories and editorials published by union newspapers following the assassination of his brother-in-law, Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The cover of the scrapbook is inscribed with a quotation from the foreword by ILPA Pres. Leon Stein and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester:

"This is not, of course, exactly or entirely what we felt. It is just the closest we could come to putting it into words."

In accepting the volume on behalf of the Kennedy Memorial Library, Shriver said it would have a special place to convey to future generations the regard which union editors held for the late President.

'Publish the Facts'

He told the labor press it could serve best in the war on poverty "simply by publishing the facts for your members to read." To be effective, he added, the drive "needs you—every man and woman in the labor movement in this country."

Some 500 community programs already are in the works under local economic opportunity boards, he noted, and there should be trade union representation on each of them.

He praised the Labor Advisory Council to the OEO headed by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes, several of whose members attended the luncheon. Also present were Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. on leave while serving as Shriver's deputy, and Jack Howard, head of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program and a former vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

As an example of the waste that poverty means to America, Shriver pointed out that some 18 percent—or about 100,000 a year—of the top 10 percent of all high school graduates find it impossible to continue their education because of the poverty that grips their families.

"If there were 100,000 steers or cows in trouble," he suggested, "the Dept. of Agriculture would be setting up a program to find a solution with twice the budget of the OEO."

He reported that Pres. Johnson wants the anti-poverty program "to be as big as possible" and has pledged to support the commitment of additional funds when the program shows results.

"We must prove to the country and to Congress that we can get results," Shriver declared.

FCC Urged to Bar Sale Of Stations to Rightist

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO has joined a growing list of objectors to the proposed sale of Radio Stations WXUR-AM-FM, Media, Pa., to an organization headed by the fundamentalist preacher, the Rev. Carl McIntyre.

Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania central body has written all six members of the Federal Communications Commission urging them to deny the proposed sale of the stations to the Faith Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. McIntyre is president of the seminary's board of trustees.

United Fundamentalists

McIntyre, who bolted the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., formed his own sect in 1936 and established the Bible Presbyterian Church in Collingswood, N. J., a Philadelphia suburb. He united a number of fundamentalist preachers into the Intl. Council of Christian Churches, which he now heads.

His 20th Century Reformation Hour program is broadcast by some 500 radio stations and has been used as a vehicle to air his attacks on labor, Protestant denominations, the Catholic Church, Jews, Negroes, civil rights groups, the executive and judicial branches of the federal government, the United Nations, and liberals generally.

Boyer told the FCC members that the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and its members "have listened with growing dismay to Mr. McIntyre's extremist, irresponsible broadcasts in which he perverts religious freedom to cloak his attacks on American democratic institutions and those who support them."

In each of the groups he opposes, Boyer continued, "there is the dark suggestion of a Communist conspiracy at work and the thinly-veiled insinuation that those who disagree with him must be in league with the conspirators."

"Acquisition of Stations WXUR-AM-FM—obviously for Mr. McIntyre's use—would provide him," Boyer wrote, "with a totally-controlled outlet in our state in addition to the 20 Pennsylvania stations currently carrying his program daily.

"On the basis of a regular audit of his subject matter and his constant villification of individuals and organizations, these station could not, we believe, be operated within the true spirit of the law and in the best interests of the citizens in the listening area.

"There is no question in our minds but that programs aired over WXUR-AM-FM will be deliberately inflammatory, and despite all assurances of opportunities to provide opposing views, will constitute an unrelenting war against a true brotherhood of man while purporting to bring the teachings of Christianity into our homes."

Broadcast Magazine reported that more than 40 protests have been made to the FCC. Among thos opposing the sale, it said, were the Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The FCC would have to waive one of its own rules to authorize the transfer—a prohibition on the sale of stations held less than three years. The current license-holder, Brandywine-Main Line Radio, Inc., has operated WXUR-AM-FM only since July 1962.

Labor Schools Reach 20,000 Latin Unionists

More than 20,000 trade unionists have received American Institute for Free Labor Development training at resident schools and seminars in 19 Latin American countries, according to a statistical breakdown.

Since the program was inaugurated in 1962, more than 6,000 have attended formal study courses—some 1,600 of whom have completed 10-week resident courses in national centers from Brazil to Jamaica.

Another 14,000 union members were reached by AIFLD educational activities in local seminars and lecture series which lasted up to three weeks.

The overall figure does not include 292 union members who have been graduated in eight classes by the AIFLD's international training center in Washington.

The AIFLD has 13 resident training centers in operation throughout the hemisphere. The latest, in Chile, was opened in January.

To Break Poverty Cycle:

Quick Action Urged On Aid to Education

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller told the subcommittee the Administration's bill represents an "impressive fulfillment" of a key labor goal—"substantial federal aid to schools which serve large numbers of culturally disadvantaged children from low income areas."

Labor pioneers, Biemiller said, as far back as 1829 called for a school system "that shall unite under the same roof the children of the poor man and the children of the rich."

Today, he said, "the educational roof which must unite the children of the poor and the children of the rich is the roof of federally-assisted equal opportunity."

It is not genetics which stunts the intellectual growth of children from poverty-ridden families, he stressed, but "their limited opportunities and the narrowness of their experience."

Slum children score low on achievement tests, read below standard and have an inadequate grasp of simple arithmetic, Biemiller noted. But "where educators have the money they need to work with, they are routinely raising the IQ scores of economically-deprived children by as much as 20 and 30 points.

Schools in centers of rural poverty have similar problems, he noted. One-teacher school districts, he pointed out, constitute a quarter of all U.S. school districts.

Passage of the present bill should be followed by measures providing "general federal aid for elementary and secondary education . . . quite apart from the question of poverty-stricken families," Biemiller said.

Educators know what schools can and should do to counter the impact of poverty on the learning ability of children, he said, but don't have the money or resources.

"The result," he said, "is that slum children go to schools that are as barren of books as the homes in which they live."

He pointed out that migration to the suburbs by higher-income families has left great urban centers with "the expensive job of educating large concentrations of children from low-income families, minority groups and slum neighborhoods."

Also testifying for the bill was Carl J. Megel, Washington representative of the Teachers, who termed enactment of federal aid legislation "long overdue."

Megel told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), that the school crisis is largely the result of "an antiquated tax structure" which relies on the property tax to finance education. He added:

"Thousands of overworked, underpaid school teachers told me of their struggles to maintain professional dignity in classrooms without books, paper, pencils or blackboard chalk. They told me of their efforts to teach hungry, poorly-clothed youngsters, forgetting for the moment their own personal financial difficulties."



FREEDOM AWARD of the Intl. Rescue Committee was presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) at a testimonial dinner in his honor in New York, with Leo Cherne (center), chairman of the IRC award committee, doing the honors. Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (right) read a message from Pres. Johnson praising Meany's service to free labor throughout the world and calling the award "most appropriate."

Manpower Act Revisions Go To Hearings

Administration proposals to broaden the Manpower Development & Training Act were under consideration by the House Select Subcommittee on Labor following submission of a draft bill by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

At the same time, Pres. Johnson announced the launching of a new job development program aimed at meeting shortages in such service fields as appliance repair, domestic help and hospital staffing.

Declaring that the program should reach a level filling 10,000 jobs a month by next July 1, the President said that service needs are increasing and will continue to rise, "reflecting the growing proportion of consumer spending that goes to services as incomes rise. We must meet this demand and realize fully its employment potential."

Amendments to give the new program "the broadest and firmest possible basis" are included in proposed revisions of the MDTA, he noted. Other major changes include:

- An increase in the federal share of project costs to 90 percent starting July 1, instead of the 66 percent scheduled to go into effect under the present law.
- Shifting of the retraining activities currently under the Area Redevelopment Act to the manpower program.
- An increase of $5 a week in training allowances for each dependent in excess of two up to a maximum of six.
- Payment of such allowances for up to two years, rather than the present maximum of one year.
- Broader eligibility requirements to permit payment of training allowances to single persons without dependents.
- Expanded authority and a higher budget for the secretary of labor to conduct "labor mobility demonstration projects," and removal of the restriction permitting payment of only 50 percent of relocation costs.
- Removal of restrictions limiting the number of trainees under 22 years of age to 25 percent of the total and permission for trainees to engage in up to 20 hours a week of outside employment without losing training allowances.

2-6-65

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Appalachia Project

The Senate on Feb. 1 passed the Administration-sponsored and labor-supported Appalachia Regional Development bill by a 62-22 vote. The roll call follows:

FOR PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 51

Anderson (N. M.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Mondale (Minn.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Hill (Ala.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Bass (Tenn.)	Holland (Fla.)	Montoya (N. M.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Morse (Ore.)
Bible (Nev.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Brewster (Md.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Kennedy (N. Y.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Lausche (O.)	Pell (R. I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Mo.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Church (Ida.)	Long (La.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Clark (Pa.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Russell (Ga.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Symington (Mo.)
Harris (Okla.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Tydings (Md.)
Hart (Mich.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Williams (N. J.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Young (O.)

REPUBLICANS 11

Aiken (Vt.)	Dirksen (Ill.)	Morton (Ky.)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	

AGAINST PASSAGE

DEMOCRATS 7

Byrd (Va.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Proxmire (Wis.)	
Ellender (La.)	Robertson (Va.)	

REPUBLICANS 15

Allott (Colo.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Young (N. D.)

Paired For: Dodd (D-Conn.); Johnston (D-S.C.); Scott (R-Pa.); Saltonstall (R-Mass.).

Paired Against: Hickenlooper (R-Ia.); Dominick (R-Colo.); Simpson (R-Wyo.); Pearson (R-Kan.).

House Hearings Start On Appalachia Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

cause of the area's economic lag.

Other major projects include establishment of health facilities, reclamation of land made barren by strip mining, soil and timber redevelopment, water resources study and extra funds for vocational education and other federally-aided programs.

The AFL-CIO reiterated its strong support for the Appalachia bill at hearings before a House Public Works subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the Senate had improved the original bill by strengthening language to guard against "plant piracy and runaway employers." He also backed a Senate-voted increase in funds to restore areas damaged by strip mining. This aid should be limited, Biemiller said, to states which have laws requiring mine operators to rehabilitate land they lay waste.

He noted that AFL-CIO state central bodies in the 11 states affected have formed a conference "to assist in revitalizing" the economically depressed region.

New York Listing Asked

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) won possible inclusion of 13 New York counties in the Senate bill through an amendment which he supported in his maiden speech. He was backed by New York's Republican senator, Jacob K. Javits although Gov. Nelson A. Rockfeller (R) had previously turned down participation in the regional commission.

Already included are Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

The bill picked up a prominent convert in the Senate—Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.). However, 15 Republicans voted against the program to 11 who supported it. Democrats voted 51-7 for passage.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), floor manager for the bill, rounded up the votes to defeat, 56-28, an amendment by Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb.) to delete a soil conservation section. A comparable amendment, supported by senators from western cattle states, had been adopted in the previous year's bill.

The Appalachia bill was the second major Administration measure the Senate passed in the first month of its session. The water pollution control bill was the first.

Both houses of Congress were moving with almost unprecedented speed on the Administration's priority programs.

A House Education subcommittee completed hearings on the $1.25 billion program for aid to elementary and secondary education and began working on the bill in closed door sessions. Hearings on the legislation were going on simultaneously in a Senate subcommittee.

College Aid Hearings

Meanwhile a separate House panel began hearings on the second part of the education aid package —a $260 million program of help to colleges and college students.

As the House Ways & Means Committee proceeded with closed-door consideration of the Administration's hospital care for the aged bill, House Republicans had some difficulty finding an agreed upon GOP "alternative."

The committee's second-ranking Republican, Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), had co-sponsored with Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.) the American Medical Association's so-called "eldercare" bill, providing federal and state funds to help "needy" persons over 65 buy private insurance policies.

The senior Republican, Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.), won support of five of the seven other GOP members for a 'part-voluntary' program of health insurance providing broader benefits to be financed largely out of general revenues, the remainder from social security benefit checkoff. House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) gave the Byrnes proposal his backing.



Leedom Appointed NLRB Examiner

Boyd Leedom, who for 10 years was a member of the National Labor Relations Board and served as chairman part of the time, now is serving as a trial examiner.

Leedom joined Ivar Peterson, another former board member, as an examiner. Leedom was first on the civil service eligibility list when his term as an NLRB member expired Dec. 16. He was hired as a board employe Jan. 5.

Salaries of new NLRB members are $27,000 a year. Leedom will be in salary Grade 15, ranging up to $21,590 a year, or 16, with top pay of $24,175.

Leedom was named to the board as chairman during the Eisenhower Administration and served 10 years as chairman and later as a member. His successor as a member has not been announced.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 13, 1965 | No. 7

Job Security Pact Solves Seven-Year Rail Dispute

Stepped-Up Manpower Plan Urged

Early action by Congress to place the manpower training program on a permanent basis and finance it wholly with federal funds was urged by AFL-CIO Dir. of Legislation Andrew J. Biemiller.

Testifying before a House labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) as acting chairman, Biemiller said that labor views the Manpower Development and Training Act as more than an "ameliorative" operation.

"To us it is a vital tool of intelligent manpower policy," he said, "useful now in a period of high unemployment, but potentially even more useful in better times." The upgrading of worker skills should have its maximum impact "when the economy is growing rapidly and job opportunities are expanding," he pointed out.

Endorsing the Administration's proposal for a permanent program, Biemiller nevertheless sounded a warning against attempting to finance it with even a limited requirement for state contributions to match federal funds.

National Program Urged

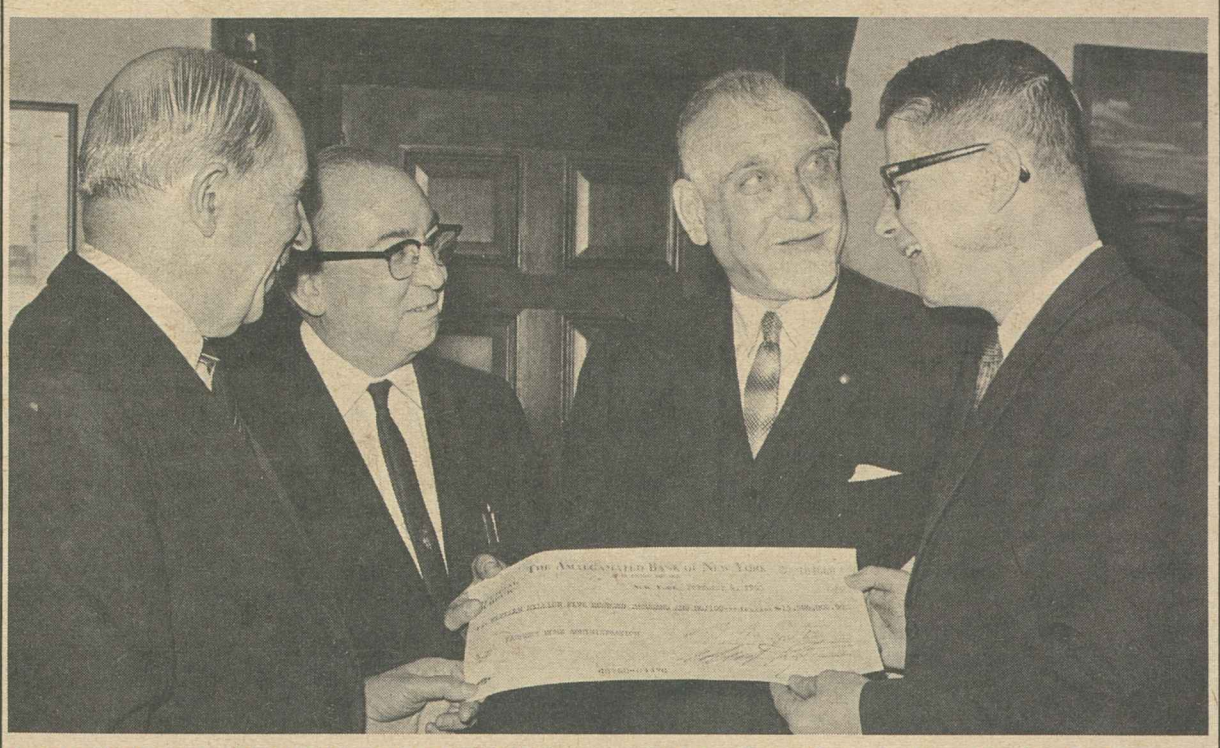
Only a handful of states, he noted, have indicated any readiness to match federal funds under existing law, which would require them to pay one-third of the costs in the next fiscal year and one-half thereafter. The Administration's present proposal for a 90-10 matching formula "will obviously be more attractive to the states," he observed, "but we believe that a national, federally-financed program is called for."

Ours is "a national economy, and not 50 different economies hemmed in by 50 different state boundaries," he said. "The mobility of our population and our work force flows from [that] fact."

"People are compelled to chase the jobs or what they hope will be jobs. Some who move are adequately prepared; others are not. And often it is those who are not who become burdens on their adopted areas. It seems only fair and logical to establish all our manpower programs with 100 percent federal financing."

Biemiller also called for more intensive annual review by the subcommittee of the Manpower Report of the President and the reports of the Secretaries of Labor and of Health, Education & Welfare, in order to focus greater atten-

(Continued on page 6)



CITY WORKER-FAMILY FARMER TIES were cited by Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman (right) as he accepted an oversized check for $15.5 million from Jacob S. Potofsky (second from right), president of the Clothing Workers and of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, for investment in loans, including mortgages, insured by the Farmers Home Administration. At left are Maxwell Brandwen, managing director of the bank, and Howard Bertsch, administrator of the Farmers Home Administration. **(See Story Page 2).**

Unions Win Landmark Agreement

By Eugene A. Kelly

A landmark job security agreement covering 300,000 railroad workers has been won after a seven-year battle by five unions of non-operating workers — the Railway Clerks, Railroad Telegraphers, Signalmen, Maintenance of Way Employes, and the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

The agreement, reached after "cliffhanger" negotiations with all U.S. railroads except two, protects employes of two years or more service from job loss by relying on natural attrition—deaths and retirements—and spells out the conditions under which layoffs and transfers may be made by management because of natural disasters or business slumps. Only the Southern and the struck Florida East Coast railroads did not sign the agreement.

"We have fought for the attrition principle for years," said Chairman George E. Leighty of the five-union negotiating committee. The new pact, he said, falls short of union objectives but will give workers "the broadest job protection ever won" in any major national industry.

Member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of the National Mediation Board called the agreement the "most outstanding" negotiated in his 18 years on the board.

For the first time in years, he

(Continued on Page 2)

Setback 'Stuns' Sponsor:

'Right-to-Work' Bid Killed in New Mexico

Santa Fe, N.M.—The New Mexico legislature smashed a drive to outlaw the union shop through a "right-to-work" constitutional amendment, and sponsors said they wouldn't try to revive it this year.

The Senate defeated the "work" resolution, 18-14, on Feb. 8. Three days later, the House voted 51-21 to "postpone indefinitely" consideration of a companion bill.

New Mexico was a major target this year of the "right-to-work" forces, despite repeated defeats of anti-union shop bills in the legislature and rejection by the voters in a 1948 referendum. In 1963, the Senate passed a "work" bill, 17-15, but the House turned it down, 36-27.

A switch of three key votes in the Senate doomed the revived "right-to-work" campaign in the state. Two senators who had voted to ban the union shop two years ago switched positions on the key Feb. 8 vote. Also voting against it was a senator who had joined in co-sponsoring the bill at the start of the session.

The chairman of the New Mexico "work" organization, Ellis Whitney, told newsmen he was "stunned" by the Senate vote.

"Insofar as the present legislature is concerned, right-to-work is a dead issue," Whitney conceded. But he added that his group will renew its efforts in the next legislature. "While we have lost a major skirmish, the war is by no means over," Whitney declared.

Voting for "right-to-work" were the Senate's four Republican members and 10 Democrats. Eighteen Democrats opposed the measure.

In terms of population represented—each county, regardless of size, is represented by one senator —the rejection was even more decisive.

Senators opposing the ban on the union shop came from counties with a total population of 636,000.

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Bishop Asks Union Drive Among Poor

Tucson, Ariz.—Unions are the hope for millions of low-paid workers in fields and factories, a Catholic archbishop told the National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest.

Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Tex., lashed out at the "primitive" economic philosophy of employers who have fought organization of their workers.

These "willful men," the Catholic prelate declared, demand that workers stay out of unions because "unorganized breadwinners will work longer hours for less pay under worse conditions of labor than those who are organized."

Southwest Organizing Urged

He urged labor to step up its organizing efforts even in the face of an anti-union atmosphere in much of the Southwest.

"The atmosphere has been created by strongly organized employers and manufacturers, by powerful corporations and vested interests," the archbishop said. In a reference to the "right-to-work" law in his own state of Texas, Archbishop Lucey criticized it as the action of "a legislature that has made the existence and growth of labor unions as difficult as possible."

Speaking of big farm operators who "have caused an immense amount of human suffering by paying far less than a living wage," the archbishop said "their minds are in the 18th century." He questioned whether the nation could be prosperous "if the masses of the people . . . cannot buy the prod-

(Continued on Page 6)

ORIT Urges Multi-Pronged Union Drive

Mexico City—A program of accelerated efforts on the economic, social, educational and political fronts to improve the lot of the Western Hemisphere's workers was adopted at the sixth congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

The five-day meeting drew nearly 100 delegates from 28 affiliated national trade union centers in all parts of the hemisphere. ORIT is the regional component of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The convention voted full support for stepped-up worker education programs by ORIT, the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the international trade secretariats and other bodies, and pointed to the need for greater cooperation and coordination among agencies working in the field.

Delegates visited the site of the proposed ORIT-ICFTU Inter-

(Continued on Page 8)

Wirtz Calls for Shift To Double-Time Pay

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has urged Congress to amend the federal wage-hour law "to provide for premium pay of double time for long workweeks" instead of the present requirement of time and and one-half pay for work beyond 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

Wirtz made the recommendation in his annual report to Congress on the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

He also stressed that the act should be extended to cover 2 million more workers, principally in the hotel and restaurant fields, in accordance with Pres. Johnson's recommendation in his State of the Union message.

Accompanying the report were an overall evaluation of federal labor standards, detailed analyses of their effects in manufacturing industries and wholesale trade, and a special study requested by Congress on the need for such standards and the feasibility of extending them among employes of nongovernment hospitals.

In proposing an increase in the overtime premium, Wirtz noted that "a basic aim" of the FLSA when it was enacted in 1938 "was to discourage excessive overtime work." He noted, too, that Pres. Roosevelt, in proposing the legislation to Congress had expressed the belief that a federal ceiling on working hours would help cut into unemployment.

The whole purpose of the overtime premium, he said, is to provide the "substantial financial deterrent" needed to discourage excessive overtime and encourage hiring.

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BIRTHDAY CAKE was presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) when he attended a membership meeting of Newark, N. J., Local 84, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers —in which he holds ABC Card No. 1—and presented a 30-year membership pin to Intl. Rep. Martin Bacon (center), a member of the local. At left are Vice Pres. George Lynch and Treas. Pat Montebello of Local 84, and between Bacon and Schnitzler is Pres. Bruno Sorchinski.

Landmark Job Security Agreement Won by Non-Operating Rail Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

said, the board's docket is now clear of all national rail labor disputes. Settled shortly before the job security dispute was a wage agreement between the railroads and three shopcraft unions—Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. **(See story this page.)**

The agreement on security, reached Feb. 7 with the aid of O'Neill and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, will bring about the recall of several thousand workers laid off since Oct. 1. Major provisions are:

- "Active" employes will be retained in service with present pay rates guaranteed along with any future general wage increases negotiated.

This includes employes with two or more years of service, as of last Oct. 1, who worked at least 15 days in 1964—regularly assigned employes, active "extra board" employes and furloughed workers who have performed actively in "extra" work.

- Management may not reduce the number of protected employes in any craft by more than 6 percent a year.
- Regular seasonal employes are guaranteed at least as much work in future years as they performed in 1964.

The agreement was negotiated by Presidents C. L. Dennis of the Railway Clerks, Harold C. Crotty of the Maintenance of Way union, Jesse Clark of the Signalmen, Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers and Vice Pres. Richard Smith of the Hotel & Restaurant union, representing dining car workers.

The pact specifies that if a railroad's business drops by more than 5 percent from its 1963-64 average, it may lay off workers beyond the limit otherwise provided but must recall them when its business picks up.

In consideration of the job-protecting benefits, a railroad may transfer work or employes across seniority districts, but not across craft lines. The unions will negotiate implementing agreements where necessary, it was agreed.

The contract provides that when a protected employe is required to move his home he will be paid moving expenses. If he has 15 or more years' service he may choose to resign and take a separation allowance of 12 months' pay.

The agreement will remain in effect until July 1, 1967, and thereafter until changed in accordance with the Railway Labor Act. Disputes will be refereed by a joint committee of five members.

Job security agreements on individual railroads, won over a seven-year period, were cited by the five involved unions as precedents for the new pact.

Strike Averted

Six railroad shopcraft unions won such pacts effective last Nov. 1 after White House intervention and in line, with recommendations of a presidential panel. The 5-union non-op group served a notice on employers in 1963 and were preparing to set a strike date when agreement was reached.

Union negotiators said a major turn came Jan. 30 when the railroads, at a session in Wirtz's office, first accepted key points of an attrition agreement. Up to that point a strike seemed unavoidable, they said.

J. E. Wolfe, Chicago, led railroad negotiators. On the union side, Attorney Lester P. Schoene, Washington, D. C., played an active role. For the government, NMB Mediator C. Robert Roadley also was active.

Skill Differential:

3 Rail Shop Crafts Get 'Historic' Gains

Skilled craftsmen working in railroad shops are entitled to a higher wage differential, 147 major U.S. railroads have agreed in a settlement called "historic" by three shopcraft unions.

Sizeable pay boosts based on an increased differential for skill are provided in contracts signed Feb. 4 by the Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with rail managements.

Skilled mechanics, representing a majority of the 55,000 shopcraft workers, won raises of 9 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1, 1964; an additional 4 percent increase as of Jan. 1, 1965; and 3.5 percent more next Jan. 1 for a total of 30.7 cents, according to union estimates.

Other Raises

Helpers and helper-apprentices will be raised 9 cents an hour each year, and several hundred regular apprentices will get 6 cents an hour each year.

IAM Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey estimated that skilled workers will get $3.5 million more than the railroads originally offered last November.

The final agreement provides that all fringe benefits won by eight other non-op unions will go to the shopcrafts, Ramsey said. Other members of the union committee were Vice Presidents John W. O'Brien of Sheet Metal and Thomas V. Ramsey of the IBEW, brother of Joseph Ramsey.

For skilled trades workers, second and third year wage hikes will average 11.3 cents and 10.3 cents. Other new benefits for all covered workers include an eighth paid holiday, a fourth week of vacation after 20 years, and $2,000 life insurance for retirees as of last Mar. 1.

It was agreed also that management will meet with shop unions soon to review the job security agreement reached last September. Similar agreements have just been won by five other non-op unions. **(See story on Page 1.)**

The wage settlement resolves a dispute going back to May 31, 1963, when six shopcraft unions served notice of a desire to negotiate. The unions exhausted all Railway Labor Act procedures and set a Nov. 23 strike date.

During the stalemated talks Pres. Johnson named an emergency board which made recommendations last October. In November, three of the six shopcrafts and five other non-ops agreed on a 27-cent increase over three years for their members.

The three remaining shopcrafts held out for wage hikes based on a skill differential. Scaling down earlier proposals, they set a December strike date but a Chicago U.S. District Court enjoined them to give the railroads time to appeal to higher courts. The final settlement contains a "memorandum of understanding" that all pending lawsuits will be dismissed.

ACWA Largest Buyer Of Federal Farm Loans

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers and of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, has turned over to Sec. of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman a $15.5 million check for the largest single purchase on record of loans insured by the department's Farmers Home Administration.

The union, the bank and their affiliated institutions have invested more of their funds in Farmers Home Administration loans, including mortgages, than any other buyer —a grand total of $74.3 million since the first purchase in January 1962.

The transfer of funds was made in Freeman's office in Washington. Widening labor participation in the loan program, the secretary said, "indicates the common ties uniting the family farmer and city worker."

"The primary objective of the insured loan program is to help rural people earn a better living and live a better life," he said. "Labor supports this goal because it recognizes that this is in the long-range interest of all people."

Potofsky recalled the "close bond" between union members and farm families, and noted the markets each provides for what the other produces.

"We are delighted that we can contribute to the improvement of rural communities and to the strengthening of the independent family farm system upon which our nation was founded," he said.

"American labor recognizes that its welfare is part of the general welfare. We are always willing and anxious to support programs that will contribute to the well-being of all citizens. We are especially pleased that this is being done with reserves from pension and welfare funds generated as a result of collective bargaining agreements."

The Farmers Home Administration administers a multi-faceted program that includes loans for such purposes as farm operation, farm ownership, construction of water and drainage systems, changes in land use, rural housing, watershed improvement, rural renewal, rural areas development and emergencies.

Loan limitations and interest rates vary between categories. Farm ownership loans may run to a maximum of 40 years with an interest rate of 5 percent, of which the purchaser of the guaranteed mortgage gets 4.5 percent. The government retains the one-half of 1 percent for insurance purposes.

Labor Editor Killed In Plant Accident

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Douglas Peters, editor of the Algoma Unionist, monthly of Steelworkers Local 2251 at the Algoma Steel Corp., was killed in an industrial accident while at work as a millwright in the plant here.

Tax Runaway Fleets, Seafarers Urge U. S.

The Seafarers have proposed that runaway-flag ships owned in this country be subjected to U.S. taxes and that the additional federal income be used to rebuild the increasingly obsolete bulk-carrying part of the merchant marine.

The suggestion was advanced by SIU Pres. Paul Hall at a meeting of the Maritime Advisory Committee, created by Pres. Johnson's executive order last June to consider the problems of American shipping.

Hall pointed out to the committee that the runaway-flag fleet, registered in Panama, Liberia or Honduras, consists of more than 400 vessels, or nearly half the size of the American-flag deep-sea fleet. Some 264 of the ships are tankers owned by five American oil companies—Standard of New Jersey, Standard of California, Socony Mobil, Gulf and Texaco.

The five firms and their affiliates had record earnings of more than $1.3 billion in the first six months of 1964 on their foreign-flag shipping operations, Hall said. These earnings are not subject to U.S. taxation, he added, recalling that the late Pres. Kennedy in his tax message of Apr. 20, 1961, had recommended that the loophole be closed.

If the regular corporate tax rate of 52 percent were applied to the runaways' earnings, the SIU estimated, the yield would be more than $25 million annually.

The union noted that the government has been spending around $100 million a year to subsidize construction of liners and at the same time has been allowing the bulk-carrying fleet "to be virtually driven off the seas." The result, it added, is that the U.S. must depend almost entirely on runaway-flag vessels to carry imports of such significant commodities as iron and aluminum ore, oil, tin, manganese and copper.

The $25 million in new revenue, the union claimed, could increase federal ship-construction funds by 25 percent with no additional burden on the taxpayers.

Thus the U.S. would be able to make a "firm start" on building the modern, American-flag bulk fleet the country will have to have, the SIU asserted, if it is ever to regain its position as a world maritime power.

The Maritime Advisory Committee consists of the secretary of commerce, the secretary of labor and 17 additional members, including Hall, to represent maritime industry and labor and the general public.

Teachers Backed In Michigan Vote

The Teachers have won anoher election — in Taylor Township, Mich., from an affiliate of the non-union National Education Association. The vote, in an "advisory" election called by the Taylor School Board, was AFT 378, Taylor Education Association 175.

The first defeat for the union, after a series of victories in Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland, came in Kenosha, Wis., where the vote was Kenosha Education Association 364, AFT 309. The union has challenged the results on the ground of interference by the superintendent of schools.

In Newark, N. J., the American Arbitration Association resolved a tie 1,373-1,373 vote after inspecting 220 challenged ballots. The recount result was Newark Education Association 1,466, AFT 1,447, neither 12. The union is protesting vote procedures.

Unfair Practices Cited:

Shoe Firm Ordered To Reopen, Rehire

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended that the Cumberland Shoe Corp. be ordered to reopen a plant it closed to avoid bargaining with a union, to rehire 100 laidoff workers and to reimburse them for lost pay since the closing in April 1964.

The plant was at Chapel Hill, Tenn., where the Boot & Shoe Workers won majority status in 1963, and later won an NLRB order giving it bargaining rights.

Examiner Eugene F. Frey after hearing the evidence, concluded that the firm had illegally refused to bargain with the union when it shut down at Chapel Hill and transferred part of the operations to its nonunion plant at Franklin, Tenn., 35 miles away.

Work Transfer Recommended

Frey held that, as the firm is now running its "molded shoe" operation at Franklin at a reduced rate with some 40 workers from Chapel Hill, it should transfer present operations from Franklin and rehire as many of the laidoff workers as are needed. Those not now needed should be put on a preferential list for hiring ahead of any new workers, and all the laidoff employes should get backpay from layoff to reinstatement, he recommended.

The company, said Frey, had fought the union at Franklin and Chapel Hill until suddenly, in March 1964, it called in union representatives and confronted them with a fait accompli—the decision to stop making shoes at Chapel Hill.

The transfer of operations to Franklin, and the firm's "rather encouraging" experience with the molded shoe operation since the transfer, support the inference that "it never in fact regarded the Chapel Hill operation as hopeless, as it now claims, and that the real reason for the transfer was not economic" but was for the purpose of reviving and continuing work in a nonunion plant and atmosphere, Frey found.

The Chapel Hill plant, opened in May 1962, had been losing money, the examiner found. He attributed most of the trouble to the use of two new machines which molded soles to uppers, but which produced defects which caused buyers to return shoes made on them.

Since then the firm has made shoes successfully with one of the machines and is holding the other in reserve, said the examiner.

The union began organizing campaigns at both plants early in 1963 and ran into so much company opposition that it lost an election at the Franklin plant, and withdrew an election petition at Chapel Hill.

The board later ruled that the union had made a majority showing by card check at Chapel Hill and, though it never won an election, was entitled to recognition because management's unfair practices had the effect of whittling away its majority.

The latter order, said the examiner, triggered the company decision to close the plant after a meeting with the union. It was perfectly clear, Frey said, that the firm was confident the union would "not come up with any constructive ideas" for avoiding a shutdown.

The firm's "antiunion animus and long-continued unlawful resistance to recognition of the union" was overcome only because the management felt it could "safely recognize the union" for the sole purpose of closing the Chapel Hill plant, Frey concluded.

AMA Taps Its Bankroll For Hospital Care Fight

Chicago—The American Medical Association opened the purse-strings of a multi-million dollar reserve fund to wage a last-ditch campaign against a social security program of hospital care for the aged.

A special session of the AMA's House of Delegates backed a substitute plan under which federal and state governments would pay for private health insurance policies for the "needy" aged. This would involve a means test, to determine whether elderly persons are poor enough to qualify.

The AMA calls its new program "eldercare" and it has been introduced in Congress by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.) and Rep. A. Sydney Herlong, Jr. (D-Fla.), both members of the Ways & Means Committee. The committee is currently holding closed-door meetings on health care for the elderly.

AMA trustees have been given a free hand to finance a large-scale publicity and advertising campaign against the Administration's King-Anderson bill. Newsmen had some trouble finding out how much of a fund was available for the program. AMA officials first cited a figure of $14.7 million, then later said the money available was between $4 million and $7 million.

A Republican congressman who is also a physician and a member of the House of Delegates, Rep. Durward G. Hall (Mo.), said the AMA should "capitalize" on such developments as the longshoremen's strike and the campaign to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Senior Citizens Protest

The National Council of Senior Citizens wired AMA Pres. Donovan F. Ward a protest against the doctors' "heavily-financed and utterly misleading propaganda programs."

John W. Edelman, president of the senior citizens group, challenged the AMA's "false claims that the new King-Anderson bill will result in government interference with medical practice."

The bill, Edelman said, "does not involve the private practice of medicine in any way, shape or form."

He said it is a "much-needed but modest" proposal "to help older people pay for the hospital and related care they need."

Factory Hiring Rate Declines in December

The factory hiring rate fell from 32 per 1,000 workers in November to 24 in December, but this was within the range recorded throughout 1964, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

At 20 per 1,000, December layoffs showed the expected year-end rise. The layoff rate averaged 17 per 1,000 for all of 1964, the lowest annual level since 1956. The quit rate moved down from 12 per 1,000 to 10, about in line with seasonal expectations, according to the BLS.



$50,000 WORTH OF LABOR was pledged toward construction of a new Boys' Club building in Denver by the 18,000 members of the Northern Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council. The promise was put in writing and presented to J. Churchill Owen (right), president of the Boys' Clubs of Denver, by BCTC Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Holton.

Labor Board Upheld On New Daniel Vote

Richmond, Va.—The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a 2-1 decision, agreed that the National Labor Relations Board was justified in finding that the Daniel Construction Co., Inc., of South Carolina, coerced its employes into voting against the Plumbers in a 1961 election.

Daniel is the largest industrial contracting firm in the South and has until now successfully beat back all union organizing attempts. It had 6,000 employes on the date of the contested election.

The court ruling, which upholds an NLRB order for a second election free of company coercion, is a milestone in labor's long march against employer free speech abuse, a union spokesman said. The firm may appeal within 60 days.

In one of the largest elections of its kind at more than 30 scattered sites in six states, the Plumbers lost, 684-247, and filed unfair labor practice charges. The NLRB upheld a trial examiner's findings that management speeches and threats of firings were unfair in their total effect.

The board ruled that the employer's pre-election conduct justified setting aside the election and ordering a new vote. Daniel then asked the Circuit Court to reverse the board, and lost.

Speeches 'Improper'

Judges J. Spencer Bell and Charles Fahy said, on the issue of speeches by company officials at jobsites:

"While the speakers did not use a prepared text, it appears that all the speeches were substantially the same and that each one" contained three main points:

- That jobs would be lost if Daniel's Greenville division went union, but employment would remain good if the union lost.
- That the company would continue to hire its workers at the gate and not at the union hall if the Plumbers won.
- That the legal fight against the union would continue in the courts for 10 years, if necessary, in the event of a union victory.

The majority rejected the company argument that each of the statements, standing singly, is legal. It said: "Words and phrases, each lawful when considered alone, can be united" to produce an improper

The judges said they could see nothing in the record to justify reversing the board on the question of illegal interrogation of workers by the management. On the matter of threats of reprisal for union activity, the judges found the NLRB had sufficient evidence for a finding.

Circuit Judge Albert V. Bryan dissented, saying "We have indeed come to a servile state when it is unlawful for an employer to explain to his employes his reasons for opposing a union."

Denver Trades Pledge Labor To Boys' Club

Denver, Colo. — Some 18,000 members of unions affiliated with the Northern Colorado Building & Construction Trades Council may be a little short on cash, but they pledged $50,000 of their labor toward construction of a new Boys' Club building.

Their work will account for about 25 percent of the cost of constructing the building, estimated at $200,000 by BCTC Sec.-Treas. Robert J. Holton.

J. Churchill Owen, president of the Boys' Clubs of Denver, said the pledge is "as large as any single gift we have received in our drive to provide a clubhouse for a potential 4,000 boys." The new clubhouse will serve the southwestern part of the city.

"We have studied the work of the Boys' Clubs," said Holton, "and are satisfied that the organization is making a great contribution to young people who otherwise might be out on the streets and into mischief.

"Elsewhere in the country, labor has frequently helped the Boys' Clubs in building projects and we are happy that we can play a role in constructing this new building for the benefit of the boys."

The Denver Post in an editorial congratulating "the people who arranged the deal" said the cooperative efforts of the union members "will make an impressive difference, indeed, to the Boys' Club, and to the hundreds of Denver area boys that club serves."

President Names Panel To Step Up Dock Talks

Government efforts to achieve settlement of the dock strike shifted to Washington when Pres. Johnson named a new top-level panel to review the issues and to recommend a "fair and equitable" method for settling the month-long contract dispute.

The President asked Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. John T. Connor and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to meet with negotiators for management and the Longshoremen, to suggest ways of settlement and to report back by noon Feb. 12 "on whether their recommendations have been accepted."

Connor is a corporation executive who recently joined the Cabinet. Morse headed the emergency panel that helped resolve the 34-day dock strike of 1962-63. Wirtz and his top aides have been involved in mediation efforts since the current strike began Jan. 11.

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds had just achieved intensified negotiations between union and management at Galveston, Tex., when the bargainers were summoned to the capital. Also flown to Washington were dock officials from the Miami area, where no settlement had been reached.

The ILA has won contracts based on the 80-cent New York port "package" at most major ports but South Atlantic and West Gulf firms were slow to follow suit.

More than 60,000 dockworkers at 40 U.S. ports are staying away from work until all contracts are settled. Major issues have been a workweek guarantee and size of work gangs.

Watson to Direct TWUA in Canada

Toronto, Ont.—George C. Watson, assistant Canadian director of the Textile Workers Union of America, has been named director to succeed J. Harold Daoust, who was appointed to head the union's New England region.

Labor Gives Support to Scout Week

Union organizations across the country joined in the observance of Boy Scout Week, Feb. 7-13, during which the 55th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America was observed.

AFL-CIO local unions and central bodies sponsor 43 Cub Scout packs, 112 Boy Scout troops and 51 Explorer units, and provide about 25 percent of all scoutmasters in the country.

Labor's strong support for Scouting is coordinated through AFL-CIO Community Services Activities. A leaflet issued by the department, Community Service Through Scouting, expresses this support in a statement by Pres. George Meany:

"Because the basic objective of our community services program is that what is good for the community is good for labor, and because Scouting is good for the community, I heartily urge our local unions and their members to sponsor additional Scout units and give every possible support to the Boy Scouts of America."

The leaflet suggests that unions and their members can help the Scouting movement, in addition to sponsoring units and providing leadership at many levels, by contributing financial support through community fund drives or Scout fund campaigns and by adopting such Scout projects as expansion of camp facilities.

Senseless Campaign

THE AMERICAN Medical Association is pouring millions of dollars into a last-ditch, senseless campaign to defeat hospital care for the aged under social security, a campaign that calls forth visions of the snake oil salesman rather than the professionally trained, steeped-in-science physician.

It is difficult to believe that the thousands of physicians—men and women who are widely respected as community leaders—would tolerate the switch-the-label campaign that characterizes the AMA drive.

The "eldercare" label pasted on the new AMA prescription has as much to do with providing decent health care for the aged without a means or income test as so-called "right-to-work" laws have to do with a right to a job.

No Time to Relax

THE DROP in the January unemployment rate to 4.8 percent is welcome news, especially as the figure represents the lowest jobless rate since October 1957.

But while the job outlook continues its improvement the gradualness of the situation must not be lost sight of. A year ago 55 out of every 1,000 persons actively seeking work failed to find a job; this January the figure has dropped to 48 out of every thousand.

And while the jobless rate dropped for adult men and women, the situation for teenagers showed no change from the 15 percent rate of a year ago.

With the number of teenagers entering the labor force due to increase markedly this year, there are grave problems ahead. The continuing improvement in the unemployment rate to date is a good omen, but it is not quite yet the time to haul down the danger signals.

Perennial Chestnut

THE LABOR DEPT. has demolished once again a perennial chestnut of the economic conservatives—that an increase in the federal minimum wage results in loss of jobs because business and industry cannot adjust to higher wage costs.

In his annual report to Congress on the operations of the Wage-Hour Act, Labor Sec. Wirtz pointed out that this argument has not held water in the past and specifically did not hold up in the face of the latest increase in the wage floor from $1 to $1.25 an hour.

"Even in the lowest wage non-metropolitan areas of the South," he said, "the increase for workers at the low end of the wage scale was accompanied by a net increase in employment."

In the face of this careful, factual report on the impact of higher minimum wages and maximum hour requirements it is completely predictable that the same argument will be raised again as the struggle begins to extend the minimum wage to those not now protected and to increase the pay floor to provide a more-than-poverty level of income.

This situation is predictable because segments of American business and industry will not accept the premise that competition cannot be based on human misery and substandard levels of existence; that a vigorous and growing economy depends on a broadly-based, equitable consumer purchasing power.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, February 13, 1965 No. 7

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Same Old Snake Oil



'Golden Opportunity' for Progress:

Barkan Urges Unity of Liberals To Repel Threat of Right Wing

The following is excerpted from a speech by Al Barkan, director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, to the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

SOME PEOPLE THINK that the right-wingers are all through. They say that with the defeat of Barry Goldwater the far right is finished. Others quote the figures in the recent Louis Harris poll showing that of the 26 million people who voted for Barry Goldwater, only 6 million can be considered the "hard core."

Well, those figures may comfort them, but they don't comfort me, and they should be of little comfort to you. If 6 million people can convince 20 million others that even an extremist like Barry Goldwater deserves their votes, that's a significant political operation.

All of you have read newspaper stories pointing out the determination of the radicals of the right to keep at their job in the Republican Party which they have successfully subverted in so many states. The so-called moderates may have forced Dean Burch out as national chairman, but it's the right-wingers at the precinct and county and state levels who still have effective control of the same machinery that nominated Goldwater.

The Minute Men are still drilling with their rifles. The Birchers are still expanding with new chapters, new full-time staff people and thousands of new members, including some in police forces in major cities. Even the way-out American Nazi Party of George Lincoln Rockwell disrupted the opening day of Congress when one of his supporters burst onto the floor of the House of Representatives to voice an insane protest against Negroes of the South.

The real fight won't be carried on in Washington. The real fight has to be carried on at the community level. REA groups, senior citizens, labor unions, ministers and minority groups have to form a coalition to take on the right wing in their communities.

We can't fight an H. L. Hunt nationally with his oil millions financing Life Lines on some 325 radio stations. But people organized in their communities can go to their local radio stations and demand that the stations provide equal time to present the truth of each issue that Life Lines distorts.

When a Billy James Hargis or a Rev. Carl McIntyre comes into your state or your community, such groups as ours along with other responsible community leaders can speak out to see that people hear the truth, not just the lies and the twisted conspiracy theory these extremists promote.

Unless we do take on these far right fanatics, the elections of 1966 will have a far different result. And the programs that our organizations support will go down the drain as right-wing candidates replace the progressive men and women who came to Congress this term.

MOST PEOPLE don't realize how very much needs to be done in the REA program. The propagandists of the far right say the needs for rural electrification are already met and that it is time to end the program.

The simple fact is that America's rural power needs to double every seven to 10 years. The simple fact is that your REAs serve only a little over three customers per mile on an average compared to more than 30 per mile for the private power companies. The simple fact is that in the war on poverty the industry which your REAs help develop creates jobs for working people. It may be that one-third of all Americans are on the borderline of poverty, but it is equally true that half of all the poverty in America is in rural areas and your programs are vital if we are to eliminate this social disgrace.

Years ago in the labor movement we realized that not all of the gains our members needed could be won at the collective bargaining table. That is why we established our political organization. It is simply impossible to bargain for unemployment compensation, for instance. Such a basic need of our members can only be won by legislation, and legislation can only be won by political action.

Over the years your organization and ours have worked together effectively in many fights, and most of them have been successful. Working together in political action we can block such regressive measures as the Hiestand bill. We can effectively work to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Together we can march forward into a future bright with promise for all Americans. We have not had for 30 years such a golden opportunity for progress. And if we can continue the work which we undertook so successfully in the 1964 campaign into the campaign of 1966 and help reelect the sound, progressive members of the class of 1964 in the House, we can make even greater gains in the years beyond 1966.

Morgan Says:

Public Must Enlist in Campaign To Salvage the Nation's Beauty

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST)

PRES. JOHNSON'S message on preserving the nation's beauty is, to coin a phrase, a beaut. The fact that he sent it up to Congress in the midst of the latest Vietnamese crisis is reassuring. In fact it is not too much to say that at the moment the natural resources and physical face of the republic are being more directly threatened with ruin by the American population than by any outside enemy.



Morgan

So utterly rapacious have we been with our bounty, the President made clear, that the problem is not only conserving what we have left but restoring what we've already spoiled. Some of his facts are staggering. They are not new. But coming from the White House perhaps the public and the politicians will give them, at long last, the consideration they demand. It is time we all realized that there is more involved here than getting the city council to provide trash baskets and getting the Advertising Council to denounce litterbugs. Consider this:

- Every day of the year the U.S. must dispose of half a billion pounds of solid waste, from beer cans to car carcasses.
- Every day, nearly 50,000 tons of sulfur dioxide, unpleasant and sometimes poisonous, are added to the air we breathe, to say nothing of 300,000 tons of other pollutants produced by automobiles.
- Every major river system in the country is now polluted.
- Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie, more than a fourth of its entire area, were almost without oxygen, unable to support life. Why? Because of choking algae and plant growth fed by sewage and other pollution pouring into the lake from cities and farms.
- Waterborne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as health hazards.
- Modern superhighways may wipe out the equivalent of a 50-acre park with every mile of construction.

Who cares? Isn't this, after all, a legacy of our free enterprise system? Aren't profits more important than pretty panoramas?

Beauty, Johnson conceded, "is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements." But beauty makes a direct contribution to the final ends of satisfaction, pleasure and the good life. "Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income. . . ."

To secure and enrich it, the President makes some bold proposals:

- Legislation to prevent water pollution at its source.
- A highway system which must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the "unity" of the landscape.
- A leisurely "human traffic," i.e., the lowly pedestrian, must be protected from the tyranny of the motor car.
- Exploration with the automobile industry of the problem of pollution from exhausts. This could lead to federal legislation similar to new California laws requiring "cleansing" devices.

In addition the President is preparing to call a White House conference on natural beauty in May under the chairmanship of Laurence Rockefeller, one of the country's leading conservationists and who was instrumental in the creation of the Grand Tetons National Park in Wyoming.

Two national eyesores the President wants the May conference to confront are auto junkyards and the interstate clutter of transmission lines. The junkyards, he is convinced, can be eliminated or at least discreetly screened and he wants to know why transmission lines cannot be installed underground.

HIS MESSAGE, encouragingly enough, is pulsing with action, not just pretty phrases. He has charged Interior Sec. Udall, one of the most valuable friends of conservation any bureaucracy has produced, with the assignment of making the Potomac River, now little more than a swollen sewer, "a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country."

The President's driving enthusiasm has already infected his family. Ladybird Johnson, who is heading a drive to beautify the national capital, conferred with Thomas Watson of IBM on the subject of industrial and civic architecture. Watson's computer firm has encouraged revolutionary designs for some of its plants and buildings.

One of the special values of the White House pitch on conservation is that the country doesn't have to wait for Congress to act, though that august body should not be allowed to dawdle on the matter. But as Johnson emphasized, here is a problem that must involve groups, business, labor, and you and me.

If the public—and special interests within it—will stop scattering the orange peels, defacing the monuments, setting fire to the forests, polluting the air and water and generally ravaging our resources, we may get a Great Society yet.

Washington Reports:

Morse Pays Tribute to Johnson For School Bill 'Statesmanship'

PRES. JOHNSON demonstrated "great statesmanship" in presenting the 1965 Education bill, pinpointed at those most in need. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), chairman of the Senate Education subcommittee handling the bill, asserted in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), although also praising the proposal, said "federal aid to education is needed across the board."

"The Administration is trying to avoid confrontation on the church-state issue by concentrating on children of poor families," he said.

Morse declared it as his opinion that "the public-private school problem is met to the extent that it can be met under the Constitution." He expressed a hope that the issue will go to the Supreme Court.

"I think it ought to be tested so we can get the issue behind us," he asserted. "Once the Supreme Court decides the American people, believing in a government by law, and being, by and large, law-abiding, are going to say, 'Well, if that's the decision, then we are going to live with it.' "

Javits said that the bulk of the money in the bill, $1 billion, goes to areas where families have incomes of less than $2,000 a year, and which, "in other words, are at or below the poverty level." He said it's estimated, nevertheless, that 85 to 95 percent of the school districts will participate.

THE OREGON senator said the Administration bill follows the pattern of one he introduced last year, with the difference that he proposed $258 million for the depressed school districts and the Administration figured $1 billion was necessary.

Javits said that the college loan and scholarship programs are needed to take care of a minimum of 100,000 young people each year who cannot afford to go on to college "though they are richly able to take a college course and profit from it."

Morse said he intends to see that under the Civil Rights Act no federal aid in education "or any other project" goes to any area where segregation is practiced.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



A HOUSE JUDICIARY subcommittee has approved a bill to re-establish federal standards on the size and shape of congressional districts, requiring that they be made up of compact and contiguous territory and contain approximately the same number of people. The existence of such a requirement in the past has not prevented gerrymanders of the districts by state legislatures but the Supreme Court's repeated declarations that the legislatures themselves must be elected according to the principle of "one man, one vote" suggests that greater attention would be paid this time.

There are evidences of continued resistance to the court's "one man, one vote" doctrine.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), the Republican floor leader, has introduced a proposed constitutional amendment that would allow one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on some basis other than population, and hearings will be held.

In the legislatures themselves, there is a movement to overturn the court's decisions by the device of forcing Congress to summon a constitutional convention to adopt an amendment similar to Dirksen's. Sixteen legislatures have now approved resolutions calling for such a convention. There is a constitutional provision—never invoked in all our hsitory—providing for a convention on the initiative of two-thirds of the states, which now means 34 of them.

There has been no repetition—thus far—of the House vote of last year that would have nullified or restricted the effect of the "one man, one vote" decisions by canceling the jurisdiction of the federal courts in apportionment issues.

* * *

THE ATTEMPT to overturn the Supreme Court ignores the fact that the decisions would never have been necessary had the state legislatures responded to shifting population patterns and changed political conditions with a showing of equity.

The court was extremely reluctant, over many decades, to enter the so-called "political thicket" of ordering the state legislatures to give fair representation to the increasing majority of our citizens who live in cities and suburbs of cities.

Not until 1946 did it declare, by a narrow 4-to-3 vote, that it had jurisdiction and power to order reapportionment of congressional districts. Not until 1962, in the now-famous Baker v. Carr case, did it rule that it had power to outlaw the gerrymandered and unbalanced state legislative districts of Tennessee.

That decision was met, in a majority of the states, with renewed attempts by the legislatures to find some method of doing business as usual—to make a token reapportionment, perhaps, but to preserve effective political control in sparsely-populated rural areas and deny equal representation to heavily-populated metropolitan regions.

The courts themselves have been compelled to reapportion the legislatures in four states, to order reapportionment in 24 other states where the legislature refused to act on the "one man, one vote" principle, and to deal with legal challenges to existing districts in a total of 39 states.

* * *

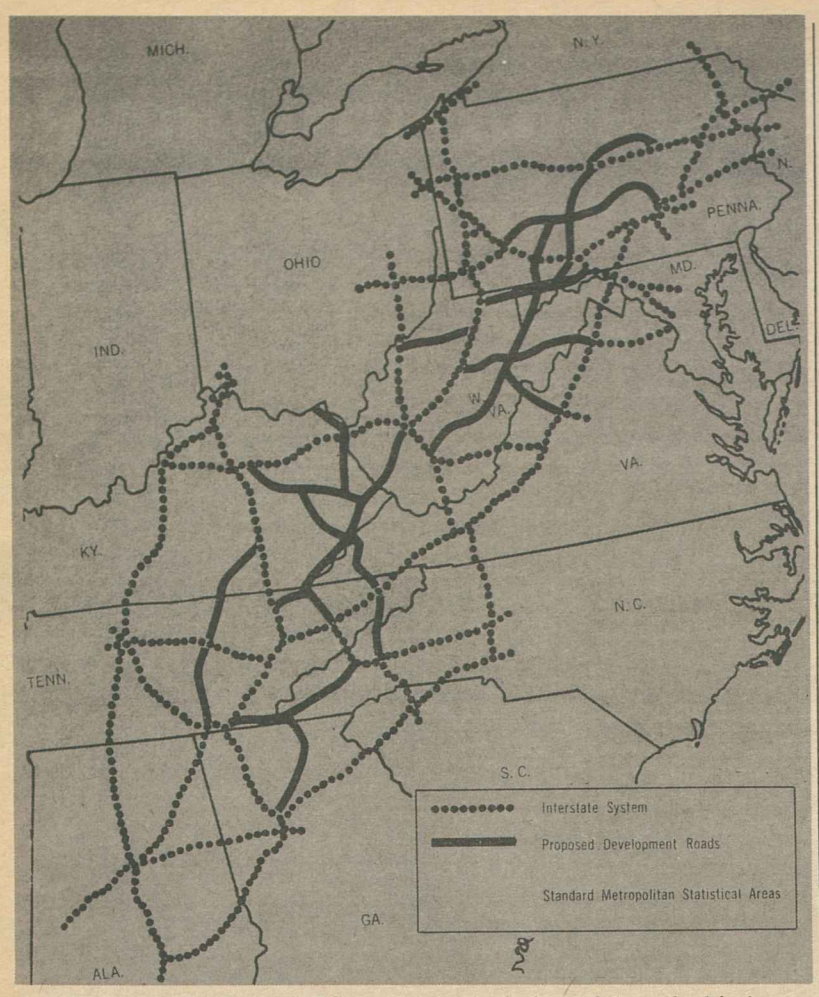
IT IS THE NATURAL inclination of politicians in power, whatever their party, to fiddle with state legislative and congressional district lines so as to keep themselves or their parties in control. The gerrymander runs throughout our history.

There comes a time, however, when extremities of gerrymander violate the basic principles of democracy. It happened in Great Britain in the last century when the "rotten boroughs" long dominating the House of Commons were abolished. It is happening here through court order based on the right of citizens to equal representation.

The House judiciary subcommittee bill, requiring congressional districts with straight boundary lines and compact territory, would allow a 12.5 percent deviation in population between districts. If this principle were respected in the state legislatures, the court actions now pending might become moot and the issue would be ended.



AID TO THE NEEDY ABLE was the phrase used by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), left, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to describe the 1965 Education bill in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.



A NETWORK OF ROADS to end the isolation of Appalachia is one of the tools proposed to open the area to economic development and would be financed by the federal government. Adequate communications facilities have been a concern of government at every level and a forerunner of economic growth from the nation's earliest days.

Economic Trends & Outlook:

Concept of Regional U.S. Aid Bound Up in Nation's History

A concept as old as self-government in the United States is put to work when the nation gathers its forces and plans the economic development of regions distressed by massive poverty, the AFL-CIO American Federationist declares in its current edition.

Organized labor's monthly publication recalls that as the continent was being explored and its areas of settlement were growing, "industry and commerce prospered in good part because the federal government laid the basis and deliberately promoted economic development."

Regional economic development was one of the challenges Pres. Johnson pinpointed in his State of the Union message.

The best-known of the areas that need it is Appalachia, the 10-state mountain region reaching from Pennsylvania into Alabama. Other sectors where jobs are few and poverty is rampant include—but are not confined to—northern New England, the upper Great Lakes region and the Ozarks, the Federationist notes.

Comprehensive redevelopment programs "with federal government financial aid and coordination," are needed for all distressed areas of the country as well as for Appalachia, says the article, which is an Economic Trends & Outlook feature prepared by the Dept. of Research.

"Some voices surely will be raised in opposition to any federal role," it predicts, recalling the opposition four years ago when the more limited program of the Area Redevelopment Act was before Congress.

History Answers Critics

"American history, however, gives the answer to these critics. It reveals that, practically from the founding of the nation, government has played a major role in encouraging economic development. In fact, much of the activity of government today is concerned with providing services essential to the success of private enterprise and to the stimulation of economic growth.

"Sometimes these services are provided as direct government operations; sometimes they are operated by private business, subject to public regulation. In all cases, government plays a major role in assuring their existence."

The Federationist listed the services needed to "underpin" economic development—adequate transportation, access to raw materials, abundant and low-cost power, preservation and development of natural resources, and the basic facilities for community living such as education, health and recreation.

Federal and state governments have traditionally provided such basic services or have helped private business to provide them, the article asserts.

It cites as examples federal construction of roads to connect the East Coast and the Ohio Valley in the early years of the 19th century, followed soon by construction of canals by the states to improve communications. Public outlays for land and water communication "were rapidly transforming" the country before the Civil War, the study says.

Congress passed the Pacific Railroad Act in 1862, giving millions of acres of land and "generous" construction loans to the railroads to such an extent, the article says, that by the end of the century 192,000 miles of track, "much of it government-subsidized," spanned the nation.

The federal government also successfully encouraged education with the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which set aside a section of each township for the benefit of public schools, and the Morrill Act of 1862, which earmarked lands to maintain what are now the state universities.

The nation over great spans of time undertook to preserve some of the wilderness the founding fathers knew, the magazine says, with the Presidents Roosevelt playing leading roles. The Tennessee Valley Authority, it continues, was a "spectacular success" in transforming a depressed area into one of comparative prosperity.

"Shortsighted sectional economic rivalry . . . and outmoded ideological prejudice—the charge is that this is 'socialism'—have frustrated the birth of new regional development programs," the magazine comments.

"The persistent and continuing opposition of many business spokesmen to an expanded government role in resource and economic development is hard to understand either in terms of business interests or of ideological grounds."

Coordination of interrelated efforts such as redevelopment and the ending of local distress is essential if success is to be achieved, the article says. The job at best is "a long-range and difficult task," it asserts, and adds:

"Progress will be faster and more sure if all of the financial and human resources that can be made available for this purpose by state, local and federal governments and by private groups can be welded together into one coordinated national effort, with federal government leadership and financial aid."

Lie Detector Use Held Violation of Civil Rights

Chicago—Lie detector tests are an infringement of civil rights, unreliable and "inherently prejudicial," the board of review of the Illinois State Labor Dept. has ruled.

The three-member board reversed a referee's decision in one case and upheld the appeals of workers in two others, ruling that all three were entitled to unemployment benefits. Employers had opposed the claim in each case.

The key decision involved a tobacco sales clerk, fired Feb. 7, 1963, after more than six years of work for a retail chain store. She had been asked to take a polygraph test and refused. The store said she rang up $1 less than the price of a lighter she sold, but the clerk said other salesmen used the same cash drawer and, if the mistake was hers, it was accidental and not intentional.

A department referee agreed with the employer that she was fired for misconduct connected with her work. The review board did not question the store's right to discharge her but held there was no proof of "any willful wrongdoing" on her part.

Chairman Marvin W. Mindes and members A. M. Quarles and Irving M. Friedman also held that lie detector tests are "an infringement of civil rights, a violation of privacy and an example of the devices" which must be banned "if freedom is to be preserved in our increasingly crowded and interdependent world."

The problem is, they added, that such tests are "inaccurate enough to be unreliable, so that it is unfair and improper to judge a man upon their results." At the same time "they have attached to them all of the gadgetry, terminology and mystique of science so that, despite warnings, men discount their limitations and give greater weight to their results" than is warranted.

The board held that the injury to the legitimate rights of the employe resulting from the use of lie tests "far outweighs the unsure benefit" to the employer. Therefore the refusal of an employe to submit to such a test is not in itself misconduct, it ruled.

The ruling in the other two cases awarded compensation despite the fact the employes "flunked" the so-called lie detector tests when accused of misconduct and were fired.

Union Reward Offered In Store Vandalism

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., which represents 30 affiliated unions, has offered a $2,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of any individual or group responsible for damaging the property of 20 Drug Fair stores in the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area.

Store management reported that unknown persons damaged store windows with pellets or missiles. Maritime Trades officers said the department "does not condone this kind of action."

The Retail Clerks, a department member, has been organizing the firm's warehouse and "has a record anyone can be proud of," said the department in offering a reward.

Step-up in Job Training Backed as 'Vital Tool'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion on the progress of manpower programs.

With respect to one proposed amendment intended to stimulate expanded training in service occupations, he charged it was "grossly unfair" in ignoring present low-wage employes while giving only the unemployed a chance to train for the better jobs.

Moreover, he said, a provision for the payment of prevailing wages to trainees is not enough, since some occupations, especially in the service trades, pay too little.

"If federal funds are used to help provide a supply of labor for such employers, they will be under no pressure to elevate their standards and to pay the workers a decent wage," Biemiller went on.

"We would, therefore, urge this subcommittee to raise the sights of the Dept. of Labor by writing into the law a requirement that, at the very least, workers will not be trained for any jobs which pay less than the minimum wage stipulated in the Fair Labor Standards Act, whether or not the job is in a covered occupation or industry.

"And although our discussion of this matter is an outgrowth of the announced intention to expand training in the services where such vast numbers of workers are forced to work at substandard wages, it would be our recommendation to have the FLSA standard apply to all proposed MDTA programs."

Improvements in the utilization of advisory committees to MDTA programs, higher allowances for trainees and less restrictive eligibility requirements were also among the AFL-CIO proposals.

Biemiller stressed the AFL-CIO's long-standing conviction that training and other educational efforts "will provide us only with a better-educated, better-trained body of unemployed" unless accompanied by broad measures to insure faster economic growth and full employment.

Archbishop Says Unions Are Hope Of Low-Paid Southwest Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ucts of field and factory."

"I defy any man to rear a family decently in the United States on $1.25 an hour," he said.

Among more than 2,000 persons attending the two-day conference were men and women who came from the ranks of the poor, including migrant workers and Negroes, Mexican-Americans and Indians striving against handicaps for a better life. They were joined by church, labor, farm and social service leaders, and public officials from the municipal to the federal level.

Co-chairmen of the conference were James Patton, president of the National Farmers Union and chairman of the National Policy Committee on Pockets of Poverty; Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, and the Rev. James L. Vizzard, S.J., chairman of the National Council on Agricultural Life & Labor.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told the five-state regional gathering that anti-poverty action must be geared to local and regional needs. "Go home and start the war," he told the delegates. "Don't wait for a message from Washington telling you what to do."

No 'Tourists' Wanted

Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, stressed the need to bring the group being helped into the fight on poverty.

"The problems of poverty," he said, "are not going to be solved by tourists, professional or amateur, who work an eight-hour day and then retire to the suburbs."

There were other speakers, too, such as a 17-year-old Negro girl trying to work her way through college while helping to support her family.

"I would like to be a teacher," she said. "I work from 4 in the afternoon to 10 at night as a cook's helper. I get paid $43 every two weeks.

"All my life I've wanted to be somebody—so my children wouldn't have to live like I do." She added:

"I am told I have the ability, but if I can't get help I just can't do it."

A California woman, a farm worker for 22 years, told the conference:

"Your hour and wage laws read 'farm workers excepted.' Unemployment insurance: 'farm workers excepted.' All your labor laws, the right to organize, collective bargaining, the right to have a voice—'farm workers excepted.'" Farm workers, she charged, have been made "second class citizens."

As the delegates prepared to leave, the conference's regional coordinator, Robert B. Choate, Jr., told them: "The pockets of poverty in the Southwest have been bared to public view. Now it is up to us to carry on a great citizens crusade to end the blight of deprivation in our own land."

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Unions, Rights Forces:

Joint Action Urged To Combat Poverty

New York—The National Trade Union Council for Human Rights, a division of the Jewish Labor Committee, called for "united action" by the civil rights and labor movements "to make meaningful" the current war on poverty.

"The progress of disadvantaged minorities in America," the council declared at its annual executive meeting, "can only be assured by an effective coalition of organized labor, the civil rights movement and other groups which share their commitment to a society in which all enjoy equal rights and opportunities in an economy of abundance."

Chairman Charles S. Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, said the conference "begins a movement to strengthen this coalition."

"Civil rights under the law are not enough," the council asserted. "There must be jobs to make fair employment practices a meaningful reality. Fair housing laws must be matched by real opportunities for members of minority groups to live in decent homes in communities that offer a wholesome environment for the rearing of children. School integration must be accompanied by programs to assure every child the best education it is possible to provide."

United Action Urged

Three luncheon speakers—Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, author Michael Harrington, and Bayard Rustin, civil rights spokesman—also stressed the need for unified action by labor and civil rights groups.

"We have a common enemy to fight," Rustin declared.

He reminded his trade union audience that the Rev. Martin Luther King has been prosecuted twice in Alabama under a law, originally enacted in 1922, to destroy trade unionism.

Negroes, Rustin said, "do not possess the economic and political power to solve the problems we face as Negroes—we must make common cause with labor."

Needs Allies

Slaiman agreed, but added that labor, too, needs allies.

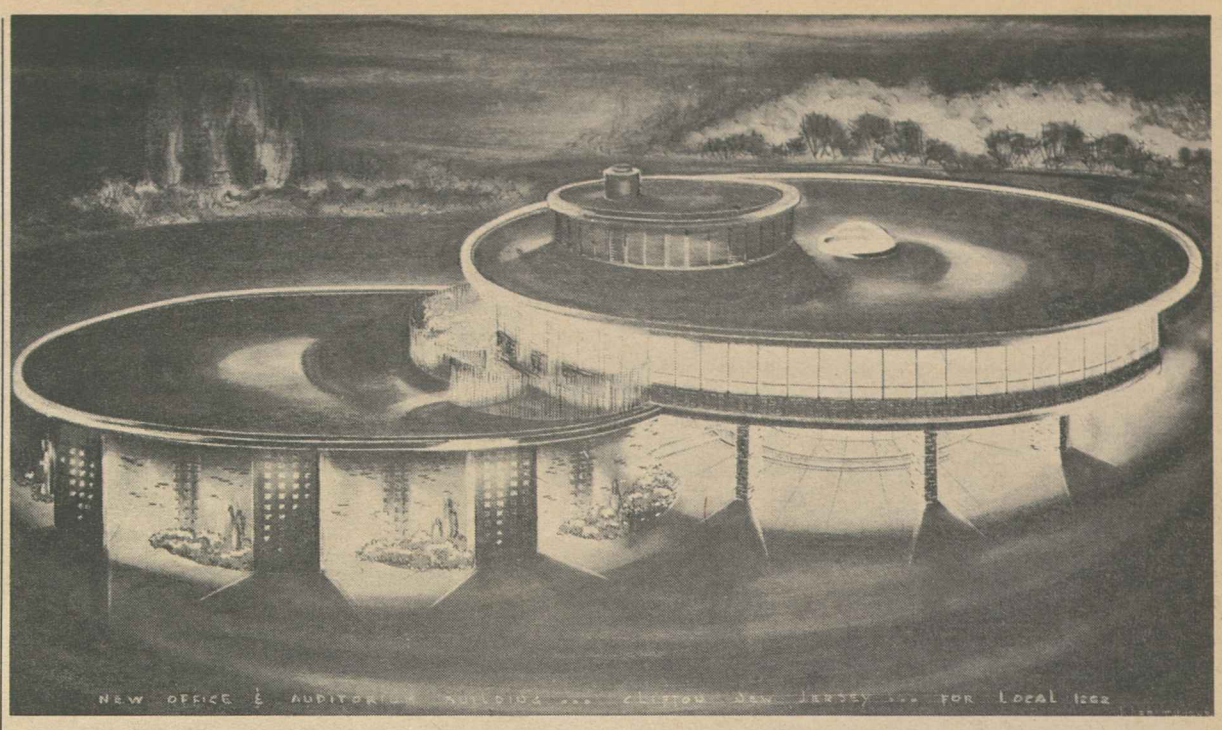
"We may have more resources, more manpower, but the labor movement by itself cannot get a meaningful program through Congress," he said.

"Unless we do work out the social and economic measures needed, with all the current progress in civil rights we can still go backwards," he warned. "We must, therefore, do two things—at once—intensify our efforts to implement the new law and begin to work on new economic and social programs."

The AFL-CIO, Slaiman added, "has begun this job."

Harrington, author of *The Other America,* a book that stimulated wide concern over the plight of the nation's poor, warned against "the creation of an underclass of the racially poor, deprived of hope," who "won't join the civil rights movement but will react violently and destructively." Society, said Harrington, who is chairman of the League for Industrial Democracy, "must get at the underlying economic issues. . . . If the private economy won't create jobs, the public economy must."

A new civil rights and labor coalition, he declared, "is an absolute necessity."



TWO-CIRCLE STRUCTURE shown above is architect's drawing of the headquarters building of Retail Clerks Local 1262, under construction at the Clifton, N. J., interchange on the Garden State Parkway. The $500,000 building will have an executive suite, administrative offices and a 5,000 square foot meeting hall. The dedication ceremony is planned for Labor Day.

New LBJ Conservation Program Would Combat Erosion of Beauty

Pres. Johnson threw the weight of his executive office into a comprehensive "new conservation" program to restore and preserve the nation's "heritage of beauty" and proposed new powers for the federal government to halt water pollution and air pollution at their source.

"The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings," the President said in a special message to Congress.

"The modern technology, which has added so much to our lives," has also littered the countryside "with the skeletons of discarded cars" and poisoned the air and water with "uncontrolled waste products," he continued.

"We have not chosen to have an ugly America" but we have been "careless and often neglectful," he declared.

A White House Conference on Natural Beauty will be summoned in mid-May, the President said, under the chairmanship of Laurance Rockefeller, New York businessman and brother of the state's Republican Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Focal Point

Intended to "serve as a focal point" for a major educational campaign warning Americans of threats to their heritage of beauty, the conference will also specifically consider five subjects for "discussion in depth," he said:

- A "creative solution" to the spread of automobile junkyards, with technical guidance from the scrap and steel industries and the Bureau of Mines.
- Underground installation of utility transmission lines.
- Taxation policies that encourage the preservation of landscape beauty in private economic building and development.
- Technical assistance by the federal government to state and community programs designed to preserve natural beauties.
- A possible "national tree-planting program" in which citizens and governments can participate.

"Every major river system of the nation "is now polluted," Johnson said, with viruses and chemical wastes that create health hazards for human beings and cause mass kills of fish. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories, "hurl almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulphur dioxide" and "almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants" into the air each day.

In other major areas of emphasis the President said:

- The existing Open Space Land Program would be broadened to permit federal grants to cities for purposes of acquiring small tracts of land for parks and playgrounds and of landscaping them.
- Supplemental grants would be asked to encourage the preservation and management of historic sites by local communities.
- In addition to 12 areas already marked for development as national seashores or national parks, other areas such as the California redwood forests would be considered, and the 28 million acres of land owned by the Armed Forces would be developed for recreational purposes as portions are released from military requirements.
- Legislation would be sought to stimulate use of federal highway funds, up to a 3 percent maximum, for landscaping both primary and secondary roads and preserving natural beauties.
- A program to create a national wild rivers system would be presented Congress and, in the area of existing anti-pollution programs, authority would be sought for heavily increased federal grants to cities and states.
- Increased federal authority to control and regulate the use of pesticides would be asked of Congress.
- Discussions would be held with automobile industry leaders to obtain "elimination or substantial reduction" of air pollution.

Labor Urges Total End To Federal Gold Cover

The AFL-CIO called for complete removal of the gold cover on Federal Reserve notes and deposits as a "harmful" anachronism that contributes to "unrealistic fears about America's ability to meet its international financial obligations."

The statement came as Congress moved quickly to endorse the Administration's proposal that the 25 percent gold cover on Federal Reserve deposits be repealed to free about $5 billion of the nation's gold reserve to meet international obligations.

The House voted 300 to 82 to repeal the rule that commercial deposits held by the 12 Federal Reserve banks be backed by 25 percent in gold. The Senate Banking Committee, after hearings including the AFL-CIO position presented by Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, voted similar approval.

The gold cover is the legal requirement that 25 percent of deposits in Federal Reserve banks and currency be covered by gold. However, the law prevents American citizens from converting either bank notes or deposits into gold.

Goldfinger told the Senate Banking Committee that "if the gold cover ever had any real utility, it has none at present," and that the cover provision "ties up nearly all of our gold monetary stock except in an emergency."

'Harmful'

The gold cover, he continued, "is not only useless, it is harmful. The persistence of this outdated gold cover has contributed to unrealistic fears about America's ability to meet its international obligations."

He warned also that the cover can be used as a "dangerous curb on monetary expansion." An adequate expansion of the money supply at low interest rates is vital to the economy, he stressed.

Goldfinger urged that the 25 percent cover be removed on both deposits and bank notes, adding that "there is no rational economic reason" to remove one, as in the Administration bill, and keep it on the other.

Congress, he noted, will probably have to review the issue again and therefore action should be taken now to remove all cover restrictions.

Ken Young Joins Legislative Staff

Kenneth Young, formerly publicity director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has joined the national AFL-CIO staff as a legislative representative.

He was a staff member of the former CIO's Insurance & Allied Workers Organizing Committee from 1950 until it was chartered as the Insurance Workers of America in 1953, when he became research and education director. From 1957 until he joined the IUE last year, he was assistant director of publications and public relations for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. He is a member of the Newspaper Guild.

New Mexico Legislature Kills 'Work' Law Move

(Continued from Page 1)

Those voting for "work" represented counties with a combined population of only 316,000.

During the debate, Sen. C. Fincher Neal told his colleagues that the supporters of the "work" bill "want you to give them a bludgeon to use over the heads of our working people. The power of the state should be used to foster good labor-management relations—not to destroy them."

Neal, who represents the Carlsbad area and was floor leader for the fight against "right-to-work," said the controversy was "a moral issue." He added:

"My church is against this law. Your church is against this law and our churches are against it because they are trying to protect the welfare of our people."

James G. Patton, chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, whose New Mexico affiliate actively opposed the bill, hailed the legislature's action. Patton, who is also president of the National Farmers Union, said:

"We have repealed the law in Indiana and turned back this effort in the New Mexico legislature. It is time to get on with ending the loophole in federal law which permits such legislation in the states. I refer to Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act."

Last November, New Mexicans re-elected Gov. Jack M. Campbell (D), who had pledged to veto any "right-to-work" bill that might reach his desk, and defeated U.S. Sen. Edwin L. Mechem (R), who had sponsored an anti-union shop measure when he was a member of the legislature.

To avoid the threat of gubernatorial veto, "work" supporters pushed for a constitutional amendment which would not be subject to veto but which would require approval in a referendum.

The latest drive to ban the union shop was launched last fall by a group which called itself New Mexicans for Right to Work, launched a fund-raising campaign among businessmen, and hired a top official of the National Right to Work Committee to serve as executive secretary and direct the drive.

As the legislature convened last month, New Mexico's congressional delegation issued a statement warning that banning the union shop "would present a serious threat to New Mexico's continued progress."

Indiana Local Gets Union Shop—Fast

Bluffton, Ind.—Local 1012 of the Flint Glass Workers reached a union shop agreement with the Corning Glass Works here quick on the heels of Indiana's repeal of its "right-to-work" law.

The repealer was signed Thursday, Jan. 28. The following Monday, Feb. 1, the union shop agreement was negotiated for workers at the new Corning plant here.

In AFL-CIO Testimony:

Swift Senate Action Urged on School Aid

Urging swift approval of the Administration's $1.25 billion school aid bill, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Education subcommittee that there is "nothing radical or revolutionary" in the limited federal funds proposed to improve the education of pupils of non-public schools.

On the contrary, the AFL-CIO "would be prepared to go further" than provided in the Administration bill to improve the quality of education in non-public as well as public schools, he said.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), embodies "a major effort to break what has until now been an unending cycle of poverty and inadequate education," Biemiller said.

Stressing labor's historic interest in free, universal public education, he told the subcommittee, "we are still in favor of a system" uniting under the same roof the children of the poor and the children of the rich, "and we know that the 'roof' must be federally-assisted equal opportunity in education."

The bill "would open vast new opportunities for children who are economically deprived," Biemiller continued.

"Let me put this in practical, down-to-earth terms," he said. "Those of us who had the good fortune to be born into families of the middle or upper economic class grew up with literate, informed, articulate parents, in homes that had little libraries of their own. . . .

Starting From Scratch

"We went to grammar and high schools set up to meet the needs of children like ourselves—schools where it was almost assumed that you had read a little of Dickens before you got there, and surely had heard of Christopher Columbus and George Washington. We weren't starting from scratch.

"But a vast number of children do start from scratch. And on the routinely administered uniform tests, they come up stupid instead of deprived."

Educators now know what must be done "to compensate for this blight" of poor preparation in reading, arithmetic and comprehension arising from poor schools, Biemiller pointed out.

"Where educators have the money to work with, they are routinely raising the IQ scores of economically deprived children by as much as 20 and 30 points by enlarging their opportunities and widening their experiences," he said.

The Administration program is aimed specifically at increasing the funds for educating children in the city slums, in the rural areas of poverty and deprivation, he said.

Unless we improve the schooling of these children, he warned, "we will produce a generation of young workers without the skills needed by modern technology and without the basic educational equipment they need to learn these skills."

'Imaginative' Approach

"The money which we save today on education we will pay out many times over tomorrow for welfare, unemployment and crime," he said.

Taking note that the bill allows relatively small funds for educational centers, library and other instructional materials to be used by the pupils of public and non-public schools alike, Biemiller called the approach embodied in the bill an "imaginative" effort to resolve the church-state issue.

"We of the AFL-CIO welcome this approach and would in fact be prepared to go much further," he said. The federation's 1963 convention had urged the broadening of categories through which both public and private schools receive federal aid under the National Defense Education Act, he advised the subcommittee, and the Executive Council in 1964 said that "grants for classroom construction could be added to the equipping of teaching facilities."

It is "our conviction," he said, "that the badly-educated children of today will become the unemployed workers and the welfare cases of tomorrow. In these terms, quality education is just as important to the national interest in non-public schools as in public schools."

After approval of the Administration proposal, Biemiller said, Congress should move quickly to general federal aid to elementary and secondary schools.

There are "shocking inequities" in school expenditures between the states, and "these will not end until the federal government undertakes a full-scale commitment to become a partner" in the school systems to the tune of "at least $1 billion a year," he told the subcommittee.



BROAD EFFORTS along many fronts to improve the lot of workers were urged by the sixth congress of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) in Mexico City. The AFL-CIO delegation to the hemisphere-wide parley was headed by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight (second from left), who also is president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. At Knight's left is AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan, and at his right, Associate Rep. Tom E. Robles.

ORIT Asks Multi-Pronged Drive To Aid Hemisphere's Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

American Labor College in Cuernavaca and later passed a resolution urging speedy construction of the college building.

The meeting agreed that progress for the Latin American campesino, or farm worker, was impossible without thorough-going agrarian reform. It accepted a recommendation of ORIT Assistant Sec. Gen. Robert Goss that a rural workers' section be established in ORIT's Dept. of Organization and adopted a program which included a demand that governments turn land over to the farmer who works it without cost to him. The resolution also pointed out the importance in agrarian reform of time financing, technical assistance and guaranteed prices for farm products.

Resolutions were passed supporting democratic governments and condemning those headed by dictators. All free labor bodies were called on to apply a dock workers' boycott against Cuba to the maximum extent possible, to be coordinated by ORIT headquarters, and approved a worldwide ORIT-ICFTU campaign to win freedom for all political prisoners in that country.

Former Pres. Carlos Prio Socarras of Cuba, who was invited to address the parley, expressed pleasure at finding the Western Hemisphere's workers determined to seek the downfall of Fidel Castro, "who betrayed your Cuban brothers."

'Common Market' Urged

The delegates examined the problem of individually weak national economies and called for the creation of a "true Latin American common market" to attain economic integration and strength. Industrialization based on judicious use of the region's natural resources, a resolution said, is "vital" for the advance of the workers and their countries.

An increase in organizing activities was urged on the basis of a study of successes since the last convention, with extra assistance proposed for groups such as women and young workers.

The AFL-CIO delegation was headed by Vice Pres. O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

In a speech during the opening session Knight hailed ORIT for its efforts in securing a better way of life for workers.

"Meeting like this, where people from many countries meet and exchange ideas," he cautioned, "cannot be of any advantage to them unless they work together to benefit the interests of the whole world."

Another opening day speaker, the veteran Argentinian trade union leader Francisco Perez Leiroz, called on workers to reject the alternative "of choosing between freedom without bread and bread without freedom."

"We would not deserve freedom," he declared, "if we did not sustain the ICFTU's three-point premise of Bread, Peace and Freedom."

Other members of the AFL-CIO delegation were Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians; Pres. Howard Coughlin of the Office Workers; Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of the Newspaper Guild; Sec. Milton Weintraub of Theatrical Agents & Managers Union No. 18032, New York; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan and Associate Rep. Tom E. Robles.

The congress was opened by Pres. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico. Speakers included Pres. Arne Geijer and Sec.-Gen. Omer Becu of the ICFTU.

Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of the Mexican Confederation of Workers was reelected president and Arturo Jauregui of Peru was named to another term as secretary-general.

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Wirtz Backs FLSA Double Time Premium

(Continued from Page 1)

"Such a deterrent was provided by the time and a half penalty rate" when the FLSA came into being, he said.

"Such a deterrent would be provided by double time now," he added.

Congress held hearings on the double time proposal last year, but took no action.

Overtime Cuts Jobs

Wirtz said the Labor Dept. had found that 62.5 million hours of overtime were worked in a single week of March 1964 by employes covered by the act. This, he pointed out, is the equivalent of 1.5 million jobs—1.1 million of them in manufacturing alone. Moreover, he noted, employes who worked over 48 hours a week accounted for more than half the overtime hours.

Wirtz said he was making no claim that the double time premium would by itself solve the nation's unemployment problem, which finds 4 million job seekers unable to find work.

"The claim is made," he added, "that some jobs will be created at the same time that the socially desirable 40-hour week is restored."

He called attention to a Labor Dept. special study of the effects of a 44-hour workweek standard in retail trade. The study showed, he said, that between June 1962 and June 1964 the number of employes in covered retail trade who worked more than 40 hours a week declined from 12 to 10 percent. But it also showed that total employment in the same retail establishments rose by 4 percent over the two years.

Wirtz noted that the chief argument against extension of the federal minimum wage and maximum hours requirements to additional low-wage industries has been that job opportunities would decline in these employment areas. But this hasn't been the case in the past, he observed. The economy "adjusted easily," he said, to the 1961 FLSA amendments raising the pay floor to $1.15 and later to $1.25 an hour.

"Even in the lowest wage non-metropolitan areas of the South," he said, "the increase for workers at the low end of the wage scale was accompanied by a net increase in employment."

The 1961 amendments gave FLSA protection to 3.6 million workers not previously covered—the biggest segment in retail trade.

Wirtz pointed out, however, that only 29 million of some 52 million private wage and salary workers in the country are currently protected by the FLSA. Among those still exempt, he noted, are large numbers of low-paid workers in hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries, hospitals, nursing homes, agriculture and agricultural processing, and logging, among others.

"Thus," he said, "it is evident that many of the lowest-paid, neediest employes are still denied the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. These workers are for the most part not covered by collective bargaining agreements and are denied the protection of state minimum wage legislation as well."

Any suggestion, he continued, that substandard wages should be retained in certain industries to provide marginal jobs "is in direct contradiction to our goal of eliminating poverty."

The special study on non-government hospitals estimated that 798,000 non-supervisory employes of such hospitals are currently exempt from FLSA minimum wage and overtime protections.

Among employes of private short-term hospitals with 100 or more workers in metropolitan areas —estimated at 771,471—about 9 percent were earning less than $1 an hour in mid-1963, the report said; about 20 percent were getting less than $1.15 and about 29 percent under $1.25. In the South alone, about 31 percent of the 150,000 workers at such hospitals were earning less than $1 an hour.

Most of the employes covered in the study worked in hospitals where the predominantly scheduled workweek was 40 hours or less. The major exception, the report noted, was in the South.

Cash Dues Payment Upheld by Court

Philadelphia—A United States District Court Judge has ruled that seven employes of the General Electric Co. plant here did not resign from their union when they revoked checkoff authorizations for paying monthly dues.

The court ordered Local 119, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, to accept their dues payments at the union office and to give the seven complainants all the rights of membership, including the right to attend meetings.

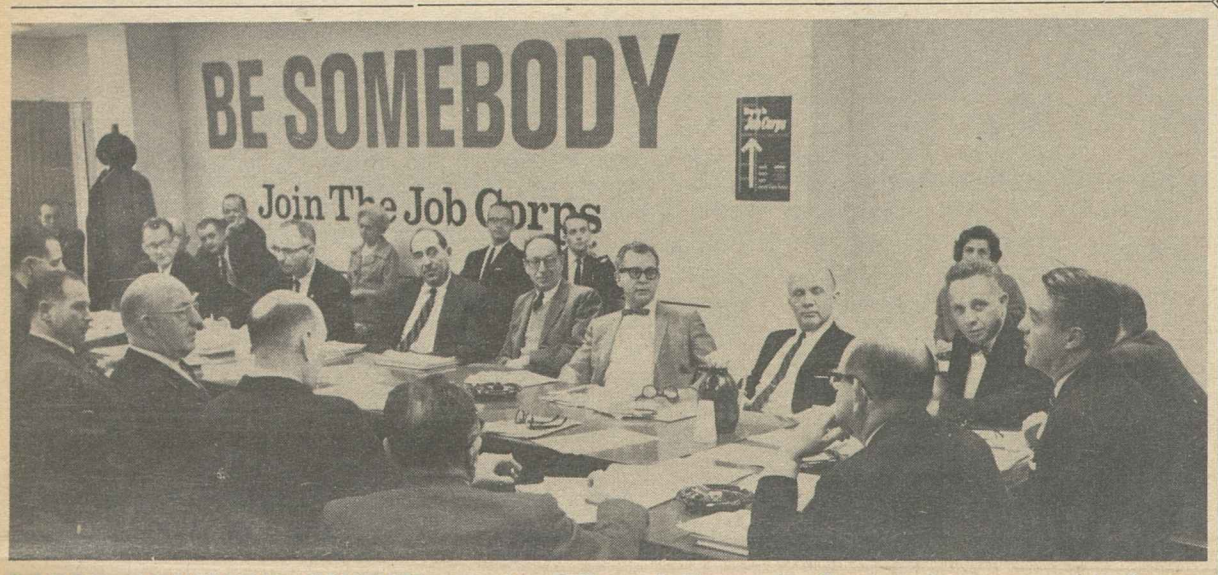
How Indiana Repealed Its 'Work' Law

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 20, 1965 | No. 8

Iowa Court Order Swells 'One Man, One Vote' Tide



LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL to the Office of Economic Opportunity meets with Sargent Shriver, front right, director of the anti-poverty agency. At Shriver's left is David Sullivan, chairman of the council and president of the Building Service Employes. Others, clockwise from Sullivan are: AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger; Herbert C. Skinner, sitting in for Carpenters Vice Pres. Finlay Allan; Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO; Tilford Dudley, head of the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau; Andrew Truelson of the Bureau of Family Services in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare; Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama State AFL-CIO; Leonard Lesser, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Laborers Vice Pres. W. Vernie Reed; AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis; OEO Assistant Dir. Hyman Bookbinder and, partly hidden, OEO Deputy Dir. Jack T. Conway.

State Labor Wins Ruling on Senate

By Willard Shelton

Acting in a lawsuit brought by leaders of the State AFL-CIO, a three-judge federal court has ruled that the state Senate of Iowa is illegally apportioned under the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions.

If the legislature now meeting does not revise the Senate districts before the next session, the court said, the State AFL-CIO and two of its officers acting as individuals would be permitted to seek further relief.

The indication was that in this event the court might order a special election with all candidates for state Senate running at large, since the judges have specified that they will not themselves draw lines for new districts.

In Hawaii a few days later, another three-judge federal court outlawed the state Senate districts and ordered that a constitutional convention be called to put apportionment requirements in conformity with U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

The legislature was directed to make no final legislative decisions until it had resolved its reapportionment problem. Previously the court had withheld its order to give a special session time to redistrict, but reopened the case when the special session quit without action.

The Iowa and Hawaii decisions were the latest in a great group of actions on state reapportionment, involving both federal and state judicial orders, that will force probably more than half the states to redistrict one or both of their legislative houses this year.

Twenty-six states, including Iowa, are already under court order to redistrict according to the "one

(Continued on Page 9)

Dock Strike Narrowed To 3 Ports

New York — The Longshoremen called 45,000 members back to work in response to strike settlement urgings of Pres. Johnson and continued negotiating in three unsettled port areas—Galveston, Miami and Hampton Roads, Va.—to win work guarantees and contract benefits similar to those gained in other major ports.

The return in major ports followed proposals by a special presidential panel, composed of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. John T. Connor and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason hailed the President's intervention with the observation: "Now the employers cannot stall any more."

The walkout called Jan. 11 ended here Feb. 13 when dockworkers returned to piers and warehouses in Greater New York. Also settled were new contracts in Bal-

(Continued on Page 2)

Assailed by Cruikshank:

'Eldercare' Branded 'Empty' Propaganda

The American Medical Association's new "eldercare" proposal is a "cynical propaganda campaign" to block a social security program of hospital care for the aged, an AFL-CIO spokesman charged.

Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank issued a point-by-point refutation of the "empty promises" of the AMA plan, which he termed a "slight modification of the present public assistance program" for the needy.

Despite the AMA's "frantic . . . last-ditch efforts," Cruikshank said, the King-Anderson bill will be enacted "within a matter of months."

The legislative drive to pass a social security hospital care program was given a strong boost by Pres. Johnson, who said:

"The people . . . want this program. They are going to have this program."

Johnson called on "all Americans" to push for "prompt enactment of a comprehensive program of hospital care for the aged through social security."

He told his Council on Aging, made up of federal officials dealing with programs affecting the elderly, that "we are in sight of the promised land."

The AMA coupled a nationwide newspaper advertising campaign for its self-styled eldercare plan with spot announcements on 346 television stations and 722 radio stations. Local AMA affiliates in many areas are purchasing additional radio and television time and newspaper space. The AMA's public relations office also announced that it is distributing 10 million pamphlets attacking the Administration's health care program.

Part-Pay Plan

The AMA bill would provide federal matching funds for state programs to finance all or part of the cost of private hospital and medical insurance for persons over 65 whose income is below levels specified by the state. The part of the premium cost not paid from public funds would have to be paid by the individual.

Cruikshank labeled as an "empty promise" the claim made in the AMA advertisements that

(Continued on Page 11)

IAM Chooses Roy Siemiller For Top Post

P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, a vice president of the Machinists, has been nominated without opposition to succeed Pres. A. J. Hayes, who retires July 1 at 65 under a mandatory provision of the union's constitution.

Nominated, also without opposition, for secretary-treasurer was Matthew DeMore. He will succeed Elmer E. Walker, also retiring July 1 on reaching age 65.

Siemiller, 60, directs IAM operations in the Middle West, with headquarters in Chicago. He is chairman of the union Aerospace Committee and of its Atomic Energy Council. DeMore, 61, was vice president for nine northeastern states, with headquarters in New York, until last June, when he became resident vice president at international headquarters in Washington.

Under the IAM constitution, nominations by 10 locals are required to gain a place on a ballot. Siemiller was nominated by 992 locals and DeMore by 993 locals, the union announced. No others received the necessary 10 nominations.

Eleven candidates for general vice president received enough nominations to be placed on the ballot.

Job Gains for January Continue Gradual Trend

By Robert B. Cooney

The non-farm job picture improved in January, "continuing the better-than-seasonal performance recorded throughout last year," according to the Labor Dept.

Payroll employment moved down less than usual between December and January—by 1.7 million or 100,000 less than expected—to a total of 58.2 million.

The non-farm job total was 1.9 million higher than January a year ago, far outrunning the 1.2 million expansion in the labor force, the report noted.

The January figures would have looked even a little better, the report indicated, had they included some 85,000 workers off payrolls due to the dock strike. About 60,000 longshoremen went uncounted; most of the rest were seamen.

On the unemployment side of the situation, some 4 million per-

(Continued on Page 10)



THE FIRST CONTRACT ever negotiated by the National Maritime Union and the Coast & Geodetic Survey is signed by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran (seated, left) and Commerce Dept. officials. It gives the union exclusive representation for 300 crewmen of nine coastal and ocean survey vessels. Shown with Curran are Assistant Commerce Sec. Herbert Klotz and Rear Admiral H. Arnold Karo, C&GS director; standing, left to right, Talmage Simpkins, administrative assistant, AFL-CIO Maritime Committee; Assistant Sec. of Commerce J. Herbert Hollomon; NMU National Rep. Peter Bocker, and Executive Sec. Hoyt Haddock, AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

Union Contracts Now Protect Nearly 600,000 U.S. Workers

A total of 205 collective bargaining agreements covering nearly 25 percent of the federal government's 2.5 million civilian employes have been negotiated since the late Pres. Kennedy's executive order encouraging bargaining was issued in 1962, according to an advance summary of a Labor Dept. study.

The findings "clearly indicate," said Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in releasing them, that the philosophy of good labor-management relations is being effectively and extensively implemented within the federal government.

The survey was made public on the third anniversary of Kennedy's order. It showed 593,000 members of Uncle Sam's work force were covered by contracts in late 1964—470,000 of them in pacts negotiated by the Post Office Dept. and six unions.

Three unions — the Postal Clerks and the Letter Carriers, both AFL-CIO affiliates, and the unaffiliated National Rural Letter Carriers Association—represented about 75 percent of all protected U.S. employes. About 8,000 supplementary agreements have been negotiated locally, the Labor Dept. said, with the number expected to rise to 20,000.

About two-thirds of all employes covered by contract belong to 21 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, the survey showed. Fourteen unaffiliated unions represent the remaining one-third.

The Government Employes are recognized as bargaining agent for more employes outside the postal service than any other union—55,000 men and women who work under 108 contracts.

Next in line came the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., which represents 37,000 workers under 10 contracts. Another AFL-CIO affiliate, the Machinists, was in third place, bargaining for 8,700 employes. Other AFL-CIO unions recognized for more than 1,000 workers were the National Maritime Union, 3,300; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1,800; Lithographers & Photoengravers, 1,400, and Operating Engineers, 1,200.

Outside the postal service 57,000 wage board employes are in recognized bargaining units, 23,000 are classified act employes and 42,000 are in mixed units.

Membership in nearly half the bargaining units was 150 or less for a total of fewer than 6,000 workers. Six bargaining units with 5,000 or more workers each accounted for a total of 510,000 employes.

Twenty-one federal departments and agencies have signed one or more union contracts, more than half in the Defense Dept. These included Navy 61, Army 34, Air Force 9 and the department itself one. Ten or more agreements have been signed by the Veterans Administration (29), General Services Administration (21), Interior Dept. (14) and Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (10).

The Labor Dept.'s agreement with the Government Employes covers virtually all eligibles in Washington.

The executive order provides three forms of recognition for federal employe unions—informal, formal and exclusive. Exclusive recognition and bargaining rights are given organizations chosen by a majority in an appropriate unit.

Dock Dispute Narrowed To Three Port Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

timore, New Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia and Mobile, Ala.

Three ILA locals in Houston reached agreement with the Harris County, Tex., Navigation District and urged membership ratification of contract terms. In Galveston, the ILA came to terms with two independent shippers—Seatrain Lines, Inc., and Sea-Land Services, Inc.—but major employers still refused to reach agreement as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Negotiators for the union's South Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts said Galveston terms include a guaranteed minimum gang size based on types of dockwork to be done, with 18 men in the largest gang, and an 80-cent money package retroactive to last Oct. 1.

The new terms matched those reached in the New York "master" agreement—a major objective of the strikers. Employers in other West Gulf and South Atlantic ports have continued to resist "pattern" settlements, the union said.

Galveston Stalemate

After prolonged talks with major Galveston employers, Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds reported that "neither side would give." The Labor Dept.'s David Stowe is sitting in for the government at Miami negotiations, and E. S. Jackson of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Dept. at Hampton Roads.

As the ILA-employer dispute entered its second month, the President called negotiators to Washington from the unsettled ports and asked them to resolve their differences by Feb. 12.

The President's appeal came as restraining orders were issued by federal courts in New York, New Orleans and Baltimore, where earlier settlements had been reached. Hearings on the temporary orders were scheduled for Feb. 23 in Baltimore, Feb. 24 in New Orleans and Feb. 25 here.

In each of the three ports, management associations petitioned the National Labor Relations Board to seek court orders on a temporary basis pending further hearings. An Alabama state court issued similar back-to-work orders against the ILA in Mobile.

U.S., Canada Lead In Output Per Man

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada in 1963 regained its second place position in per capita output among the world's nations, according to a report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.

The United States maintained its wide lead with a per capita output of $3,090 in U.S. currency. Canada was next with $2,263 while Sweden, which had been in second place for several years, dropped back a rung with $2,045.

Following in order were Switzerland $2,010; Denmark $1,700; France $1,671; West Germany $1,641; Luxemburg $1,606 and Great Britain $1,564.

The three nations with the greatest per capita production ranked the same way in automobile ownership—U.S. 351 cars per 1,000 population, Canada 247 and Sweden 188.

Bargaining Program Set:

Rubber Union to Ask Raise, Jobs, Security

Cleveland, O.—A substantial wage increase for 180,000 members of the Rubber Workers, along with improved job security and more job opportunities, will be the chief goals of the URW in 1965 contract negotiations, soon to start.

Union delegates from all branches of the industry set the objectives for their bargainers in a 1965 economic program adopted at an all-day conference here.

Contract talks for 70,000 employes of the industry's Big 5 are due to start in mid-March. Pacts with Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich expire Apr. 20; the URW-General Tire contracts May 15 and the U.S. Rubber agreement June 1.

Negotiations will open Mar. 16 in Columbus, O., for 12,000 Goodrich workers. Firestone talks start Mar. 17 in Cleveland for 18,500 union members. No date was announced for Goodyear, which has 21,000 URW-represented employes.

Productivity Is Key

URW Pres. George Burdon termed the new program the "most positive and progressive" ever adopted by his union. It calls for:

- Wage hikes based on the "dramatic increase" in productivity shown in the output per man-hour of union workers in the rubber and allied industries.
- Cost-of-living escalator clauses as a "safeguard against inflation."
- An increase in overtime rates from time and a half to double time to discourage the scheduling of "excessive" overtime and prompt the hiring of additional workers.

The program urged the following contract objectives to improve job security and work opportunities:

- A shorter workweek with no loss in pay.
- Thirteen weeks' vacation every five years for long-service employes.
- Four weeks' regular vacation after 15 years, five weeks after 25 years.
- Two additional paid holidays for a total of 10 with Election Day as one of the holidays for those prepared to prove they have voted.
- Extension of supplemental unemployment benefits beyond the basic 52-week SUB period.

The program also calls for continuation of company-paid medical benefits for the survivors of a deceased employe so long as the spouse remains unmarried; and reaffirms URW policy outlawing discrimination, implementing supplementary workmen's compensation and incorporating the program proposed by the union's 1965 Skilled Trades Conference.

Transfer rights for laid-off employes to other URW plants of the same company, and to new facilities under construction also are on the program.

Pres. Jack Moye of Akron Local 5 headed a 21-member committee that put the economic program into writing after a day of discussion.

Musicians Win Full-Year Pay In Puerto Rico

New York—A precedent-setting contract guaranteeing minimum year-round employment for some 180 orchestra members in Puerto Rico has been signed with seven major hotels, Pres. Abraham Pena of San Juan Musicians Local 468 has notified the international union office.

The three-year agreement establishes a minimum of 14 musicians in each hotel during the four-month peak season, and 13 musicians during the other eight months, Pena reported. Two smaller beach-front hotels have agreed to somewhat lower minimums at the same wage scale.

The minimum wage was raised from $126 to $132 for a 28-hour week retroactive to last Dec. 1. It will be graduated to $140 next Dec. 1 and to $150 a year later.

Local 468 succeeded in opposing a seasonal pattern for employment by conducting a five-week strike at the first hotel which suspended its supper club employment for musicians. Management's claim that all-year music could not be afforded was countered with the reply that "musicians have to eat all year."

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin in a telegram of congratulations declared that "to obtain year-round employment in this field of music marks a real step forward in our technological age."

Examiner Upholds ITU On Single-Unit Talks

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has upheld the right of the Typographical Union to withdraw from a multi-employer bargaining arrangement with the Publishers Association of New York City and has recommended that the seven daily newspapers involved be ordered to negotiate separately with the union.

Examiner Herbert Silberman, on the basis of a complaint filed by the ITU last July 29 and a hearing last November, concluded that while the NLRB has not yet announced its "ground rules" covering circumstances under which a union may withdraw from a multi-employer bargaining unit, it would be unreasonable to hold that a union is bound for all time to remain a part of such a unit but that employers have freedom to make a choice.

There is nothing unlawful, Silberman held, in the union's objective. He rejected the management's argument that the union, if it achieves its objective of individual bargaining, will still try to maintain uniform terms and conditions for its members at all affected shops.

"The determination of the appropriate unit" in this case should not depend, Silberman said, on the speculation that the union might later fail to bargain collectively with each publisher. He concluded that the union has "effectively withdrawn" from the multi-employer bargaining unit and the publishers are obliged to bargain separately with it.

Two similar cases are awaiting board action—both in Detroit, where two examiners gave conflicting opinions.

UAW Aide Named To Ontario Board

Toronto, Ont.—Dennis McDermott, Auto Workers sub-regional director here, has been appointed a worker representative on the Ontario Labor Relations Board.

Special Master Reports:

Court Crackdown On Kohler Urged

The Kohler Co. should be found guilty of civil contempt for disobeying a National Labor Relations Board order to lay off strikebreakers and rehire its striking Auto Workers, a court hearing officer has advised the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Edward M. DuQuaine, retired Wisconsin state judge who was named special master by the court on Nov. 6, 1963, recommended that the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing wares firm be ordered to rehire an additional 528 strikers with backpay to 1960, and to give backpay to 477 of the strikers it reinstated on short workweeks.

The company said it will appeal those portions of the master's decision that it disagrees with. The union, whose members stayed on strike from 1954 to 1960 before winning a court order and later a new contract, called the ruling helpful in its long fight to "obtain the justice that Kohler continually has sought to deny."

"The UAW is not interested in recriminations," said Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey. "We have been interested solely in seeking justice" and in protecting the security and interests of members at Kohler.

1960 Order Involved

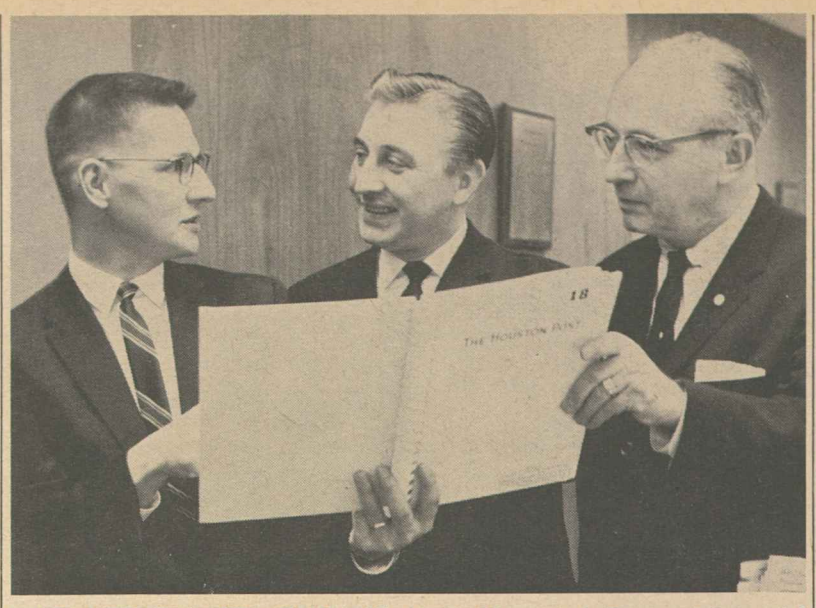
Du Quaine issued his findings at Green Bay, Wis., where hearings were held. He was named when the NLRB petitioned the Appeals Court to find Kohler in contempt of the board's 1960 reinstatement order. Next steps: filing of briefs by labor and management, possibly oral argument, then a decision by the three-judge court.

Du Quaine found that the NLRB ordered Kohler to give strikers who had not been permanently replaced before June 1, 1954, "immediate and full reinstatement" to their former or substantially equivalent position without prejudice to seniority or other rights with dismissal, if necessary, of "any person hired on or after that date."

But the management, keeping its promise to strikebreakers, cut the workweek to 32 hours and did not lay off a single one of the 1,232 "new employes" hired after the strike started, said the special master, who added: "I consider that a prima facie case of contempt was made," though the burden of proof remained with the NLRB.

The company's failure to dismiss any strikebreakers made its offer to reinstate some strikers "inadequate and defective," said the jurist, who made these other findings:

- Some 238 strikers who declined reinstatement because Kohler refused to recognize the union and bargain on contract terms, and 180 who declined jobs because of Kohler's refusal to bargain and because of the shortened workweek, are entitled to reinstatement with backpay from July 8, 1962.
- Another 72 strikers who were pensioned during the strike "permanently terminated" their employment.
- An additional 82 strikers who got written releases from Kohler to take other jobs have no reinstatement rights.



THE NEWSPAPER GUILD'S 1964 Heywood Broun Memorial Award was awarded to Gene Goltz, left, a Houston Post reporter, for a series of stories leading to the indictment of the mayor of suburban Pasadena, Tex., and other present and former officials on charges of felony, theft and conspiracy involving public funds. Also shown are Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.), center, chairman of the judges and a former Chicago Sun-Times reporter, and Arthur Rosenstock, ANG president. The grand jury acknowledged that Goltz's stories had "triggered" its investigation and praised his "unyielding determination" in pursuing the story despite "brutal attacks" on himself "and threats of violence to his wife."

Appeal Upsets Wage-Hour Case Firing

New Orleans—A witness who testifies for the government in a criminal proceeding under the wage-hour law is protected from a reprisal discharge by his employer, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled here.

The 2-1 decision was the first court ruling on the protections covering an employe who testifies in a criminal proceeding under the Fair Labor Standards Act rather than in an injunction suit.

The case involved a suit by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz against the Home News Publishing Co., of Hialeah, Fla., and Jay Morton, its president, for firing a worker who appeared under government subpoena. The worker was discharged, Wirtz asserted, one day after he testified in a 1964 case. The complaint asked reinstatement of the witness and backpay for lost wages.

The publishing firm asked the court to dismiss the petition on the theory that an employe can neither institute nor cause a criminal matter to be instituted under the section of the Fair Labor Standards Act cited by Wirtz. The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida dismissed the complaint but the Appeals Court reversed the ruling and remanded the case for further action.

The majority, reviewing the language of the law, concluded that Congress intended to protect an employe who testified in any proceeding under the act. This avoids a result, wrote Judge Griffin B. Bell for the majority, in which a witness for the secretary is protected in a civil action but not in a criminal proceeding under the FLSA.

Circuit Judge Warren L. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., dissented. He said the majority opinion rewrites the law.

Business Challenged On Shorter Workweek

Detroit—Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO challenged the city's business community to come up with a better plan for cutting unemployment if they don't like labor's proposal for a shorter workweek.

"Don't just sit back and yap at us," he told members of the Detroit Economic Club during a question period following an address. "Tell us what your ideas are."

The questioner had asked how levels of productivity could be maintained if there were to be a substantial reduction in the workweek. Scholle recalled that there had been predictions of dire consequences when workers were trying to cut the dawn-to-dusk workday and again when they sought the eight-hour day instead of the 10-hour day. Industry not only survived, he added, but now "we're enjoying the most prosperous times in the history of mankind."

Scholle insisted that "serious consideration" must be given labor's suggestion for a 35-hour week. Automation is wiping out 50,000 jobs a week, he said, with the job loss due to grow progressively greater. The nation is still finding it difficult to keep the average unemployment rate below 5 percent despite more jobs, he said, because of the influx of new workers into the labor market.

"We believe that, inevitably, the only way to have continuing prosperity," he said, "is to provide job opportunities for all men and women willing and able to work."

Labor's 1965 goals also include, he said, a social insurance program that protects both young and old from economic vicissitudes; equal opportunity for all Americans; free collective bargaining, and "wise use" of the nation's resources to create a richer life for all.

He emphasized labor's determination to work for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws, and asked business to support the $2 an hour minimum wage, Pres. Johnson's war on poverty, federal aid to education, improved social security benefits including hospital care for the elderly, and adequate federal standards for unemployment and workmen's compensation.

Scholle pointed out that attainment of labor's goals would benefit not only organized workers, but all Americans.

"Nevertheless," he added, "in spite of our broad interests there are people, either through lack of understanding or because of a traditional emotional hatred for labor, who categorize us as a selfish, special interest group."

Wolfbein Named Aide to Wirtz

Seymour Wolfbein, director since 1962 of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, has been named by Sec. Willard Wirtz as his special assistant for economic policy.

Wolfbein, who has been with the department since 1942 except for two years in the Army, succeeds Stanley Ruttenberg, former research director of the AFL-CIO, who recently was named to head the greatly-expanded Manpower Administration.

Labor Board Narrows Rule on Subcontracting

An employer who regularly subcontracts work without laying off his own employes was not guilty of refusal to bargain when he failed to consult with the employes' union about each subcontract, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Applying the "Fibreboard" rule to the Westinghouse Electric Corp. plant at Mansfield, O., the board voted to dismiss a complaint brought by Local 711 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The union charged management broke the board's Fibreboard doctrine by failing to consult Local 711 each time it subcontracted work that union members could do. Not so, said Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Gerold A. Brown, disagreeing with a trial examiner.

In Fibreboard and allied cases, the board held that an employer has a duty to bargain with the union before it hires an outside contractor to do work that could be done by members of the bargaining unit. The IUE cited the rule at Mansfield.

Since the early 1940s, the board said, contracting-out has been a "continuing phase" of company operations at Mansfield, where IUE Local 711 represents 3,000 hourly-rated workers who make washing machines, dryers, built-in ovens and portable appliances. In 1963, the firm let out about 400 maintenance subcontracts, 800 for tools and dies, and about 5,000 contracts for appliance components, without consulting the union.

This was not an unfair practice, the NLRB held, because the contracting-out was motivated only by economic considerations; it was the company's traditional way of doing business; and it had "no demonstrable adverse impact" on employes.

The union "had the opportunity to bargain about changes in existing subcontracting practices at general negotiating meetings," the NLRB said. It noted that the IUE sought restrictions on subcontracting in 1958, 1960 and 1963 negotiations but dropped the demands and later entered contracts which were silent on the subcontracting issue.

The decision said that in cases similar to Fibreboard, "it has invariably appeared that the contracting-out involved a departure" from past practice, brought about a change in conditions of employment, or resulted in a "significant impairment of job tenure, employment security, or reasonably anticipated work opportunities" for those in the bargaining unit. That was not the case at Mansfield, said the NLRB.

Malta Becomes 112th ILO Member-Nation

Geneva—The number of member-nations in the Intl. Labor Organization rose to 112 when Prime Minister G. Borg Olivier of Malta notified ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse that his government accepts ILO obligations and remains bound by those ILO conventions which had been declared applicable to it by the United Kingdom.

Unions Win 59 Percent Of Last-Quarter Votes

U. S. unions won 59 percent of collective bargaining elections in the last quarter of 1964—1 percent below the average of the preceding three months but three points above the record of 1963's last quarter—the National Labor Relations Board reported.

In the 1,913 representation elections held in the final three months last year, 90 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots. Of the valid votes, 94,989 or 67 percent favored union representation. Unions won majority designation in 1,125 elections.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,326 elections, the NLRB reported. They won a majority in 728, lost in 598 for a winning margin of nearly 55 percent.

The board reported that it issued 91 percent more decisions in contested unfair labor practice cases than during the comparable period a year earlier.

3,400 'Unfair' Charges

During the quarter, workers, employers and unions filed 3,474 charges alleging unfair labor practices—2,410 against employers and 1,064 against unions. Less than 10 percent will get to the five-member board for final disposition if past experience holds good.

In 1964's final quarter, the board handed down rulings in 203 cases of unfair practices. Such cases reach the board at the rate of 95 per working day, the report said.

At the end of December, 569 cases were awaiting decisions by the board compared with 576 cases as of Sept. 30, 1964, and 475 on Dec. 31, 1963. Of the 569 current cases, 402 involved unfair labor practice charges.

At the quarter's end, 7,898 cases of all types were awaiting disposition at all procedural levels. This compares with 8,540 pending at Sept. 30, 1964, and 7,125 pending Dec. 31, 1963.

Youth Centers Set In 13 More Cities

Youth Opportunity Centers will be set up in 13 more cities, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has announced.

The additions raise to 44 the number of designated cities in a proposed national network that will eventually include 105 communities. The centers are intended to increase the employability of young people between 16 and 21 with special emphasis on the disadvantaged. Trained counselors advise on enrollment in the Neighborhood Youth Corps or the Job Corps, referral to community agencies for remedial education and training in new skills, and in some cities, assistance by Apprenticeship Information Centers.

The newly-designated cities are Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and Utica-Rome, N. Y., Detroit; East St. Louis, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Portland, Ore., and Tampa, Fla.

How Indiana Repealed Its 'Work' Law

Labor, Farm Groups Build Solid Coalition

By David L. Perlman

Indianapolis—The year was 1957. Indiana had just become the first northern industrial state to outlaw the union shop. A heavily Republican legislature had abandoned a GOP state platform pledge and passed a "right-to-work" law. A Republican governor who had said Indiana didn't need such legislation refused to veto it.

The "right-to-work" lobbyists had done their job well. Too well, as it turned out. But in that spring of 1957, flushed with success, they were elated.

"It didn't just happen," the executive vice president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce reported proudly. "Business organizations here have worked long and hard to spread the gospel of conservatism. Our new 'right-to-work' law could not have become a reality without such seed planting."

The seeds have now sprouted, and some of the shrewdest Hoosier Republican leaders are viewing with dismay the damage the employer lobbyists and their right-wing allies did to the GOP's carefully tilled political garden.

'Pros' Count Losses

Between the passage in 1957 and the repeal last month of Indiana's "work" law, Republican political "pros"—a breed more interested in winning elections than in tilting at ideological windmills — have seen their party lose:

- The governorship—twice.
- Both houses of the legislature.
- Both U.S. Senate seats.
- Four congressional seats, net.

And the same heavily Democratic legislature which has repealed the ban on the union shop as its first order of business is in the process of reapportioning the legislature and redrawing Indiana's congressional districts.

All of the troubles of the Indiana Republican Party can't, of course, be laid to the party's identification with anti-labor legislation. But it was a contributing factor—in the opinion of political observers here—and certainly an early symptom of the ailment which has brought the state's normally dominant Republican Party to its lowest ebb since the mid-thirties.

The Republican chairman of one of Indiana's biggest counties says his party's espousal of "right-to-work" was "a grievous mistake."

A prominent state GOP leader terms it "an albatross around our neck." Speaking from the viewpoint of a man whose job is to win elections, he says: "It didn't do anyone any good. All it accomplished was to get labor riled up at us."

Both link "right-to-work" in 1957 with the 1964 abandonment of the Negro vote—in the deluded search for a civil rights "backlash" which never showed up at the polls—as two costly political mistakes by the GOP.

One of the few Republicans in a position to tell his party "I told you so"—Rep. William G. Bray—says frankly that the "work" issue "clobbered" his party.

Bray labels himself a conservative on economic issues. And he believes that there is a "substantial" conservative segment among Indiana union members. But they won't vote Republican, he warns, if the party is identified with "labor haters."

Bray publicly opposed "right-to-work" when it was before the legislature. And he says other members of the state's Republican congressional delegation were also convinced at the time that it would hurt the party politically.

GOP Action Needed

"Time," he notes, "has proved our accuracy." And he thinks it will take "positive action" by the Republicans or major "errors" by Democrats to repair the damage.

A state court decision holding that agency shop contracts were not a violation of Indiana's "work" law greatly minimized the damage to the state's union movement. Most established locals which had a union shop were able to negotiate an agency shop—and only a slim handful of workers preferred to pay a service fee for union representation as an alternative to membership dues.

While the intent of "right-to-work" was to weaken the labor movement, politically it had the opposite effect in Indiana.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Dallas Sells regards the "work" issue as the "cement" which bound former AFL and former CIO unions together. The merger of the state bodies came soon after the "work" law was enacted.

From Republicans, Democrats and veteran political reporters in the state, there is admiration for the precinct-to-state-house political job done by the aroused, united labor movement. It was a job made easier as Democrats began fielding vigorous, youthful candidates—attractive campaigners with a broad appeal to that middle ground of voters increasingly alienated by the GOP.

The campaign to repeal the union shop ban brought together also socially-minded clergymen of all major denominations and led to a significant alliance with an important segment of rural Indiana through the Rural Electrification co-ops and the Farmers Union.

The Indiana Council for Industrial Peace played a major role in forming these alliances and in keeping the "work" issue alive. The founding members of the council included the executive director of the Indiana Council of Churches, a prominent Catholic editor and priest, the president of the Indiana Farmers Union, ministers of leading denominations, a businessman and an attorney.

A steady stream of public statements, radio and television commercials, pamphlets, newspaper advertisements and county fair exhibits portrayed "right-to-work" as a threat to the economy of the state and linked "work" sponsors with drives against rural co-ops.

This development of a broad coalition was a perhaps belated recognition that the "work" forces had been able to isolate the trade union movement which, although nearly half a million strong, was still a minority within the state.

The biggest push to outlaw the union shop came from the small businessmen who dominated the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and who were as a group considerably to the right of the more sophisticated management of big corporations.

Old-line Republican politicians, many who had at least some labor support, were at first cool to the issue.

The 1956 state Republican platform pledged that "labor's gains . . . will be protected" and declared pointedly: "The Republican-controlled legislatures of the past 17 years have not permitted legislation outlawing the union shop to be passed."

Pledge Abandoned

A "how we did it" report by the "work" lobby told how a majority of the Republican legislators was persuaded to abandon the GOP's platform pledge. Here are some excerpts:

"The Indiana campaign for 'right-to-work' began more than a year before the 1957 session. . . . From the outset, cooperation between the various employer organizations was close. These included the Indianapolis and Indiana Chambers of Commerce, the Associated Employers of Indiana, and the Indiana Manufacturers Association. Also cooperating was the Right to Work Committee. . . .

"Indiana's 'right-to-work' proponents used every technique of communication available to develop public understanding. These included not only meetings, but the publication and mailing of thousands of pamphlets, the purchase of newspaper space and radio time, personal contacts with workers and employers, and speaking engagements before civic groups. . . .

"Business organizations in Indiana did everything possible to dispel the notion that the 'right-to-work' campaign was purely an employer interest."

"Significant, too," the report said, "was the role which staff officials of the Indiana State Chamber played. . . . They continued their liaison work with the legislators right up to the final vote."

And the final vote? Well, it was close.

In the House, where a constitutional majority of 51 votes was necessary for passage, 51 Republicans and three Democrats voted to prohibit the union shop. Opposed were 22 Republicans and 20 Democrats.

At one point, it appeared that the bill would be defeated in the Senate. In a move to bypass the Labor Committee, where the bill might have been pigeonholed, "work" supporters had it taken up by the full Senate in Committee of the Whole. A motion to commit the bill to the Labor Committee then passed, 26-24. But GOP leaders quickly called a recess. When the Senate reconvened, two Republicans had been persuaded to switch, reversing the decision. On final passage, 25 Republicans and two Democrats voted for the union shop ban, just one more than the required constitutional majority. Fifteen Democrats and eight Republicans were opposed.

Throughout all this, Republican Gov. Harold W. Handley maintained a "hands off" policy, a sharp disappointment to some segments of labor which had supported him under the impression that Handley's repeated statements that Indiana didn't "need" such legislation amounted to a promise to oppose a "work" law.

Handley Unmoved

Thousands of union members from all parts of the state gathered at the Capitol for a last-minute plea to the governor to veto the bill. He was not swayed.

With Pontius Pilate logic, labor thought, Handley declared that the bill was "the responsibility of the legislature, and not mine."

He would not sign it; neither would he veto it. It became law automatically without his signature.

Victory in Indiana was like catnip to the National Right to Work Committee. Defying warnings of such Republican professionals as Ray C. Bliss, then Ohio state chairman and soon-to-be national chairman, they forced statewide referendums in six states in 1958. But these backfired. Crushing defeats dealt the "work" campaign a blow from which it has not yet fully recovered. The issue also wrecked Republican candidates in California and Ohio, among other states.

In Indiana, too, the GOP felt the sting. In the Senate race, Evansville Mayor Vance Hartke upset

(Continued on Page 5)

SENATE BILL No. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT to repeal the right to work law.

Yeagley, Christy

January 7, 1965, read first time and referred to Committee on Labor.
January 8, 1965, reported Do Pass.

COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT:

Your Committee on Labor, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 1, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill do pass.

YEAGLEY, Chairman.

SENATE BILL No. 1

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. An Act entitled "An Act prohibiting denial of employment or encouraging the denial of employment because of membership or nonmembership in a labor organization; prohibiting the solicitation of or making of any agreement to exclude persons from employment because of membership or nonmembership in, or resignation or expulsion from a labor organization; providing that violations thereof shall constitute a misdemeanor and that damages from violations thereof shall be recoverable in an action at law; repealing all laws in conflict therewith; and declaring an emergency," the same being Chapter 19 of the Acts of 1957, is hereby specifically repealed.

(Repeals Acts 1957, p. 31; Burns' 40-2701—40-2706.)

FIRST BILL INTRODUCED in the 1965 Indiana legislature, and the first to be enacted, was this historic repealer of the state's so-called "right-to-work" law prohibiting union shop agreements. It passed the Senate 38-12, the House 74-21, and was signed by Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D).



CAMPAIGN TO REPEAL Indiana's "right-to-work" law was brought to county fairs throughout the state by exhibits such as this, sponsored by the Council for Industrial Peace.

'Work' Repeal Voted By Wyoming House

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A bill to repeal Wyoming's two-year-old "right-to-work" law passed the House and was reported to the Senate with a "do pass" recommendation from the Senate Labor Committee.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the bill repealing the state's penalty-laden ban on union-shop and agency-shop agreements was in a race with the clock. The legislative session automatically ends at midnight Feb. 20.

Wyoming in 1963 became the 20th state to pass a "right-to-work" law. With Indiana's repeal of its "work" law last month, the number was reduced to 19.

The House vote was 36-23 for repeal. Five Republicans joined 31 Democrats for repeal; two Democrats voted with 21 Republicans against.

The closely-divided Senate has 13 Republicans and 12 Democrats. Gov. Clifford P. Hansen (R) has taken no position on the repeal issue. Hansen signed the 1963 "work" law passed by a heavily Republican, right-wing legislature but issued a statement at the time in which he "saluted" Wyoming's labor movement.

During the House debate, the case for the repeal forces was led by Democratic Rep. Al Christian, former state AFL-CIO COPE director. Floor leader for the opponents was Republican Rep. Allen K. Simpson, son of U.S. Sen. Milward L. Simpson (R-Wyo.).

Party Pledged Repeal

The 1964 Democratic state platform called for repeal of the union shop ban; the GOP platform was silent on the issue.

Aided by reapportionment, Democrats won control of the House last November and came within a vote of capturing the Senate, which was not reapportioned. In the same election, Democratic Sen. Gale W. McGee was re-elected and a Democrat, Teno Roncalio, was an upset winner of the state's single House seat.

State AFL-CIO officials report that lobbyists for groups supporting "right-to-work" have been "out in force" during the current legislative battle in an effort to block repeal.

The "work" promoters have suffered two major setbacks in other states this year. Besides losing in Indiana, they were defeated in both houses of the New Mexico legislature.

Pay Increase Won by CWA For 41,000

St. Louis—More than 41,000 members of the Communications Workers in six states will get wage hikes of $3 to $5 a week from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. under a new agreement.

In negotiations under a wage reopening, the Bell System firm agreed to these benefits:

- Weekly wage increases of $3 for clerks, $4 for operators and $5 for craftsmen, retroactive to Feb. 7.
- Additional raises of $2.50 to $10 a week because of upgrading in these areas—Benton, Ark.; Galveston, Tomball, Huntsville and Sinton, Tex.; Blue Springs, Pacific and Mexico, Mo.; El Reno, Okla. and Hays, Kan.
- Average increases of $5 a week for directory commercial salesmen.

The progression schedule for operators was redesigned to give "step-up" raises of $7.50 to $9 a week to specified operators.

The union bargains for Southwestern employes in the states listed and also in southern Illinois.

Brotherhood Week Observance Set

Pres. Johnson has urged all Americans to join in observing National Brotherhood Week Feb. 21-28 and "work toward a society that will respect differences of ethnic background, race and religion as well as encourage an equal opportunity for every citizen."

Brotherhood Week is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians & Jews, which seeks "to approach more closely the national ideal of 'one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all'."

Union Group Hits Cutoff of Nazi Trials

New York—Vigorous action to obtain extension of the statute of limitations on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals was urged on German labor and political leaders in cables signed by a group of American trade unionists. The group included Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Chairman Adolph Held of the Jewish Labor Committee.

The cables were sent to Pres. Ludwig Rosenberg of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and Willy Brandt, Social Democratic Party leader.

The statute of limitations is due to expire May 8. In this country, major Jewish organizations demonstrated Jan. 14 in front of German consulates demanding that the statute be extended.

"It is unthinkable that Nazis, many or few, who took part in Hitler's genocide program should escape trial," the cable said. "Germany's refusal to extend the date would create the greatest consternation among American Jews, trade unionists and others."

Trade Secretariats Meet:

Help Pledged to Free Latin Unions

Mexico City—Immediate coordination of efforts to help democratic labor movements under fire in Bolivia, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay and British Guiana was pledged by the representatives of nine international trade secretariats at their first inter-American conference here.

In cooperation with representatives of the AFL-CIO inter-American office, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) and the American Institute for Free Labor Development, they pinpointed the trouble areas and developed techniques for collaboration.

In specific nations, the conference recommended:

Bolivia: Closer coordination of all ITS activities, with the ORIT representative serving as a focal point and increased work with local unions on basic problems.

ORIT Resolution Backed

Ecuador: Support for the resolution adopted at the recent ORIT congress here censuring the military junta, exhorting it to respect trade union rights, and agreeing to cooperate in any effort that may be necessary to re-establish the rights of democratic trade unionists.

Dominican Republic: Joint education programs and increased service to help unions defend themselves against efforts of politicians to "capture" them in view of coming elections.

Uruguay: Unification of the fragmented labor movement through the development of nationwide confederations by common industries.

British Guiana: Cooperation with the British Guiana Trades Union Council's reorganization program, in efforts to reduce racial tensions and in remaining alert to the labor activities of Cheddi Jagan and his Communist-oriented People's Progressive Party.

The need for more regular exchange of information about activities of all who are at work in the hemisphere's free labor movement was emphasized repeatedly during the conference. The delegates urged all participating organizations to file regular reports, with ORIT designated as the collecting agent.

A similar interchange was established with the AFL-CIO inter-American office. The meeting in addition asked the AIFLD to make available more detailed information on its activities, especially those of its Social Projects Dept.

A call for greater solidarity among all international free trade bodies when the basic rights of workers are under attack was adopted without dissent. Assistant Gen. Sec. Robert Goss of ORIT was named to insure a speedy gathering of facts in specific cases and to coordinate any action that might be necessary.

Joaquin Otero of the Intl. Transportworkers Federation was chairman of the conference and John K. Sloan of the Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organizations was secretary.

Also participating were AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan and Associate Rep. Tom E. Robles; Gen. Sec. Arturo Jauregui of ORIT; Ray Hackney of the Communications Workers; Dean K. Goss of the Steelworkers; Assistant Exec. Dir. Morris Paladino and Jesse Friedman, Xavier Vela and Peter Kimm of AIFLD.

Oliver Hoyem Dies, Edited Labor Letter

Oliver Hoyem, editor of the Chester Wright Labor Letter from 1933 to 1947 and a labor adviser to Turkey and Thailand under the Marshall Plan, died in Washington after a long illness. He was 73.

'Work' Issue Labeled 'Deadly' Burden to State's GOP

(Continued from Page 4)

Gov. Handley, who decided during the campaign that "right-to-work" was a good law, after all. The Democrats won the lower House of the legislature and came close to winning the Senate. Six congressional seats switched from Republican to Democratic. Republican Rep. Cecil Hardin, defeated after 10 years in office, said the GOP's election disaster was "directly attributable" to the "right-to-work" issue.

The Indiana House quickly voted repeal of the "work" law, but the price demanded for sufficient Republican votes to get repeal through the Senate—a harsh, restrictive "union reform" bill—was too high. Instead of a one-time issue, "right-to-work" was to be a continuing canker on the Indiana political scene, and party lines on both sides were to harden over the issue.

History Reviewed

While not until 1964 would the Democrats be able to win both houses of the legislature, it was instructive to state political observers to follow the political fate of the chief participants on either side of the "work" battle in the 1957 legislature.

In 1960, the Senate Democratic leader who had fought "right-to-work," Matthew E. Welsh, won his party's gubernatorial nomination—on a platform calling for repeal of the "work" law.

His opponent was Republican Lt. Gov. Crawford Parker, who had maneuvered diligently to get the union shop ban enacted.

It was a year when the "religion issue" bit heavily into the Democratic presidential vote in Indiana. But Parker ran 125,000 votes behind the GOP presidential ticket, and Welsh was elected governor. The Indiana campaign manager for Richard M. Nixon, the GOP presidential candidate, was quoted in a United Press Intl. news story as attributing Parker's defeat to his championship of "right-to-work."

The next statewide election was in 1962. And the upset winner in the senatorial race with veteran GOP Sen. Homer Capehart was Birch Bayh, who had been the youthful Democratic House leader in the '57 "work" battle.

A Purdue University professor's analysis of the 1957 "right-to-work" battle gave a large share of credit for enactment to Republican State Sen. Russell Bontrager, described as "one of the most capable and brilliant men" in the legislature.

Bontrager made his bid for higher office in 1964—and was swamped in the race for U.S. senator by Hartke, who won a second term. In the same election, the Democrats won their second gubernatorial race in a row, with Roger D. Branigin.



LEGISLATION REPEALING Indiana's "right-to-work" law was signed by Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D), who said the eight-year-old ban on union shop agreements had inflicted "rancor and controversy" on the state.

Obviously, other issues than "right-to-work" dominated the 1964 election. But the apparently suicidal tendency which led the Hoosier Republican Party to the "work" camp continued to show itself.

Not content with the national nomination of Goldwater, Indiana right-wing extremists sought to put their brand on the state GOP from top to bottom.

Rightist Slate Beaten

In populous Marion County, which includes Indianapolis, a rightist slate beat the legislative candidates of the moderate-to-conservative party organization in the primary. It was a white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, suburban and employer-orientated group, considered by most people as somewhat to the right of the GOP presidential candidate. And it was defeated in the general election.

The Republican share of Marion County's Negro vote dropped from 40 percent in 1960 to 3 percent in 1964.

A recent syndicated newspaper column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak traces the decline of Hoosier Republicans to the passage of the "politically deadly" ban on the union shop. The columnists wrote:

"What leadership exists today among Indiana Republicans comes from money men—campaign contributors and fund-raisers, seemingly oblivious to their party's current crisis. Indeed, pressure from money men pushed several state legislators into their senseless votes [this year] against 'right-to-work' repeal."

Most Indiana political observers don't consider the Republican Party dead. But they see it as greatly weakened and unlikely in the near future to re-establish domination over the state.

There are Republican leaders in the state who want to try to erase the anti-labor and anti-Negro image which they see as having badly hurt their party. Some of them are in political battles for survival with John Birch Society types who find traditional midwestern conservative Republicanism too pallid a diet.

4 Defy Employers

Several Republicans in the legislature privately expressed pleasure at repeal of "right-to-work." But only three in the Senate and one in the House braved the wrath of the employer lobby to vote with a solid bloc of Democrats for repeal.

It fell to the senior Republican in the legislature, Rep. Glenn R. Slenker, to admonish his party for its subservience to the employer lobby.

Speaking from the vantage point of 34 years in office, he reminded them that "management profits" are only "the fruits of labor."

But when the electric scoreboard in the House lit up with the votes cast for "right-to-work" repeal, his was the only name from the Republican side of the aisle.

Strategy of Fraud

THE REPEAL of the "right-to-work" law in Indiana and the defeat of a new attempt to inflict a compulsory open-shop law on New Mexico point up sharply the urgent need for national action on this insidious issue.

Elsewhere in this edition of the News is a detailed accounting of the history of the "right-to-work" law in Indiana and the fundamental reasons for its repeal last month.

The story of the eight-year struggle to restore free collective bargaining in the state recounts the efforts by organized labor and its farm, civic and church allies to restore sanity to the state's industrial relations law. During that period, organized labor in Indiana was continually involved in building up understanding and political strength, cementing alliances with groups dedicated to industrial peace and a strong state economy.

There was time for little else; the fight for repeal was a major, unrelenting effort.

In New Mexico the state legislature has had the "right-to-work" issue before it in one form or another at every session since 1948. There have been major struggles—in 1949, 1963 and again this year. In addition to the legislative battles, the issue was placed before the voters in 1948 and defeated decisively.

The nature of the 1965 fight is pointed up by the presence in New Mexico of a vice president of the National Right-to-Work Committee, who following the final defeat of the "right-to-work" proposal in both Senate and House said, "I'll be back in the next legislature. We'll pass it then."

★ ★ ★

THIS COMMENT EPITOMIZES the basic strategy of the "right-to-work" forces—to keep the trade union movement continually on the defensive, to force it to commit money and manpower to a struggle in which it can win only the continuation of the status quo.

This tactic—to keep labor apprehensive, fighting a barren issue and on the defensive—has been observable in state after state. In Connecticut, Maine, Vermont, Washington, Oregon and others, the "right-to-work" forces have followed the practice of forcing unions to fight repeated harassing actions while acutely needed reforms and improvements in a wide number of programs go by the board.

The latest defeat in New Mexico, the brilliant victory in Indiana and indications that several other state legislatures with "right-to-work" laws are seriously considering repeal now have placed the anti-union forces on the defensive—for the moment. But after nearly two decades of their heavily financed campaign to weaken and destroy unions they are not likely to panic and throw in the sponge.

The only answer is to repeal the section of the Taft-Hartley Act—Sec. 14(b)—that permits states to adopt "right-to-work" laws. With free collective bargaining restored to a stable basis in all states, the job of building and maintaining a prosperous nation based on equity and justice can be completed.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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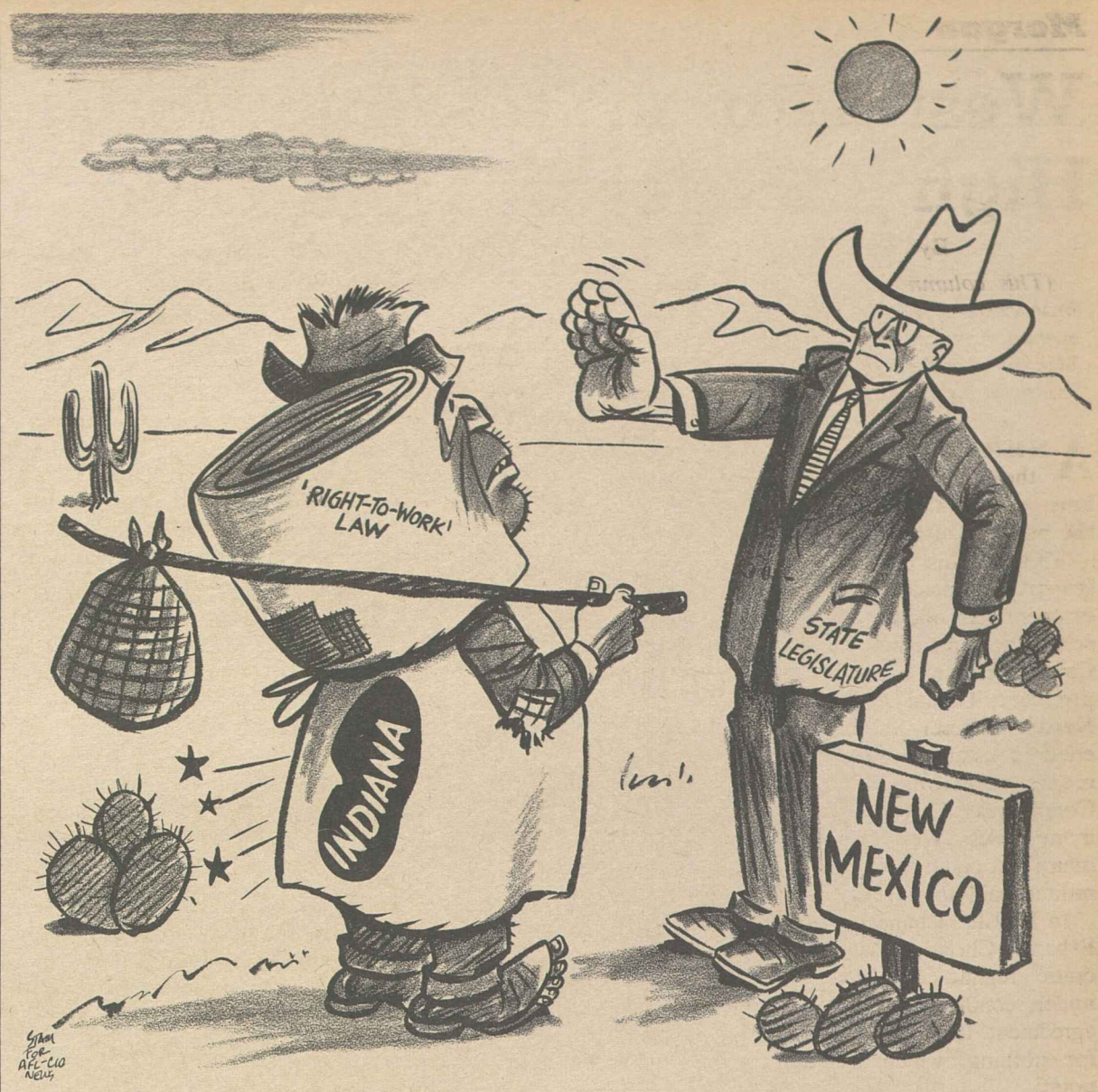
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, February 20, 1965 No. 8

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Worker Protection at Stake:

Supreme Court Asked to Void Anti-Trust Attacks on Unions

IN THE DARK AGES of labor-management relations in this country, when workers banded together to form unions and improve their lot they were charged with "conspiracy" in restraint of trade.

The fight against the "conspiracy" charge is continuing down to the present day.

This was dramatically illustrated recently in the hallowed halls of the U. S. Supreme Court when union attorneys in two critical cases pleaded for the right of free collective bargaining without being restricted by the shop-worn "conspiracy" charge.

One case involved the unaffiliated Mine Workers, backed by the AFL-CIO.

UMW asked the court to rule that federal antitrust laws cannot be used to prevent a union from seeking to bring about uniform wages and working conditions in an industry.

At stake is the right of unions to protect their members in highly automated industries by making agreements for wages and working conditions that might put less mechanized firms in poor competitive positions.

Harrison Combs of the UMW argued that the very purpose of high wage pacts in the coal mining industry is to "stabilize conditions in the industry."

Representing the AFL-CIO, Theodore J. St. Antoine declared that the ending of substandard competition is "what the labor movement's all about."

A lower court had upheld a suit for triple damages against the UMW on the basis of a claim by a small coal company that the Mine Workers' contract with the bituminous coal operators was designed to force the smaller and less efficient firms out of business by requiring them to match the wages paid by larger companies.

The charge of conspiracy is an extremely key part of the case, even though the attorneys for the small firm—Phillips Brothers Coal Co.—were careful how they phrased it.

In effect, the court was being asked to decide whether a union negotiating improved wages and working conditions and opposing wage-cutting could be considered in restraint of trade.

Union attorneys took sharp issue with the lower court charge that the jury should decide the "purpose" of the UMW—whether it was to get better contract protection for its members or to drive small companies out of business.

They said that this virtually invited the jury to sit in judgment on the union's bargaining policies and the propriety of the wage scale in the coal industry.

"The devastating practical implications of subjecting the institution of collective bargaining to the whims and speculations of local juries are alone enough to condemn it," the AFL-CIO declared in its written brief to the court.

THE SECOND CASE also involved the question of a union as a conspirator in restraint of trade.

The Meat Cutters is the union involved. In the Jewel Tea Co. case the court was asked to decide whether it is an illegal conspiracy for the union to negotiate contracts limiting the hours of work, since that affects the freedom of employers to compete.

Representing the Meat Cutters, Bernard Dunau told the justices that the employer wanted to operate a self-service meat counter after 6 p.m., when the union butchers would be off duty.

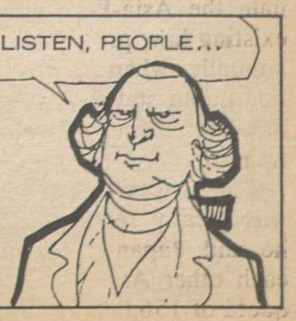
He said that unions had to have a way of keeping employers from "cheating" in the use of self-service. The locals involved asked that no meat be sold after 6 p.m.

Dunau said that it was "nonsense" to think that a self-service counter could operate without a butcher on duty and that a check was made by the union to ascertain this fact.

No matter what the impact on competition, Dunau argued, a union must be free to make contract demands affecting wages, hours and working conditions without interference with the antitrust laws. (PAI)

Washington Reports to the People

Weekly on Radio While Congress Is in Session



Produced by The AFL-CIO

Morgan Says:

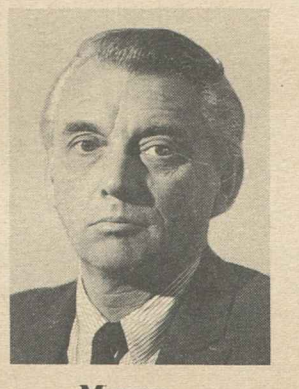
West Germany's Bow to Nasser High Price for Dubious Gain

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

AN ISRAELI diplomat in Washington remarked the other day he didn't think Egypt would have much influence, in the final analysis, on the problem of reunification of Germany.

This was his bitterly cynical comment on the ignominious position that the West German government has allowed itself to be forced into by Cairo's clever colonel-president, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser threatened to establish diplomatic relations with Communist East Germany unless West Germany stopped sending military aid to Israel.



Morgan

In Bonn, Chancellor Erhard's Christian Democratic regime knuckled under, conditionally at least, and suspended the agreement. It appears that Erhard is paying dearly for nothing, which was the Israeli diplomat's point:

Egyptian recognition of the East German puppets would not likely have any effect on the larger scheme of things developing in Europe, whereas Bonn's image has already been internationally damaged and quite possibly the action has given Erhard's Social Democratic opposition a telling issue in the political campaign which climaxes in national elections in the autumn.

Meanwhile Nasser picks up the poker chips without having ante-ed anything to speak of. Indeed he has even refused to cancel his invitation to East German boss Walter Ulbricht to visit Cairo, despite pained protests from Bonn.

There has been some diplomatic mumbo-jumbo from the Erhard administration to the effect that if Ulbricht is given too thick a red-carpet treatment on the Nile, the arms deal with Israel may be reinstated or some $190 million in West German grants to Egypt may be cut but at the moment that appears to be little more than a lame face-saving device.

This flap could hardly have come at a more inopportune time. It further jars the precarious balance of power in the Middle East, already freshly unsettled by a government crisis in Turkey and Nasser's brazen flirtations with rebel forces in the Congo.

Ironically, the arms deal, secretly initiated five years ago, was made with not only the blessing but the encouragement of the United States which only last year, reportedly, urged its expansion to include helicopters, U. S.-made tanks and a submarine, on the theory that it would contribute to the "balance" of Arab-Israeli military strength. This was the straw, apparently, that broke Gamal's back.

Despite the fact that—to the embarrassment of Bonn and the angry protests of Tel Aviv—he continues to employ German experts to help him manufacture rockets, the Egyptian president demanded that the West Germans renege on their agreement with Israel.

THE ISRAELI parliament sharply condemned Bonn's decision, and the government refused a cash settlement on the $15 million worth of equipment said to be remaining in a reported $80 million deal. Undoubtedly Israel will seek—and obtain—these arms elsewhere.

But a valuable postwar relationship between the West Germans and Israel, born largely as partial retribution for heinous Nazi crimes against the Jews, has been interrupted and damaged. It is not likely to be counterbalanced by any secure advantage to the West Germans with Arab or African markets.

The very existence of Israel is, admittedly, disturbing to neighboring Arab governments but Israel is a fact of life in the Middle East. As far as disturbance is concerned, actual or potential, Nasser carries off the honors in a walk over Israel.

With large and stubborn economic and sociological problems at home, he has tried numerous and dubious foreign adventures—a United Arab Republic, which is now a shadow; a costly military excursion into Yemen where he still has several thousand troops—one report says 50,000—for whose withdrawal he apparently has not been able to devise a face-saving formula. And now he is muddying the already turgid waters of the Congo with avowed military assistance to the Congolese rebels—some of which assistance he is certainly getting from the Communist bloc.

Bonn will surely rue its decision but while it is contemplating the matter, the Johnson Administration might well ask itself if we win anything by letting Nasser continue his game of playing East off against West.

Washington Reports:

New Immigration Bill Favors Easy Entry for Skilled, Trained

A MAJOR REASON for the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor was discrimination against Orientals in the U. S. Immigration Act, Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) asserted this example pointed up the effect of immigration laws on U. S. foreign policy. Hart, interviewed on the same program, described the new immigration standards proposed in a bill sponsored by himself, Fong and 32 other senators of both parties.

The legislation would abolish, over a five-year period, the national origins quota system, eliminate the Asia-Pacific Triangle provisions of the existing law, provide for entry of 15,000 refugees annually when there is refugee pressure, give non-quota status to parents of citizens, and give first preference to people with needed skills and training.

Fong explained that the Exclusion Act of 1924 was greatly resented in the Orient. At present, he said, Japan has an annual quota of 185, and each other Asiatic nation 100, in a total annual quota of 156,000 to 157,000.

"This is a very sore spot for the people of Asia," he said.

Most of the criticism of the present law, Hart noted, has been devoted to the fact that it discriminates against the people of southern Europe while favoring those in the northern part of that continent.

"THE BILL WOULD NOT open the flood gates, as charged," he explained. "There will be a slight increase in annual numbers, but nothing significant."

He also declared that the legislation would not take away jobs.

"In fact," said Fong, "the number entering the U. S. constitutes only 24 one-hundredths of 1 percent of the work force, with half of these not being workers. The new law would give preference to those with needed skills."

Fong declared that denial of entrance to persons with needed skills deprives the United States of "a great economic resource."

The proposed legislation is based on American traditions, since this is "a nation of immigrants," Hart said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE SELMA, ALA., DRIVE among Negroes seeking to register as voters invites some attention to the slow course of progress even when federal government actions are filed under existing laws.

Nearly four years ago—in April, 1961—the Justice Dept. filed a suit in U.S. District Court seeking relief against what it charged was discrimination as between whites and Negroes in application of the state's so-called literacy test. A decision arrived, eventually, in November 1963, but the court's ruling was obviously not very effectual and a supplementary order was sought just this year.

In November, 1963, the Justice Dept. had filed a second action seeking court orders against county officials, including Sheriff James Clark who has lately jailed hundreds of Negroes seeking to register. The government lost in district court and an appeal from the decision is still pending.

Protection of voting rights was strengthened in the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but it seems clear that stronger protections will be needed. One solution, often suggested but never approved, would be appointment of federal registrars to supersede local officials when a pattern of local discrimination has been established.

Registration in Selma has been difficult and protracted. In the closing period of the recent drive, a Negro clergyman had the misfortune to hit Sheriff Clark in the fist with his mouth—that is, he was slugged—and then was arrested on charges of contempt of court and criminal provocation.

* * *

HEARINGS of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission in Jackson, Miss., have produced evidence of discrimination by another technique—the application of different standards to Negro and white applicants in requiring interpretation of the state constitution.

In both Issaquena and Humphreys Counties, Negroes make up most of the population—but until last October no Negroes were registered in the former, and none are yet registered in the latter.

The registrar of Humphreys County, W. Hayes Hood, told the commission that he gave the same "interpretation" test to Negro applicants as to whites, but that no Negroes had passed. But then Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard Law School, a member of the commission, asked him to give the group his own interpretation of the complicated constitutional section he employed as a test, and he blew his lines.

Hood first started to read the section, but Griswold insisted on an interpretation, and Hood invoked the 5th Amendment against self-incrimination. Griswold remarked, "I find it hard to see how a citizen can be expected to interpret it if a registrar who marks the papers can't interpret it."

* * *

THE IMPACT of the long civil rights movement has greatly expanded Negro voting in the South. Last year 1.6 million southern Negroes voted—and their votes were the margin of Pres. Johnson's victory in Virginia, Florida, Tennessee and Arkansas. But there are an additional 3.6 million Negroes of voting age in the 11 Old Confederacy states who have not yet been able to enter full citizenship.

Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana, the Senate Democratic whip, allowed it to be known that a voting-rights bill might be passed this year without a southern Senate filibuster.

The nature of a bill that might command this consensus has not yet been disclosed. There is perceptible motion, at least, and a growing conviction among responsible southern white leaders that voting rights must be acknowledged. But not yet in nearly all of Mississippi, or in most parts of Alabama, or in a great section of Louisiana, or in substantial sections of the other states.

The President in his State of the Union message proposed the "elimination of every remaining obstacle to the right and the opportunity to vote." When that day comes, it is likely to prove a liberalizing factor as well as a victory of simple justice. The new Southern Republicans, who carried Alabama last year, are economic conservatives—and they beat no drums either for civil rights or for economic and educational opportunity for the Negroes.



IMMIGRANTS TO THE U. S. constitute only 24 one-hundredths of 1 percent of the work force and the proportion would not change under the proposed new law, Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii), left, declared on Washington Reports to the People. Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) pointed out on the same AFL-CIO public service radio program that those with needed skills would have priority.

How to Buy:

Cost of Living Sent Still Higher By Soaring Prices of Utilities

By Sidney Margolius

HOUSEHOLD operating costs, of which utility bills are a large part, are one of the fastest-growing items in the cost of living.

Throughout the 1950's the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that utility and heating costs took about 3.3 percent of a typical wage-earner budget. The bureau recently made another survey and confirmed what many families had suspected — the share of family money taken by these expenses has jumped significantly. The bureau raised its estimate to 5.3 percent, which puts utility and heating costs on a par with the average family's medical expenses. In a number of cities, typical utility bills now run $18-$25 a month without heating bills.



One reason for this growing expense is the greater use of power in your home because of the additional labor-saving and electronic entertainment equipment you now own. Another is the higher charges. While you may see some utility companies stating that their rates have gone down or stayed level, that may depend on the year they choose for comparison, or on the particular locality.

The fact is, on a nationwide basis, the BLS price index shows that utility charges have risen over 8 percent since the 1957-59 period. This is actually more than most other goods and services, including even food.

Consumers need to: make sure state utility commissions regulate rates closely; support the recently-invigorated efforts of the Federal Power Commission to restrain utility costs; understand the usefulness to all families of the electric co-ops, operating mostly in rural and some suburban areas, which serve as a "yardstick" of private-company rates.

The problem of the state commissions is that they often do not have the staffs to check utility books properly.

The FPC also needs support for its present efforts. It has made a survey indicating that electric consumers can save 27 percent of costs. ($11 billion a year) in the next 15 years, if the 3,600 separate power systems participate in broad regional networks.

Your own family has the immediate problem of controlling household operating costs while supporting these efforts to reduce rates. This really requires a program involving:

- Family understanding that utility bills have become a major living expense, and cooperation in holding down this cost, without actually going next door to take a bath.
- A close survey of your home to see where operating costs may be unnecessarily high through inadequate insulation or obsolete equipment.

ANOTHER BOTHERSOME expense, readers write us, is the necessity of frequently replacing light bulbs. They ask about the long-life bulbs often advertised nowadays. These families also are very conscious of the fact that the major bulb manufacturers all charge the same prices.

Unfortunately, the long-life bulbs, while they last longer, also use more juice, recent statements by the Federal Trade Commission and the Rural Electrification Administration indicate. The REA specialists report that not only do the long-life bulbs cost more, but they don't give as much light for the same amount of current used. They have filaments which don't get as hot as those in ordinary bulbs, so they last longer, but give less illumination.

Thus the regular bulbs are still the best buy, with some savings possible if bought in quantity at sales offered occasionally by mail-order houses and department stores.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

If Collegians Would Only Try, They Could Be Lazy and Normal

By Jane Goodsell

NOT SO LONG AGO everyone was criticizing the college generation for its apathy. What, we kept asking, was the matter with those kids, anyway? They lacked drive, initiative, aggressiveness. The height of their ambition was a safe, secure job, a nice cozy marriage, a split-level house in suburbia, 2.6 kids and a power lawnmower.



Where, we bemoaned, were the starry-eyed idealists, the fiery rebels, the argumentative intellectuals of our own generation?

Today the college generation is deplored for its intensity, its seriousness, its grim preoccupation with grades, and its combative attitude toward authority manifested in protest marches and organized riots. What, we keep asking each other, is wrong with those kids?

Today's academic pressures are too great, the students too grim and earnest for their years. Psychiatrists write articles on the emotional problems of college students, social scientists compile statistics on campus traumas, and parents worry their heads off.

In view of all this alarm, it's not difficult to visualize a conversation that might take place between a father and his undergraduate son, home during semester break:

Father: "Just look at this report card! Son, I'm very upset about you. Believe me, I never got grades like this."

Son: "Well, gee, Dad, I'm sorry about that B-plus in chemistry. But all the rest of my grades are As, so I've still got a 3.8 GPA, which isn't too bad. Since I'm a philosophy major, I don't think that B will necessarily wreck my chance for a Phi Beta key."

Father: "Look here, boy, it's time you and I had a man-to-man talk. You've got the whole wrong slant on college life. You've got to learn to relax, quit worrying about grades and have some fun. Why don't you goof off and enjoy yourself?"

Son: "Gee, Dad, I'm bucking for a graduate school fellowship. . . ."

Father: "Look here, boy, if you don't quit studying so hard, you'll have a nervous breakdown, mark my words! Don't you have any extra-curricular activities at all?"

Son: "Sure I do, Dad. A bunch of us got together and organized a big riot just the other night."

Father: "Well, that's more like it! Say, we used to stage some terrific riots back in my college days. We'd storm the girls' dorms and . . ."

Son: "Well, this wasn't exactly that kind of riot, Dad. It was a protest march against the school authorities for limiting political activity on campus. And a couple of weeks ago we planned a civil rights rally. . . ."

Father (despairingly): "It's no use trying to reason with you. You seem determined to undermine your sanity and fritter away your golden college years. It breaks my heart to see you like this. If you'd just exert a little will power, you could become a normal, fun-loving, healthy, lazy, irresponsible kid. Son, give it a try, won't you?"

Meany Gives Red Cross AFL-CIO Endorsement

Members of the AFL-CIO are "pleased to join with their fellow-citizens in endorsing most strongly the principles and services of the American Red Cross," Pres. George Meany has notified ARC Pres. E. Roland Harriman.

"We are particularly happy," Meany wrote Harriman in a letter of endorsement, "with the wider knowledge of the Red Cross mission gained by members of organized labor through their participation in Red Cross chapters. Our active Community Services structure is the way in which we channel our citizenship in this voluntary field."

He expressed the AFL-CIO's pride in the "community partnership" with the Red Cross that enables the latter to "reach out to meet new needs in our industrialized and urban society."

"We provide money and we provide leadership," he wrote. "We are most happy to join in the job of making Red Cross services ever better and ever more alert to changing needs of the American people."

One of Labor's Great:

'A Miner's Life' Tells Story of John Brophy

THIS IS HOW IT WAS in the mines of western Pennsylvania and in the early days of the former CIO when John Brophy and other men of iron were building the organizations that have put pork chops on the worker's table and made it possible for his son to go to college:

1895: "So, on the eve of my 12th birthday, I entered upon a man's job as a coal miner."

1899: "I joined the South Fork local in the spring of 1899, at the age of 15."

1906: "The first job they undertook was to evict the strikers from their homes. . . . Within ten days, nearly two-thirds of the strikers were homeless . . . we set up a tent colony. . . . But rain made the field a morass of mud, sanitary facilities were makeshift, cooking facilities were scarcely better. . . ."

1919: ". . . . an injunction forbidding the union officials and everybody else to do anything whatsoever to support the strike. . . . We . . . were unable to overcome the employers, who had small armies of guards and spies on their payrolls and controlled absolutely the local and county officials."

1922: "We were forbidden to hold meetings, to pass out leaflets, to picket, to use union funds . . . to do almost anything else the bosses might object to. . . . Strikers were beaten up, their homes invaded, their wives and children terrorized. . . ."

1936: "The company moved aggressively to break the strike with injunctions, police and deputy sheriffs thrown in to break up picket lines, a barrage of publicity. . . ."

Also 1936: "Traditional weapons—company police, spies, saboteurs and agents provocateur—no longer had much effect."

"A Miner's Life" tells the story of one of the great men of the American trade union movement. A rather unusual combination of autobiography and biography, it tells a lot more.

It tells something of man's inhumanity to man and, as well, of man's humanity to man. It tells of employers like the one in England who put John Brophy's great-grandmother to work in the coal mines as a girl, of employers in this country who as a matter of course sent miners into pits where injury or worse was almost certain, of great industries that saw nothing wrong in using economic pressure to keep their faceless employes subdued and cowed.

It tells, too, of workers digging into their too-small pay envelopes to feed their striking brothers, of great unions emptying their treasuries to sustain picket lines and to carry the gospel of organization into the mass production industries, of men and women who suffered and died to make the world better.

John Brophy was unusual because his whole long life in the trade union movement was guided by principle—not personal ambition.

His more than six decades of union activity saw the labor movement grow from desperation to confidence and to each advance he contributed his wisdom, his energy and his common decency. His story is one that dedicated young men seeking to serve their fellow workers should study with care, for it demonstrates that honesty and devotion to a good cause are not lost virtues but very live ones that, coupled with courage, can be put to work with honor.

The story of this man, who referred to himself as an "habitual rank-and-filer" and who never lost his touch with the worker on the job, is really divided into three parts. Many chapters are practically word-for-word as he wrote them. Others had to be rewritten by John O. P. Hall, the editor, to compensate for Brophy's modesty. Still others were completely written by Hall to round off the life story.

—Gervase N. Love

—"A Miner's Life" by John Brophy, an autobiography edited and supplemented by John O. P. Hall. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison and Milwaukee, 1964. 301 pages. $7.50.

Reapportionment Tide Swells in States

'One Man, One Vote' Orders Hit Unequal Legislative Districting

(Continued from Page 1)

man, one vote" decisions. In seven other states, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly, legislative reapportionment is "especially likely" because of already-pending court actions or the threat of action, and action is possible in others. Lawsuits to force more equitable state legislative districts were filed or implemented last year in a total of 39 states.

The Iowa suit leading to the federal court's state Senate decision was filed in the name of the Iowa Federation of Labor and, as individuals, the federation's Pres. Charles L. Davis and Sec.-Treas. A. Jack Lewis.

It was just one of several cases in which union officials, acting with authority from state labor bodies, have gone into court or joined other court actions to compel relief from unequal legislative districts that deny proportionate election-box strength to the residents of heavily-populated city and suburban areas and give control to residents of sparsely-settled rural areas.

In less than three years since the Supreme Court's March 1962 landmark decision in a Tennessee case, holding that federal courts have jurisdiction and power to force equitable state legislative districts, profound changes have taken place as state general assemblies have sought to conform. The full impact has not yet been felt, as pending court actions reveal.

'Backfires' Build

There have been some backfires of resistance. A number of states have passed resolutions calling on Congress to convoke a constitutional convention to draft an amendment overriding the Supreme Court's decisions.

A proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), to allow one house of a bicameral state legislature to be elected "on a basis other than population" (that is, by geographical area), will soon be the subject of Senate committee hearings.

A proposed constitutional amendment would require ratification by 38 states—thus making it possible for only 13 states to block any such proposal.

While the discussion goes on, the state legislatures are being continuously revised in their district makeup to give more equitable representation to voters of cities and heavily-populated industrial districts in which great numbers of workers live.

A key factor in considering the legality of present state legislative apportionments is the "electoral percentage" for each house—that is, the percentage of the state's population theoretically able to elect a majority of each house.

Here is a state-by-state Congressional Quarterly rundown of the situation in legislative reapportionment where the issue is currently pending:

Alabama—The state legislature convening May 4 will consider permanent reapportionment plans, replacing a 1962 temporary redistricting drafted by a federal district court. The 1963 session failed to redistrict and the state was unable to conduct legislative elections last year. The electoral percentage is 28 in the Senate under the temporary reapportionment.

Alaska—Without court action Gov. William A. Egan convoked the State Advisory Board to prepare a reapportionment plan. The board recommended dividing the state into 20 districts of equal population, each electing one Senate and two House members. No action has been taken by the legislature. The existing electoral percentages are 47 in the House, 42 in the Senate.

Arizona—Under a three-judge federal court order, the state Senate must be reapportioned within "30 days after adjournment" of the current legislative session. The court ruled that present Senate districts, with 13 percent of the people able to elect a majority, are illegal.

Arkansas—Suit has been filed in federal district court to invalidate the legislative districts, with an electoral percentage of 33 in the House and 4 in the Senate. (The House was reapportioned early in 1962 under State Supreme Court order.)

California—A three-judge federal court last December ordered reapportionment by July 1 of the state Senate which has an electoral percentage of 11. Apportionment of the House, with an electoral percentage of 45 but with districts widely varying in population, is also under court attack. State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk has conceded that action to conform with the U.S. Supreme Court decisions is obligatory.

Colorado—Both House and Senate are elected according to population under a reapportionment plan adopted after the U.S. Supreme Court knocked out an earlier apportionment—approved by the voters by referendum—keeping Senate districts on a geographical-area basis. The legislature was given time to work out complex problems involving possibly conflicting portions of the state constitution.

Connecticut—As with Alabama, Connecticut voters were unable to hold a legislative election last November, the existing districts having been held illegal by a federal district court. The court announced it would ask the Yale University Computer Center to work out a reapportionment plan if necessary, and the legislature on Jan. 18 bowed by adopting its own temporary reapportionment for both houses on a population basis. The legislature has passed a bill calling a convention to revise the state constitution next September.

Delaware—A 1963 constitutional amendment drawing lines for lower House districts by population and Senate districts by geography was invalidated last year by the U.S. Supreme Court. A new redistricting plan under which the present legislature was elected is under Republican court attack as "gerrymandered" although Democrats say it is based on population.

Florida — The U.S. Supreme Court outlawed a 1963 reapportionment law leaving rural control of both houses of the legislature, with an electoral percentage of 27 in the House and 15 in the Senate. The legislature meets Apr. 6 but may wait for a special session to enact a new law.

Georgia—A federal district court has ruled illegal a 1962 redistricting law which left the House with an electoral percentage of 22 and directed the current legislative session to redistrict again and provide for a 1965 special election. The U.S. Supreme Court rejected an attack on new Senate districts which provide an electoral percentage of 49.

Hawaii—The three-judge federal court on Feb. 12 outlawed districts for the Senate, with an electoral percentage of 23, and ordered revision of the state constitution for reapportionment.

Idaho—A three-judge federal court has ordered the legislature to redistrict itself "within 30 days" after its current session. The House electoral percentage is 44, the Senate percentage is 17.

Illinois — The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled apportionment of the state Senate illegal. The State Supreme Court held House districts illegal before the last election and all 177 members were elected at large.

Indiana—A federal district court has retained jurisdiction of a reapportionment case after ordering the 1965 legislature to revise district lines. The State Supreme Court had previously invalidated a veto of a 1963 redistricting statute, holding that former Gov. Matthew E. Welsh had waited too long.

Iowa—The three-judge federal court that on Feb. 12 knocked out state Senate districts in the Iowa AFL-CIO lawsuit upheld the House districts, redrawn in 1964.

Kansas—Federal and state supreme court suits are pending in a challenge to the legality of a 1964 redistricting plan for the House leaving control in rural areas, with an electoral percentage of 19.

Louisiana—A federal court suit challenges districts in both the House and Senate, each with an electoral percentage of 33.

Maryland—The U.S. Supreme Court declared illegal a 1963 redistricting plan leaving the Senate with an electoral percentage of 14.2. Revised plans are pending in the legislature and a state court has been directed to "take affirmative action" if the legislature doesn't.

Minnesota—A three-judge federal court outlawed the legislative districts, in which the Senate electoral percentage is 40, the House percentage is 35, and ordered the current legislature to reapportion itself.

Missouri—A federal court suit is pending to compel reapportionment. The Senate electoral percentage is 48, the House percentage is 20.

Nebraska—A three-judge federal court ordered redistricting in 1965 of the unicameral (one house) legislature, in which the apportionment basis is 80 percent for population, 20 percent based on area.

Nevada—A three-judge federal court gave the current legislature until Apr. 15 to reapportion and will work out its own plan, beginning June 23, if the state fails to act. The House electoral percentage is 36, the Senate percentage is 8.

New Jersey — The legislature must be reapportioned, with a start-work order effective Apr. 1, the State Supreme Court ruled, or the court itself will consider alternative proposals. The Senate electoral percentage is 19.

New Mexico—A state court ruled that the House, elected by a "weighted" system, is illegal under the state constitution. The decision is on appeal to the State Supreme Court.

New York—A three-judge federal district court upheld the legality of one of four plans, adopted as alternatives, by a lame-duck Republican legislature last December. The previous voting districts were outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court last year and a special election was ordered by the district court next November. The legislature, now controlled by Democrats, may adopt a new reapportionment plan.

North Dakota—A three-judge federal court outlawed existing voting districts under which the state Senate has an electoral percentage of 37, the House a percentage of 27. A legislative research committee is considering new plans.

Ohio—Voters will decide in a May 4 referendum whether to approve a proposed constitutional amendment establishing a new apportionment to replace a previous system held illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania — The State Supreme Court outlawed 1963 reapportionment laws after a three-judge federal court had previously held them to be illegal, and ordered that new districts be drawn by Sept. 1.

Tennessee—A federal district court outlawed a 1963 reapportionment law giving the House an electoral percentage of 40, the Senate a percentage of 45, and directed the legislature to revise the districts by June 1.

Texas—A three-judge federal court gave the legislature until Aug. 2 to reapportion itself on a "constitutional basis." The Senate electoral percentage is 30, the House percentage is 39.

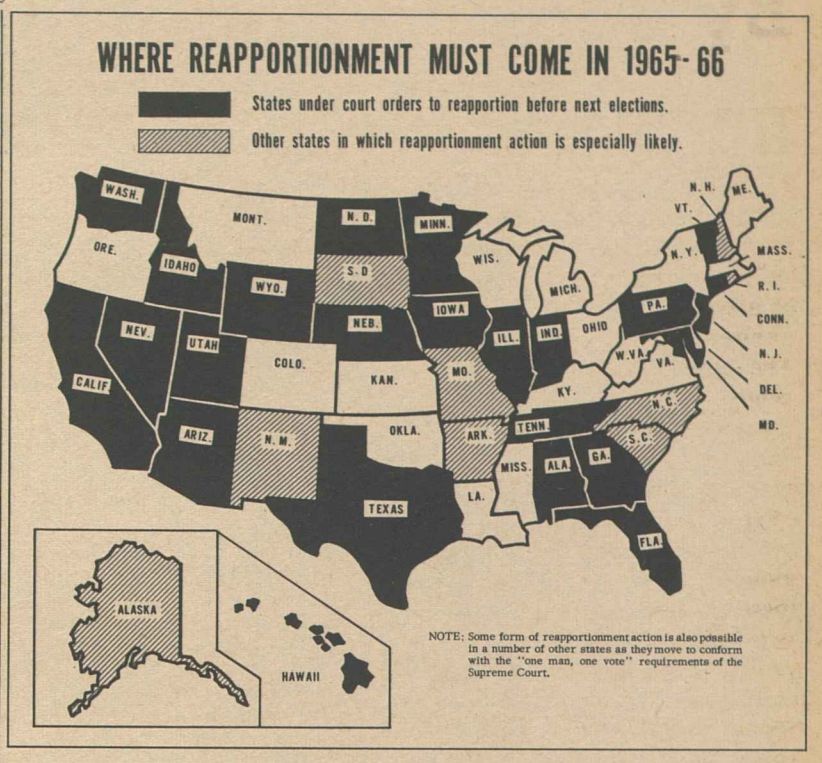
Utah—A three-judge federal court ordered the legislature to reapportion itself this year or face court reapportionment, knocking out a 1963 law leaving the House with an electoral percentage of 34, the Senate with a percentage of 21.

Vermont—A three-judge federal court outlawed a state constitution giving each town and city, regardless of population, one House seat and ordered reapportionment by Apr. 1. The U.S. Supreme Court has heard arguments asking reversal of a further section of the lower court order, which directs the legislature to adjourn by that date and set up special elections under the new apportionment.

Virginia—A special session of the legislature last December reapportioned both houses after the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed the old districts. Several suits have been filed challenging the new districts.

Washington—A three-judge federal court outlawed a districting plan under which the electoral percentage was 35 in the House, 34 in the Senate, and directed the current legislature to reapportion itself.

Wyoming—A three-judge federal court last November outlawed a 1963 reapportionment under which the Senate electoral percentage is 24, the House percentage 47, and gave the legislature until the 1966 elections to redistrict again.



Congressional Quarterly

Ohio Unions Act to Bar GOP Reapportionment

Columbus, O.—Seven hundred and fifty delegates to a legislative conference called by the Ohio AFL-CIO were urged to open a drive to defeat a Republican-drafted plan to reapportion the state's House of Representatives.

A "lame duck" legislature rammed through the partisan reapportionment plan last December—two weeks before the newly-elected Democratic-controlled legislature took office. It will be submitted for referendum approval of the voters at a May 4 election.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King said labor opposes the plan because "it is not fair to the people of Ohio and denies them an equal vote in their state government." He charged it would put the shaping of districts in the hands of an apportionment board of five Republicans and two Democrats, and would permit heavy discrepancies in population.

"We want the people to have an equal voice so that all votes carry the same weight in the election of state representatives," said King, who also is majority leader of the Ohio Senate.

The conference also heard State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard declare that labor was opposed to an increase in the sales tax because it "imposes an unfair burden on low and middle-income groups."

Bollard saw the big turnout for the conference—one of the largest in the state federation's history—as evidence of "encouraging support" for labor's program.

During this session of the legislature, he said, the State AFL-CIO will press for:

- An increase in maximum unemployment insurance benefits to two-thirds of the average weekly wage in covered employment.
- A raise in unemployment compensation to 75 percent of the injured worker's average weekly wage.
- A fair housing bill to eliminate discrimination in housing because of race, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry.
- A state minimum wage law matching the federal minimum.
- Reform of the state's "highly regressive tax structure."

UAW Assigns Specialists to Peace Corps

The Auto Workers and the Peace Corps have signed an agreement under which the union will provide a panel of 12 specialists in vocational and skilled trades training.

The technicians will assist in Peace Corps training programs in Washington, D. C.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Carbondale, Ill., and in Puerto Rico. The skills they will utilize involve particularly the maintenance of mechanical automotive and farm equipment.

The union members will be protected by clauses in their UAW contracts enabling them to volunteer for the Peace Corps without loss of jobs or other contract benefits, according to Victor G. Reuther, UAW Washington representative who signed the agreement with Peace Corps Director R. Sargent Shriver.

"The UAW is engaged in an extensive program of cooperation with the Peace Corps both in connection with recruiting among our members—of whom more than 400 have already submitted applications as Peace Corps volunteers—and in connection with the planning of projects in Guinea and other areas," Reuther said.

The UAW will pay the salaries of the specialists and the Peace Corps their travel expenses. Shriver urged other unions to consider similar programs.



PEACE CORPS will get a panel of 12 specialists in the field of vocational and skilled trades training under a contract with the Auto Workers being signed above by R. Sargent Shriver (left), Peace Corps director, and Victor G. Reuther, UAW Washington representative. The union will pay the experts' salaries and the corps will bear their expenses.

Staff Institute Focuses On Problems in South

Austin, Tex.—Eighteen full-time staff representatives of 13 AFL-CIO affiliates who operate in the South are working their way through a four-week residential institute at the University of Texas devoted to the problems of the area they serve.

The school is sponsored jointly by the university and the National Institute of Labor Education. Last year a similar institute for union staff members in the South was held at the University of North Carolina under the joint auspices of the university and NILE.

The curriculum includes reading workshops, labor in the South, labor law, the South in the 1960s, labor and civil rights, history of southern politics, present-day southern political problems, organizing in the South, the right wing in the South, and a Latin-American conference.

Co-directors of the institute are AFL-CIO Assistant Education Dir. George Guernsey and Joseph Mire, executive director of NILE, assisted by E. H. Kehrer, southern director for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, and Doris Gibson, former public relations director of the National Student Association.

The faculty includes, in addition, Arthur Edwards, Ray Marshall and David Olsen of the University of Texas; Nat Wells, Dallas labor lawyer; Vivian Henderson of Fisk University; AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman; Leslie Dunbar, director of the Southern Regional Council; Daniel A. Powell, southern area director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Wiley Branton, who directed the southern voter registration drive; TVA Commissioner Frank Smith, and John Feild, formerly director of the compliance division of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Students Listed

The students were Fay A. Marsh, Columbia, S. C., and T. O. Parsons, Oklahoma City, of the Communication Workers; Jack K. Grimm, Hutchinson, Kan., John H. Gillespie, Tupelo, Miss., and M. A. Williams, Chattanooga, Tenn., Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Leonard Lewis, New Orleans, and Arvel Cupp, Danville, Ky., Clothing Workers.

Also Farris Sawyer, Paris, Tex., Papermakers & Paperworkers; Olan R. Long, Jackson, Tenn., Machinists; Wayne W. Johnson, Fort Worth, Tex., Hod Carriers; John L. Coleman, St. Louis, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Earl Fisher, Memphis, Tenn., Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Norman Warnke, Austin, Lithographers & Photoengravers; F. F. Medrano, Dallas, Auto Workers; Marion G. Ramon, Fort Worth, Packinghouse Workers; E. A. Thompson, Jr., Palestine, Tex., Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen; Carlos Garcia, Houston, Iron Workers, and Eugene Solon, Washington, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Stronger Drug Controls Supported by AFL-CIO

Strong endorsement of legislation to tighten federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs was voiced by the AFL-CIO in a letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to the measure's sponsor, Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.).

The bill—known as the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965—would revise the Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act to suppress illegal sales of barbiturates, amphetamines and other such drugs within states as well as in interstate commerce. The House Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce, headed by Harris, recently completed hearings on the measure.

Biemiller said such legislation "has become increasingly needful as a public health measure." He cited testimony by the Food & Drug Administration that half of all barbiturates and amphetamines produced in the U.S. "ends up on the bootleg market and thus in the hands of consumers who abuse them both to their own hazard and that of the public at large."

The Harris bill would require maintenance of complete records at every stage of the production, shipment and sale of barbiturates, amphetamines and any other drug declared to have a "potential for abuse."

It also provides new authority to deal with the marketing of "counterfeit" drugs—those manufactured illicitly and sold under name-brand labels—which frequently constitute a health hazard to users.

Biemiller endorsed recommendations of the FDA that additional enforcement admendments be added to the bill, including stronger authority to seize illegal shipments.

He stressed particularly that the record-keeping requirements and inspection authority proposed in the amendments should be retained "without impairment," despite the traditional objection of pharmacies to inspection of their prescription files.

"We fail to see how the law can be effectively enforced unless it is possible to check sales records against records of authorized prescriptions for the drugs," Biemiller wrote Harris.

Hart Proposes New Controls On Packaging

A revised "truth-in-packaging" bill has been introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) with eight other Democrats as co-sponsors.

The bill would authorize the Federal Trade Commission and the Food & Drug Administration to prescribe uniform packaging and labeling of food, drugs, cosmetics and other consumer goods. The AFL-CIO supported the Hart proposal in the 88th Congress.

The bill was approved last year by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee but was not acted on by the full committee. Hart's new measure will be considered by the Commerce Committee but Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.), the GOP floor leader, has demanded that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee also for study.

Hart has filed a second measure, co-sponsored by 17 additional senators, to create an independent Office of Consumers "to look out for the economic interests of American consumers." A companion bill has been sponsored in the House by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.).

Arizona Labor Planning Camp

Pres. William J. Harkness of the Arizona State AFL-CIO, has announced that a study is underway to determine how best to develop a camp for members and their families.

The state body recently bought 23 acres of land in Prescott National Forest and plans to start building cabins on it this spring.

Works Program Urged:

New 'Push' Needed To Reduce Jobless

Pres. Johnson's economic policies for 1965 are "fine" but "there isn't enough of a kick in them" to cut the unemployment rate, according to AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger.

"If we are going to get any significant downward movement in unemployment this year," he added, "we will need some additional push in terms of fiscal policy, some additional increases of government expenditures and investments in addition to those proposed by the President for his programs."

Goldfinger discussed the question of whether or not the budget meets national economic needs on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network. Asked to spell out the AFL-CIO's view on what the "additional push" might consist of, he said:

"One additional push could be the enactment of a $2 billion public works program of federal grants-in-aid to cities for the construction of badly-needed public facilities of all kinds—sewage systems, museums, libraries, public buildings of all types, repairs of streets, etc. A bill along these lines has been introduced in the House by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.)."

He stressed the need for a "permanent" program of federal aid for the cities in addition to the President's "excellent programs" of U.S. assistance in other areas.

Enactment of the Johnson program, Goldfinger said, should be enough to forestall "any kind of down-turn, the development of serious economic slack" during the year.

"What I am afraid of," he continued, "is that in 1965 we will make little if any progress in reducing unemployment unless we get not merely the enactment of the Administration's programs, but some additional programs. . . . I do not think that production, sales and employment will rise fast enough to bring about any substantial reduction in unemployment.

Not Fast Enough

"In other words, we undoubtedly will continue to move forward, but we will not move forward fast enough in relation to the growth of the labor force and to the increase in production. It is necessary to move forward rather fast in order to maintain high levels of employment and to reduce the currently high unemployment rate."

Goldfinger reiterated AFL-CIO opposition to the wage-price economic guideposts suggested by the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

"We have opposed these guidelines as a direct government interference with collective bargaining," he said, "and also as a penalty against unions and against workers. As they are interpreted in the press and interpreted by employers, they are a pressure on unions and a pressure on workers to keep their wage increases down.

"We do not believe that the guidelines are an across-the-board fair and equal kind of pressure on prices, profits, dividends and employer income as well as on wages."

Job Gains for January Continue Gradual Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

sons remained jobless, a "slightly less" than seasonal rise of 530,000 over December.

The Labor Dept.'s summary figures released earlier showed a decline in the key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate to 4.8 percent in January from December's 5 percent. This was the lowest jobless rate since October 1957.

The Labor Dept., in releasing its detailed report on the job situation for January, also called attention to two longer-term trends:

- The production worker has reversed a long downtrend, gaining 1.2 million jobs since 1961 and topping the previous recession trough for the first time in a decade.
- The key manufacturing sector, which at 17.7 million in January was at its highest level since the Korean War period of mid-1953, has been undergoing several structural changes, the basic one being a big shift toward non-production jobs.

Trends Interwoven

These trends are interwoven.

Production worker employment made a comeback to 13.1 million by January 1965. While this represented a strong gain in the past four years, it remained 1 million or 7 percent below the 14.1 million total of August 1953.

Non-production employment gained 1 million jobs in the same period, rising from 3.5 million in August 1953 to 4.5 million in January, an increase of 29 percent.

As a result, the Labor Dept. observed, manufacturing employment has about climbed back to its previous peak of 17.8 million, seasonally adjusted, of July 1953. The record high level would be the 18.1 million of wartime November 1943.

"While the recent increases in manufacturing employement are notable," commented the Labor Dept. report, "they are overshadowed by the strong and steady job gains in the service sector.

"Between the 1953 and 1964 peaks, employment in trade, finance, services and state and local government combined rose by 8.5 million or 37 percent.

"These four industry divisions, which have been the major source of job growth throughout the postwar period, registered a 12 percent employment gain between 1960 and 1964. In contrast, the employment gain in manufacturing from 1960 to 1964 amounted to only 2.5 percent."

The January report reflected the auto boom.

With auto production going full blast—with a workweek of 43.4 hours—the overall average workweek in January declined less than expected to 40.9 hours; seasonally adjusted, it was the highest since World War II.

Marciante Backs Farm Migrant Wage

Newark, N. J. — Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey AFL-CIO has appealed to Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D) to end his opposition to the federal government's proposed $1.30 an hour minimum wage for migrant farm workers from Puerto Rico.

He further urged the chief state executive to "do all in your power to see to it that the new wage rate and the fringe benefits which accompany it are put into effect immediately."

Assailed by Cruikshank:

'Eldercare' Branded 'Empty' Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

its eldercare program would involve "less cost to the taxpayer."

"If all promised benefits were actually provided," he replied, "the cost to the taxpayer would be many times the cost of the King-Anderson bill."

Cruikshank pointed out that most states have not been able to provide sufficient matching funds to finance adequately the existing Kerr-Mills Act programs for the needy aged. Furthermore, he noted, there is no protection in the bill against "exorbitant profits" and high administrative expenses of commercial insurance companies.

Contributions Modest

By contrast, he noted, King-Anderson benefits would be paid for by modest payroll contributions from workers and employers and the only charge to general revenues would be for benefits to persons not covered by social security.

Another "empty promise," Cruikshank said, is the AMA statement that its plan "would provide a wide range of hospital and medical services for the elderly — much more than medicare."

While the AMA plan "authorizes" a wide range of benefits, the actual benefits would be determined by the states and limited by the availability of state funds, he noted.

As to the AMA claim that its plan "lets people over 65 qualify for benefits before illness strikes, without a welfare type investigation," Cruikshank replied:

Benefits Would Be Limited

"Benefits under eldercare would be available only to those persons over 65 who (1) live in a state which is willing and able to participate in the program, and (2) can prove their incomes are below an amount specified by the state in which they reside, or can pay the required monthly premium after they have retired."

By contrast, he said, "eligibility at age 65 would be automatic" under King-Anderson.

Johnson told his Council on Aging that during his 1960 campaign speeches as John F. Kennedy's running mate, the greatest applause "always came when I talked about a program to provide medicare under social security for the aged." He added:

"Make no mistake about it. The people are ahead of us in this field."

Johnson said he will again designate May as Senior Citizens Month, "dedicated to community action" on behalf of 18 million older Americans.



LABOR DELEGATES to the first industrial relations conference ever held in Liberia are shown at the meeting in Monrovia with Mrs. Maida Springer (seated, center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. Mrs. Springer was a titular member of the delegation from the Liberian Congress of Industrial Organizations and a conference specialist.

Inclusion of Tips Asked In Social Security Law

Tips paid to waiters, waitresses and others earning much of their income under the tipping system should be considered as wages for social security tax-and-benefit purposes, the AFL-CIO has again urged Congress.

In a letter sent to all members of the House Ways & Means Committee, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank made these points of emphasis:

- More than 1 million workers dependent on tips for a substantial portion of their income would have higher retirement benefits and "greatly improved protection" for their families in the event of the disability or death of the breadwinner. At present they have only the minimal protection from social security taxes paid by both employers and employes on the smaller portion of income counted as regular wages.
- The level-premium cost factor of the social security system, if tips were treated as income, would be reduced, not raised, according to actuarial estimates.
- The Advisory Council on Social Security—a group of experts appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare as required by law—has strongly recommended that employers should pay social security taxes "on tips an employe receives from a customer of his employer" and that "tips should be counted toward benefits."

The House last year approved an amendment to the social security law requiring the treatment of tips as wages, but it was knocked out of the bill in Senate Finance Committee. The entire bill died when Senate-House conferees were unable to reach agreement on another section on social security hospital care.

Motel and restaurant trade associations have violently opposed any requirement that their employer-members pay social security contributions on tips, complaining that the bookkeeping burden is too great and that waiters and waitresses are "self-employed" when they are tipped.

Employers Would Report

The Social Security Advisory Council points out that bookkeeping "difficulties" would be largely surmounted if an employer is required to report and pay taxes only on the amount of tips as reported by each employe.

Requiring social security taxes on tips from workers only, as allegedly "self-employer," was rejected by the Social Security Advisory Council as long ago as 1948 as "illogical," since "tips are earned in the service of the employer . . . and received for service performed in the interest of the employer."

The million-plus workers earning their living substantially from tips already are required to report them for income tax purposes.

The pending King-Anderson bill now being considered in the Ways & Means Committee—the omnibus bill also providing higher benefits and social security hospital care—contains a provision that employe reports of tips for social security purposes would be transmitted to the Internal Revenue Service as a check on income-tax reports.

Sam Mitchell Joins Labor Service Unit

Chicago — The appointment of Sam Mitchell to the local staff of the Labor Bureau of Middle West was announced here by the agency, which aids unions on contract problems. He has been director of the University of Chicago's union program for three years.

Mitchell is a member of Teachers Local 189. He is a son of H. L. Mitchell, organizer for the Meat Cutters and former president of the Agricultural Workers.

Sullivan to Head Irish Paraders

New York — Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes has been elected grand marshal of the 1965 St. Patrick's Day Parade here.

The first labor leader chosen to head the parade, Sullivan was born in Cork, Ireland, and served with the Irish Republican Army in the fight for independence. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Irish-American Historial Society and the American League for an Undivided Ireland.

About 124,000 marchers from 255 organizations are expected to parade up Fifth Avenue on Mar. 17 to the music of 214 bands. The parade honoring the Irish national saint has been held annually for more than 200 years.

LewHerrmann, Labor Editor, Dead at 80

Deep regret was expressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the death of Lewis M. Herrmann, New Jersey labor leader and publicist who died at his home in Newark at the age of 80.

In a telegram to Mrs. Herrmann, Meany hailed his "many contributions to the labor movement and the labor press."

"The Labor Center at Rutgers [University] is a monument to his tireless efforts," Meany wired, "and it is most appropriate that it was named in his honor before his passing."

Herrmann was best known as the editor and publisher, since 1939, of the New Jersey Labor Herald. As a three-term Republican state assemblyman he introduced legislation that led to establishment of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations. Three weeks before his death it was re-named the Lewis M. Herrmann Labor Education Center.

A native of Rumania, he was brought to this country in 1895, served in the army in World War II and became a member of the Typographical Union. He was formerly president of the Union Printers League of New Jersey and had served as secretary-treasurer of both the Intl. Labor Press of America and the Eastern Labor Press Conference. He received a degree of doctor of humane letters from Rutgers in 1960.

Education Aid Urged For Vets of 'Cold War'

Enactment of the Cold War Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, intended to provide the same educational benefits made available in the post-World War II GI Bill of Rights, "is a matter of simple justice," AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs.

The bill would provide financial assistance in obtaining educational, professional or vocational training to those who will have served a minimum of 180 days on active duty with the armed forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1967.

It would pay basic benefits for full-time schooling of $110 a month to a veteran with no dependents, $135 for one with a single dependent and $160 for more than one. For veterans taking on-the-job training the benefits would be $90, $110 and $130; apprentices would receive $70, $85 and $105.

Young recounted the benefits to the country of the education and training World War II and Korean War veterans received under the original act and cited himself as one who had received its aid.

"I speak with a feeling of deep appreciation for those who had the vision to enact the first GI Bill of Rights," he testified.

"My parents did not have the resources necessary to finance my college education and had it not been for the GI Bill, I would have sought a job immediately after my discharge from the Army. Instead, I was one of the millions of veterans who were able to obtain a college degree and thereby build a better future for myself and my family."

Draft Can Be Deferred

Young pointed out that the sons of families which can afford to pay for college educations are able to delay and sometimes avoid military service by going to or continuing in school. The sons of less fortunate families, he said, "and this often means minority groups, are more likely to be drafted."

"The high school graduate who wants to continue his education and has the ability but not the necessary finances must suffer from real frustration when he is drafted while more well-to-do members of his high school class are granted educational deferments," he said.

"Because of these characteristics of peacetime selective service, the . . . act would make it possible for thousands of economically deprived young people to attend college or learn valuable skills. This is one of the aspects of the bill which we find most satisfying—that it offers assistance where assistance is most needed, most desired and most merited."

Young called the bill "another tool in our nation's intelligent manpower policy" and noted that so far as vocational training is concerned, technological changes in industry have led to a general upgrading of needed skills.

"It is important to these veterans and important to the nation as a whole," he said, "that they learn job skills which can qualify them for jobs in modern industry."

Employer Aid Seen Vital in Rights Battle

San Francisco — Management cannot rest on its commitment to the policy of non-discrimination in hiring and promotion, but must take steps to assure that the policy is put into practice, Norman Hill, civil rights representative of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told a Merit Promotion Institute at the University of San Francisco.

"What's needed now is an equal commitment of management resources in terms of training and education for the unskilled and semi-skilled who have been dispossessed of jobs by automation," he said. "I'd also hope to see management support of government spending that will both create job opportunities and meet critical community needs for hospitals, schools and the like."

The institute was co-sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and attracted personnel executives of 14 major Bay area firms who discussed ways of narrowing the gap between promotion policy and practice.

Hill called it "heartening" to see management "grappling" with the problem and noted that often foremen fail to carry out policy by not recommending minority workers for promotion. He suggested closer supervision of supervisors.

"Top management will improve compliance," he pointed out, "by setting the example by being less reluctant to bring members of minority groups into executive positions."



Name Labor Members:

Building Trades Fill New Disputes Panels

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The 3.5 million member AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. sped implementation of a new jurisdictional dispute plan for the construction industry at a meeting of its executive council here.

The council, acting two weeks after the new plan was signed at a White House ceremony witnessed by Pres. Johnson, named labor members to sit on the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and the newly created appeals board to render final decisions.

Umpire Choice Studied

Still under study is the selection of an impartial umpire to head the appeals board. The contractors who negotiated the disputes plan with the department will name their members of the board and the appeals body separately.

The labor members of the joint board — who will represent the department rather than their individual unions — are John J. McCartin, assistant president of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, and Frank Hanley, vice president of the Operating Engineers. Their alternates are Joseph T. Power, Plasterers vice president, and Maurice Fancher, Laborers vice president.

Named to the Appeals Board are S. Frank Raftery, president-elect of the Painters, and William Sidell, vice president of the Carpenters. Their alternates are H. E. Patton, Boilermakers, and John McCarthy, Iron Workers, both vice presidents of their unions.

The council decided that members of the board and the appeals body would be rotated annually by election of the council. It made clear also the need for speeding the processing of appeals because of the nature of construction work, so that a case can be decided while it is still pertinent. It indicated that the appeals board would be empowered to reject frivolous or meaningless appeals to ensure prompt action on pertinent cases.

Arnold Ordman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, appeared before the council, telling the members that the board does not want to get into jurisdictional matters and will cooperate in every way to help the industry and unions make the disputes plan work.

The National Joint Board was set up as a voluntary group by construction labor and management 15 years ago. The agreement signed earlier this month is a major reorganization of procedures, including the establishment of the appeals board and an impartial umpire, consideration of consumer interests in the resolution of jurisdictional disputes, definition of standards used by the Joint Board in reaching decisions and consultation with management groups affected by disputes between unions.

Johnson, witnessing the signing of the agreement in the White House—although the agreement does not involve the government in any way—hailed the pact as "a fine example of free and responsible collective bargaining." He noted that the federal government had played no part in its attainment.

The agreement, he added, "should limit the use of governmental dispute settlement procedures as Congress intended. I am sure it will help expedite our defense construction program and pave the way for continued expansion of industrial, commercial and residential construction."

Key Leaders Sign

The agreement was signed by Pres. C. J. Haggerty and Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio for the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and by the Associated General Contractors of America and representatives of participating Specialty Contractors' Employers Associations. William J. Cour is chairman of the National Joint Board.

The council dealt with a number of other pending matters, including legislative programs, and heard from Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) on the need for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the section that permits states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws.



SEC. 14B OF TAFT-HARTLEY ACT, which allows states to ban the union shop, should be repealed "for the good of the entire nation," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said on a Labor News Conference broadcast. Left to right: Frank Porter of the Washington Post; T. F. Coman, Daily Labor Report; Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers, and Harry W. Flannery, moderator.

LBJ Urges Reduction In Investments Abroad

American business and banking were asked by Pres. Johnson, through the medium of a message to Congress, to make a large-scale voluntary effort to hold down their investments and lending abroad to eliminate the chronic deficit in the nation's balance of payments.

The payments deficit is the gap between funds entering the country and the total outflow of U.S. dollars in the form of tourist spending abroad, investments and loans in other nations, support of U.S. overseas military forces, foreign aid and payment for imports.

The AFL-CIO pointed out, in recent testimony on protection of the nation's gold reserve, that "large-scale and sometimes unpredictably sudden outflows of investments" abroad may need "national supervision and temporary restriction." Investment and private loans abroad are a major factor in the payments deficit and ran last year at $6.5 billion, up more than $2 billion from 1963.

The President in his message urged Congress to cut the duty-free exemption of American tourists returning to this country from goods valued at $100 at wholesale to $50 at retail. In a separate action, he extended to bank loans abroad a new interest-equalization tax previously applied only to purchase of foreign securities.

Johnson pledged continued protection of the dollar at $35 for an ounce of gold, saying the dollar was backed by the world's most productive and efficient economy and a highly favorable trade position, with a surplus of $3.6 billion of U.S. exports over imports.

However, the total payments deficit since 1958 has run between $3 billion and $4.2 billion a year. One result has been a drain on gold reserves as foreign interests returned their dollar balances to us for gold at the $35-an-ounce price.

L-G Reports Filed By 52,000 Unions

More than 52,000 labor unions filed financial reports with the Dept. of Labor under the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said in his annual report to Congress.

Block 14(b) Repeal, Birch Society Asks

The John Birch Society has told its members to help the National Right to Work Committee fight repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The February issue of the society's "Bulletin" to its members says Birchers should write to the committee offering assistance. "This is definitely their ball, but we ought to help them carry it in any way that we can," Birchers were told.

The link between the two groups is not new. There has long been an overlapping membership between key staff members and directors of the "work" committee and the extreme right-wing John Birch Society.

Engineers Push Study Of Pensions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Operating Engineers are continuing an extensive study of pension reciprocity to meet the needs of members, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton announced at a meeting of the executive board here.

His announcement came after a special committee reported that its study of the problem showed that the central pension fund set up by the IUOE has involved about one-third of the membership. Another third is represented in separate pension funds at the local level. The rest of the membership is not included in pension plans.

Noting that the work of an operating engineer involves moving from job to job in wide geographical areas and at times overseas, the committee reported, Wharton said, that as many as 20 percent of the members can be included in this "boomer" category.

The need to protect all members in view of the multiplicity of pension plans on local levels—with varying costs, benefits and contributions, as well as the legal complications in merging plans—requires intensive study. Wharton said the committee will have recommendations for extending reciprocity of pension plans as well as health and welfare plans for future action.

The committee is composed of IUOE Vice Presidents Leo Bachinski of St. Louis, chairman; J. C. Turner of Washington, D. C.; John Brady of Chicago and Richard Nolan, executive vice president.

'R-T-W' Seen Harmful To Employers, Stores

State "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop hurt employers and shopkeepers as well as workers, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said on a nationwide radio broadcast.

Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers, urged repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act "for the good of the entire nation." This is the provision which allows states to prohibit unions and employers from negotiating union shop agreements.

In a Labor News Conference interview, Beirne labelled Sec. 14(b) the cause of the "greatest misunderstanding that exists today in the labor-management field."

Many people do not understand, Beirne said, that unions are required by federal law to represent all workers in a bargaining unit. "The law requires the union to handle grievances for members and non-members alike."

It is "common sense," he said, "that once a union secures recognition and is required to represent the interests of all of the employes, then all of the employes in that establishment should be members."

From the employer viewpoint, Beirne declared, there is an advantage in dealing with a strong, secure union which is in a position to "rationally discuss, negotiate and come to an agreement."

Weak Unions Insecure

The CWA president noted that "insecure and weak unions have records of more strikes and more industrial conflicts" than unions that are secure and strong.

So-called "right-to-work" laws attract only "cheap" industry to a state, Beirne said, noting "a clear pattern of low per capita income, low productivity and slow industrial growth" in R-T-W states.

"There is a close tie between the spending ability of consumers and the growth of industry within a state," Beirne said. "You just don't have solid industrial growth where you have cheap labor and low wages."

Fighting repeal of Sec. 14(b), Beirne said, are those few people "who apparently earn their salaries by causing agitation in the labor-management field. This 'right-to-work' crowd gets more and more closely identified in thinking and actions with the extreme right-wing."

Beirne agreed that repeal of Sec. 14(b) would free manpower and energy for the labor movement to press for positive programs to benefit the nation.

"Knowledgeable people" in the legislative field believe there will be a majority in both the House and Senate for repeal of Sec. 14(b), Beirne observed.

When asked what labor will do if the repeal drive should fail,

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Beirne replied:

"We will go on fighting for repeal. We're in this fight to win—and we will win."

California Unions Gain 48,000 in '64

San Francisco—California labor unions added 48,000 new members to their rolls in 1964, the State Dept. of Industrial Relations reported. By mid-year, 3,789 local unions had 1.8 million members, a new high.

Return Books, Strikers Urge Union Families

Kingsport, Tenn. — Kingsport Press strikers have urged all union families to return mailed copies of annual encyclopedia supplements produced by strikebreakers here.

Owners of World Book sets published by Field Enterprises Educational Corp., or Book of Knowledge, published by Grolier, Inc., can expect to receive a package of supplements in their mail boxes within the next few weeks. The Allied Kingsport Press Unions urge:

Simply mark "refused" on the package and hand it back to the letter carrier or return it to the post office. This could lead Kingsport Press management to seek a "realistic settlement" with their employes, the committee said in announcing its Return-the-Supplement program.

Some 1,200 members of five unions have been on strike for an acceptable contract since Mar. 11, 1963. The five are the Bookbinders, Electrotypers, Machinists, Printing Pressmen and Typographical unions.

Council Sets All-Out Drive For Repeal of Section 14(b)

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, February 27, 1965 — No. 9

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vote Rights Stressed As Vital

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO will "support both executive and legislative efforts to insure full and equal voting rights for Americans of every creed, color, race or national origin," the Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a statement declaring that the right to vote "is fundamental in a free country and any arbitrary denial of that right must be stopped."

It stressed that achievement of voting equality is "not our only goal." It strongly reaffirmed its conviction that there cannot be true equality of opportunity "until there is full economic opportunity—until we have eliminated poverty and slums and unemployment."

The statement hailed the naming of Vice-Pres. Humphrey to coordinate all federal projects in the civil rights field. His appointment, the council said, "insures that the power of government will be used fully, vigorously and correctly."

Reviewing the situation since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the council declared that in less than eight months "impressive results" had been achieved. There has been "sound progress" in desegregating public accomodations, the pace of school desegregation has been "stepped up," and federal agencies are policing use of federal funds "to insure that none are used on discriminatory projects."

But the battle is far from won, the council warned, and labor will "intensify" its efforts until full and equal opportunity is won for all Americans.



GREETING the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a breakfast get-together prior to its meeting in Bal Harbour was Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, shown here with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

To Preserve Gains:

COPE Maps Effort For Off-Year Voting

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An intensive campaign to bring out a maximum vote in the 1966 congressional elections and reverse the "historic" losses of off-year contests is being charted by the AFL-CIO.

The liberal gains in Congress resulting from the 1964 election can be preserved, the federation's Committee on Political Education (COPE) believes, if trade unionists, and their families and friends turn out in full strength in 1966.

The next congressional elections were discussed at a meeting here of the COPE Administrative Committee, which includes the Executive Council of the federation. The meeting also reviewed the results of the 1964 balloting, noting especially the growth in effectiveness of labor political action.

In 1960, the committee pointed out, 57 percent of the COPE-endorsed congressional candidates were elected; the figure rose to 60 percent in 1962 and 68 percent in 1964.

The COPE sessions focused attention also on the over 1,000 city and county elections scheduled for 1965 in places with populations of over 10,000 and urged wide participation by local COPE bodies in these contests.

Precedents Cited

Since 1932 there have been only two off-year elections where the administration in power did not lose strength in Congress—in 1934 and in 1962, COPE noted. The fact that the off-year loss pattern can be reversed holds out hope that an all-out drive in 1966 can preserve the sharp increase in liberal strength registered in 1964.

The pattern of off-year losses, COPE said, stems primarily from a drop-off in voting turnout in low and middle-income wards and precincts. Intensive register and get-

(Continued on Page 3)

Charts Campaign For '66 Elections

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor launched a major campaign to secure its top legislative objective in 1965—repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—and charted an intensive register-and-vote drive to maintain liberal strength in the 1966 congressional elections.

The actions topped the opening sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council winter meeting here, devoted to spelling out the federation's positions on economic, political, social and international problems.

Coupled with its action on repeal of the T-H section that permits states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws and its plans for the 1966 elections, the council reaffirmed its determination to help secure passage of hospital care for the aged under social security and sharply assailed the "empty promises" campaign launched by the American Medical Association for its "eldercare" substitute.

Pres. George Meany underscored the AFL-CIO's concern with the fight to eliminate poverty, focusing at an opening-day press conference on the "tremendous importance" of expanded coverage and an increased minimum wage if a basic cause of poverty—lack of income—is to be overcome.

Meany told reporters he was hopeful that the President's coming message on the Wage-Hour Act will take note of the AFL-CIO position urging an increase in the wage floor and expanded coverage, as well as a shorter workweek and double time pay for overtime.

The Johnson Administration's interest in the council meeting was highlighted by a breakfast session at which Vice Pres. Humphrey discussed the Administration's program, followed by a talk to the council by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on legislative and administrative problems involving the labor movement and his department.

Wirtz told a news conference after his meeting with the council that the Administration had not taken a position yet on an increase in the minimum wage but that the President had stressed in his State of the Union message the need to extend the protection of the law to 2 million workers currently uncovered.

In the first days of the meeting the council adopted statements:

- Strongly reaffirming repeal of 14(b) as the top 1965 legislative objective and opening a major campaign to secure prompt congressional action. **(See story Page 1.)**
- Calling for vigorous opposition to attempts to subvert the "one man, one vote" decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and warning against both a referendum-styled constitutional amendment and a plan to bypass Congress to undo the decisions. **(See story Page 3.)**
- Hailing the efforts of the House Ways & Means Committee in speeding hospital care for the aged legislation and voicing its enthusiastic support for the King-Anderson bill in its present form. **(See story Page 2.)**
- **Urging prompt action to modernize the unemployment compensation system, which is 20 years out of date in meeting the needs of the unemployed. (See story Page 2.)**
- Giving priority in the housing field to legislation providing for $2 billion in grants for construction of community facilities to help

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Predicts Repeal Of 'Work' Law Proviso

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was strongly reaffirmed as the No. 1 legislative objective of the AFL-CIO in 1965 and a major campaign was launched to secure prompt congressional action.

The call to the trade union movement "to join in a campaign" for repeal of the T-H section that permit states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws came on the opening day of the federation's Executive Council winter meeting here.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that "we're in good shape" on the repeal campaign and that "I think we have the votes to win." He predicted that Congress would act at the current session and that the repeal legislation would be considered when bills pending from the last Congress are cleaned up.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz also assured reporters at a news conference that repeal of Section 14(b) would be brought before Congress at the current session.

The council, in its statement on removal of the anti-union security section, warned that business, industrial and trade associations whose officers and staff "have a stake in conflict," and right-wing extremists "who equate social progress with communism," are bitterly opposed to repeal and are bringing "incessant pressures" on Congress.

The repeal drive has the support of Pres. Johnson and "of a majority in Congress," the council declared, and the support of "thousands of employers who have learned the value of good-faith collective bargaining." The council noted the recent repeal of a "right-to-work" statute in Indiana and the defeat of an attempt to adopt a "work" law in New Mexico as evi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Maryland Labor Acts To Aid 'Invisible' Poor

By Eugene A. Kelly

Grasonville, Md.—You cannot see them from the road as you drive from the Bay Bridge through the "land of pleasant living" on U. S. Highways 301 and 50, or from Chesapeake Bay as you cruise by on the way to Florida. For the poor are invisible, as Michael Harrington phrased it in The Other America.

But the people of Maryland labor had no trouble at all in finding them—600 oyster-shuckers and their families, 2,000 human beings in all—living in tide-soaked company houses and segregated shantytowns in the Kent Narrows section of Maryland's Eastern Shore, in Queen Anne's County across the bay from Baltimore and the U.S. Naval Academy.

First to note their plight were organizers from the Packinghouse Workers and the AFL-CIO regional office in Baltimore. No strangers to human need, they were so appalled by the misery of the shantytown dwellers of this former marshland that, along with their organizing efforts, they turned to social welfare work.

Maryland labor's drive on poverty began with the collection and delivery of two truckloads of shoes and clothing. It has enrolled the national, state and regional AFL-CIO, the UPWA, the Baltimore Clothing Workers, the State Civic

(Continued on Page 5)



REPORTS OF SPOILED CROPS in California and Florida because of the end of the Mexican farm labor contract program were called "grossly exaggerated" by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz (second from left) in talk to AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting at Miami Beach, Fla.

Nation Seen on Verge Of Major School Gains

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The nation is on the verge of a "meaningful breakthrough" in the critical area of education, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in urging Congress to give speedy approval to bills aiding elementary and higher education.

The Council congratulated the Administration and the congressional leadership for presentation of the bills and the "rapid consideration" being given them.

"There is no question in our mind that the needs of the schools, the disparities of educational opportunities between the states and the regressive nature of state and local tax systems all require federal action," the council declared.

Noting the Administration bills' provisions for aid to children of low income families, the council said that they not only provide badly needed help but also "recognize the burdens being carried by the non-public schools and provide a practical approach toward the resolution of the impasse which has existed over the question of aid to non-public schools."

The AFL-CIO singled out for opposition a proposal which has been described as a plan to assist students in higher education, but which basically will allow colleges to raise their tuition rates. The so-called tax credit for higher education would provide meaningful help "only to those who pay sizable income taxes and no help at all to families whose earnings are so low that they pay no income tax." This plan also, the council said, will place an additional burden on those in the lower brackets who are attempting to finance the higher education of their children.

The council reaffirmed its call for the extension of free public education through at least the fourteenth year of schooling with specific support for a wide expansion of junior colleges. The council also renewed its support for the "Cold War GI Education Bill."

Wirtz Cites Labor's Public Interest Role

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"On everything that is basic, I see the position of the AFL-CIO as being completely coincident with the public interest," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said here.

At a news conference after his meeting with the Executive Council, Wirtz was asked about his relationship with the AFL-CIO and Pres. George Meany.

He termed it "very good," cited the federation's public interest role and said it was a great satisfaction to work with Meany and the AFL-CIO. The differences that exist are normal and "healthy," he added.

Meany, queried at a later news conference about Wirtz' comments, said the Labor Secretary is doing "a very good job and I have no complaints." Disagreements with any Secretary of Labor are normal, he commented, and he has some disagreements with Wirtz.

AMA's 'Empty Promises' Hit:

Hospital Care Bill Endorsed 'Enthusiastically' by Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Passage of the King-Anderson bill providing hospital care for the aged in its present form is "enthusiastically" supported by the AFL-CIO which hailed the efforts of the House Ways & Means Committee to "speed this legislation on its way."

The Executive Council declared in a statement that it is "encouraged with the prospects of our being at least on the threshhold of constructive action" to meet the needs of the elderly under the social security system.

The council assailed the proposal offered by the American Medical Association as consisting "only of empty promises" and scored the AMA's "current propaganda blasts on behalf of a program that they must surely know is unworkable."

Improvements in the social security system contained in the King-Anderson bill were strongly supported by the council, specifically the 7 percent increase in cash benefits and the inclusion of tips as a part of basic wages for social security purposes.

In a separate statement, the council also endorsed Pres. Johnson's health message and declared his proposals "would do much to remove many of the barriers that keep so many of the men, women and children of this nation from reaping the full benefits of the best of medical care."

Prompt Action Urged

The statement specifically called for prompt and favorable action by Congress on six major proposals in the President's program so that the best of health care can be accessible to all "regardless of age or geography or economic status."

The King-Anderson bill, the council pointed out, "is the outgrowth of seven years of work and effort" to meet the most serious threat to the economic security of the elderly. It constitutes, said the council, "an eminently constructive program."

If any modifications are to be made, it added, "we urge that covered health benefits be as broad as is economically feasible and consistent with the maintenance of standards of high-quality care."

On social security benefits, a background paper accompanying the statement noted that the bill would increase the minimum primary benefit from $40 to $42.80 per month and the maximum benefits from $127 to $135.90, effective last Jan. 1. The average primary benefit, presently $77.50, would go up to about $83.

The maximum annual earnings on which taxes and benefits are computed would increase under the bill as of next Jan. 1 from the present $4,800 to $5,600 a year. This would further increase the maximum primary benefit to $149.90 per month.

Noting the AMA's heavily financed campaign for its new "eldercare" program, the background paper warned of a "massive onslaught of distortion, misrepresentation and beguiling promises" by the AMA. The current drive by the doctors' organization was termed the "most cynical of all the AMA's attacks on social security health insurance."

In the general health field the council supported Administration proposals for:

- A program to provide long-term, low interest loans for facilities of comprehensive medical care plans.
- Authorization of grants to cover the initial cost of personnel to staff community mental health centers offering comprehensive services.
- Increased grants and scholarships to train doctors, dentists, nurses and medical technicians.
- Establishment of regional medical complexes to make modern medical care more accessible through better organization and coordination.
- Improvement of health services to children through expansion of the crippled children and maternal and child health programs, as well as through a new program which would provide concentrated and comprehensive medical care services to children in low income areas.
- Improved standards of medical care for needy persons.

Modernization Urged In Jobless Aid Program

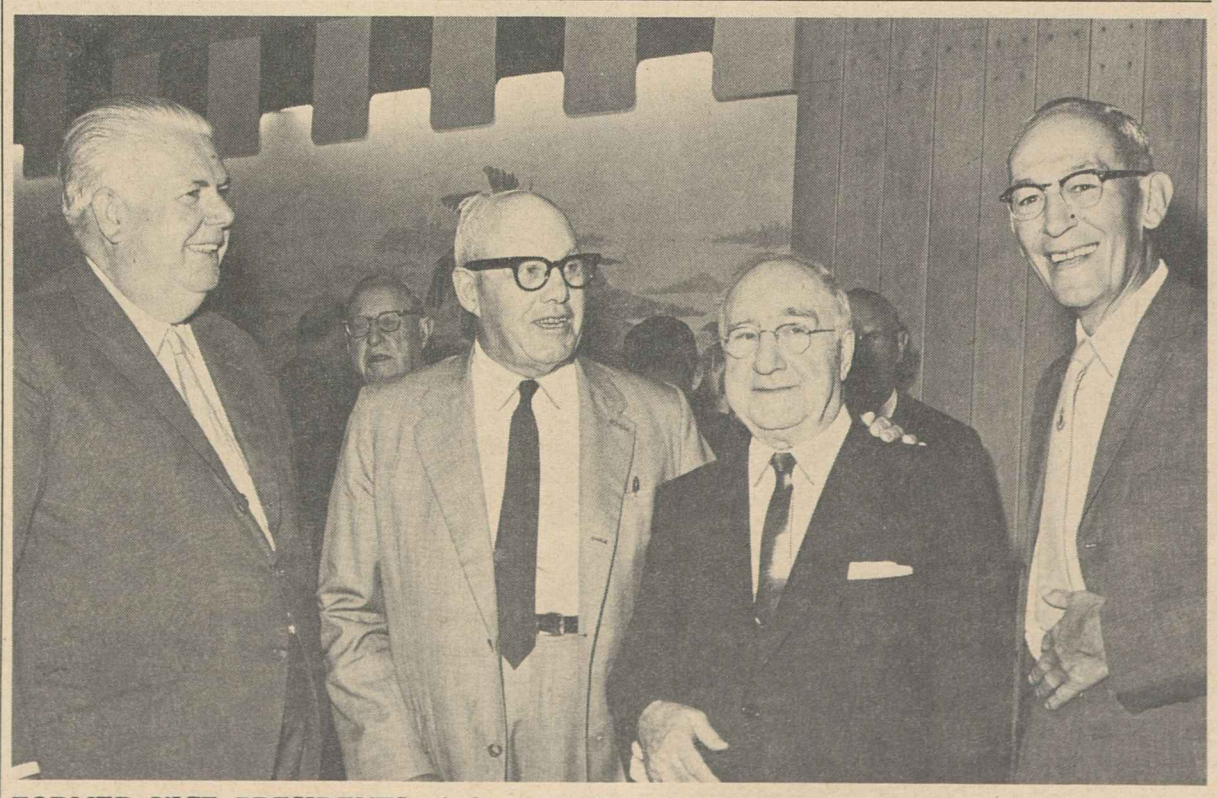
Bal Harbour, Fla.—Limitations in the unemployment insurance system add up "to a most serious indictment of the effectiveness of the program" and early action to modernize it is imperative, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council welcomed Pres. Johnson's concern over the condition of the jobless pay program and said it was looking forward to his message to Congress on changes.

The council's statement said that only 2 million of the unemployed are currently drawing benefits and that of every $5 lost as a result of unemployment, "only one is recovered by the jobless benefits system."

After 20 years, action on improving the system is overdue, the council said, and the time to make the changes is now. It urged improvements in four basic areas without changing the basic federal-state structure:

- Extend coverage to include all firms without regard to the number of workers, employes of nonprofit institutions, farm workers and all others who can be given protection consistent with good administration.
- Require the states to provide jobless workers with weekly benefits of at least half their weekly wage loss and for at least 26 weeks. The maximum should be adjusted to the economy of each state by setting the benefit ceiling at no less than two-thirds of the average wage level.
- Create a federal program of benefits for long-term unemployed that would extend payments to those who have used all their benefits under state programs for up to six months more if they need that much time to complete their adjustment and obtain employment.
- Strengthen the financing of the system by increasing the taxable wage base, providing equalization grants, requiring solvency standards for reserve funds and allowing states to adjust tax rates without resort to experience rating.



FORMER VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO who attended the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour included the three above who posed with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. They are (from left): William C. Doherty, former president of the Letter Carriers, and, at Meany's left, former Pres. James C. Petrillo of the Musicians and former Pres. L. S. Buckmaster of the Rubber Workers. Also a visitor was A. L. Spradling, who headed the former Street-Electric Railway Employes, now the Amalgamated Transit Union.

New Group Pushes For Fair Housing

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers has been elected to the board of trustees of the newly-formed National Committee on Tithing in Investment, organized to encourage investors to earmark 10 percent of their capital to finance unsegregated housing.

Eight other union leaders are sponsors of the committee, the chairman of which is Rep. Donald M. Fraser (D-Minn.).

They are Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boiler Makers, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. Roy O. Wellborn of the Grain Millers, and Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Council Maps Broad Legislative Drive

Affirms 14(b) Repeal As Number One Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

preserve the nation's towns and cities. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Urging union officers and trustees of health, welfare and pension plans to make every effort to channel fund expenditures with "due regard for the working conditions and labor policies of the firms with which the plan does business." **(See story Page 4.)**

● Welcoming the President's recent message on health problems and calling for prompt action by Congress on six specific major proposals, which "would do much to remove many of the barriers that keep so many men, women and children from reaping the full benefits of the best of medical care."

● Creating a special Executive Council subcommittee to launch a full-scale campaign of education, legislation and other appropriate action aimed at eliminating the use of so-called lie detectors. The council deplored the use of these instruments in public and private employment, declaring that neither the government nor private employers "should be permitted to engage in this sort of police state surveillance" of the lives of citizens.

Meany personally condemned the use of lie detectors in employment areas, commenting that "these things are not reliable" and have brought complaints from a number of AFL-CIO affiliates including the Retail Clerks, the Machinists and government unions.

● Urging Congress to provide farm workers with federal minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor protection, to end their exclusion from protection of the National Labor Relations Act, to establish a national farm labor recruitment program and to provide additional help for migratory farm laborers. The council also reaffirmed its strong opposition to the importation of foreign farm laborers.

Meany told the press conference that the AFL-CIO was still active in California in seeking to improve living standards for agricultural workers. The federation will keep up the fight to help these farm workers toward higher wage levels, he said, although there are few if any dues-paying members coming into the AFL-CIO.

● **Voicing its support for Administration bills to abolish the national origins quota system in the immigration laws with amendments to help define precisely provisions dealing with employment and labor shortages.**

● Reaffirming its support of the program of AFL-CIO affiliates representing federal employes, especially in the areas of salary adjustment, retirement, health and welfare benefits and the elimination of speed-up practices.

● Renewing its support of "both executive and legislative efforts to insure full and equal voting rights" for all Americans. **(See Story Page 1.)**

● Pledging support to Pres. Johnson's school-aid program, declaring that the nation is at last on the verge of a "meaningful breakthrough" in the "critical" field of education. **(See Story Page 2.)**

At his news conferences, Meany made the following points:

● He expressed the hope that the longshore strike would be ended quickly since there are not too many issues left and the sides are not too far apart. He stressed that elimination of geographical differentials would bring about a quick solution.

● An extension of the steel contract deadline beyond May 1 "makes sense" because of the time consumed by the election contest within the union. He said he believes the union will work hard to win a settlement without a strike. Steel negotiations were postponed during the contest for the top union offices.

● The federation needs all-around experience in members of its Executive Council and council members do not represent their unions but the entire labor movement, when they serve as vice presidents of the AFL-CIO.

Four former council members who have retired or resigned were present at the current meeting in line with a resolution adopted at the last council session—L. S. Buckmaster, James C. Petrillo, William Doherty and A. L. Spradling.

● The AFL-CIO is greatly disturbed by racial events in Alabama and has asked the President to take all necessary steps to protect the voting rights of citizens.



DAILY NEWS CONFERENCES held by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during the Executive Council meeting in Miami Beach drew a large attendance of newspaper, magazine, radio and television reporters and cameramen. Meany is flanked by Assistant Public Relations Dir. Robert Wentworth (left) and Dir. Albert J. Zack.

Labor Forces Rallied in Support Of 'One Man, One Vote' Rulings

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for vigorous opposition to attempts by a coalition of "conservatives, right-wing extremists and obstinate traditionalists, to subvert the "one man, one vote" decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The federation's Executive Council urged all AFL-CIO affiliates and state and local central bodies "to throw their full support" behind the court decisions and against all efforts in Congress or the state legislatures to undermine the ruling.

The council recalled that the AFL-CIO had hailed the court's decisions that state legislatures must be apportioned as closely as possible to the "one man, one vote" standard and declared that the decisions "promised a welcome end to an ancient injustice."

These decisions are now under attack, the council warned, by a coalition seeking a constitutional amendment that would negate the court's rulings. The attack takes two forms:

'Deceptive' Plan

1. An attempt to have Congress initiate a constitutional amendment that would permit any state to apportion one house of its legislature, if approved by referendum, on a basis "other than population." The AFL-CIO will fight this measure "to the utmost of its resources," the council said, noting that the referendum provision "gives this proposal an air of self-determination that is as deceptive as the campaign itself."

2. A campaign to bypass Congress by persuading two-thirds of the state legislatures to initiate a similar proposal which would then force a constitutional convention to draft an amendment to be submitted to the state legislatures.

"This is clearly a last-gasp effort by malapportioned legislatures to save themselves, and already 16 legislatures have enacted such a measure," the council declared.

Asserting that "both efforts must be vigorously opposed," the council added:

"Fairly apportioned state legislatures are as essential as a fairly apportioned Congress. Indeed, 50 legislatures that truly represented the people of their respective states could revolutionize the whole approach to social progress in America. . . . It is our deep conviction that equal representation is the very heart of representative government at every level. And representative government is the basic precept of American democracy."

Twenty-six states are now under specific court orders to redistrict under the "one man, one vote" principle and in seven other states legislative reapportionment is likely because of the threat of court action.

Lawsuits to force more equitable state legislative districts were filed or implemented last year in a total of 39 states. A number of the suits were filed by union officials acting with authority from state AFL-CIO organizations.

In a letter to state central bodies following the council's action, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged that opponents of the "one man, one vote" principle have "distorted history."

Their chief argument, Biemiller noted, is that the equal representation given to states of widely varying population in the U.S. Senate justifies the same principle in one house of state legislatures.

The fallacy, Biemiller said, is that no state was formed by an alliance of counties, thus invalidating the analogy. "The counties did not create the state; they were creatures of the state" and not part of "a federation of equals in the foundation of the government," he said.

Biemiller charged that "nearly all of those who would set aside the Supreme Court decision are well aware of this. They use distorted history to camouflage their basic goal of denying to urban residents —many of whom are union members or members of minority groups —equal representation in state legislative halls."

Meany Predicts Repeal Of 'Work' Law Proviso

(Continued from Page 1)

dence of the growing sentiment for an end to the "right-to-work" approach.

The case against 14(b), which "opens the door to the compulsory open shop," rests on the principles of liberty, justice and the law the council said. "Right-to-work" denies to both employers and workers the right to negotiate union security provisions even where a majority of workers favor this course and the employer desires the provisions, the council said. It denies the simple justice that all those who share in the benefits and safeguards of a union contract bear a fair and equal share.

Finally, 14(b) flies in the face of constitutional history that on matters where the federal government has assumed jurisdiction, federal law shall be superior to state law, the council noted.

"Thus," the council concluded, "economics, liberty, justice and the law are united in this single cause. . . . We call upon Congress to act promptly and favorably on the repeal of 14(b) and we urge every affiliated union, every state and local central body and every union member to join in a campaign to that end."

COPE Lays '66 Plans To Hold Gains of 1964

(Continued from Page 1)

out-the-vote campaigns, tied to the continuing drives for changes in registration and voting laws to make it easier and simpler for citizens to cast votes and to prevent widespread disenfranchisement, can produce results next year, it declared.

The reapportionment battles taking place in state legislatures will play a key role in easing and simplifying registration and voting requirements, COPE indicated.

A major factor in preserving the 1964 congressional gains will be in returning a number of new congressmen who won by thin margins last year, COPE said. The best possible help these congressmen can get is the passage of a legislative program that the voters indicated they need and want, it added.

In its review of the 1964 campaign, COPE said that $900,000 in voluntary contributions had been raised from AFL-CIO members. Presiding at the Administrative Committee session was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who serves also as chairman of COPE. Reporting to the meeting on 1964 and the plans for 1965 and 1966 were national COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Assistant Dir. Joseph Rourke and Roy Reuther, who has handled the register-and-vote drives.

Labor Dept. Expands Directory of Unions

Data on more than 1,800 major labor organizations in the Western Hemisphere, excluding the United States, with a claimed membership of more than 15 million workers is included in an updated and expanded edition of the Directory of Labor Organizations—Western Hemisphere, recently published by the Labor Dept.



PROBLEMS of special concern to workers in the shipping industry were discussed by the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. at a meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Runaway Fleet Loophole:

U. S. Urged to End Shipping Tax Haven

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The menace of runaway flag shipping can be ended by legislation wiping out the tax havens enjoyed by American corporations operating such ships, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared

The department's executive board meeting here adopted a statement calling on Congress to end the income tax exemption presently enjoyed by "shipping substantially owned by American citizens or corporations operating under runaway flags." A substantial portion of the income of such ships, the statement said, is derived from U.S. commerce.

This tax haven "fosters and encourages a practice which has damaging effects upon American employment, federal tax revenues and the nation's gold supply," the MTD statement said, adding:

"If this loophole is retained in our internal revenue law, to be consistent we should permit manufacturers to fly foreign flags over their factories, import coolie labor and escape paying income taxes on profits."

Views Spelled Out

The resolution on runaway flags topped a series of actions taken at the board meeting stating the department's views on a wide range of maritime legislation as well as the general legislative program of the Johnson Administration.

The sessions specifically supported legislation to close U.S. ports to "ships engaged in commerce with Communist-dominated Cuba" and urged that it be amended "to bar ships engaged in commerce with North Viet Nam and Communist China from carriage of U.S.-sponsored cargoes."

The department warned that the trade union movement must remain constantly on guard against anti-labor legislation and noted that five bills assailing unions have been introduced in the new Congress.

In the longshore dispute, the board declared that "there is no earthly excuse for the continued holdout of employers against the reasonable collective bargaining objectives of local unions" of the Longshoremen in the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The department adopted a series of statements calling for stronger cargo preference laws, with attention to the oil import program, increased construction subsidies for the building of bulk carriers, opposition to the proposals to close a number of U.S. Public Health Service hospitals, a clearer interpretation of regulations on cargoes financed by the Export-Import Bank and opposition to plans to use foreign shipyards to build ships that would be registered under the U.S. flag.

The department also protested "unfair rules and regulations" in effect at the U.S. Naval Air Station at Alameda, Calif., pledged support to the Meat Cutters in the union's fight against government proposals "to confer monopoly control over processing of the annual seal catch upon a company operating a runaway shop," and supported legislation to provide for prevailing wage determinations in compensation for fire-fighting personnel.

Sharp Rise Forecast In U. S. Labor Force

The nation's labor force may rise by 9 million over the 1964 level to 86 million in 1970 and on to 101 million in another decade, according to projections prepared by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The estimates are based on the most recent population projections of the Bureau of Census. They assume continuation of postwar trends as they affect labor activity, such as a longer period of schooling, proportionately more women working outside the home, and earlier retirement.

What this indicates is that about 1.5 million new jobs must be created each year between now and 1980 merely to absorb the increase in the work force, BLS said. Still more additional jobs will be needed to offset the effect of increasing productivity, the bureau added.

Its conclusions are given in an article, "Projections of the Labor Force 1970-80," in the February issue of the Monthly Labor Review, the department's publication.

The increase forecast in the work force in both decades was attributed to more men and women of working age, and a rise in the number of adult working women.

Of the 9 million rise projected for the next six years, 4.5 million will be young workers under 35 years of age; 2.5 million will be adult women, and only 2 million will be men 25 years or over, the BLS said.

The increase will raise the number of young workers to 20 million in 1970, the summary said, adding that many of them and of the women workers will hold part-time jobs because of school obligations and the responsibilities of home-making.

Pattern To Change

The pattern changes will be somewhat different in the following decade, the BLS predicted. The increase in young workers will be less sharp, it said, possibly 3.7 million. Men 25 and over will show the largest gain, estimated at 7 million, of whom 5.5 million will be in the 25 to 34 age bracket. Another 4.5 million will be added to the number of adult women workers—about the same rate as in the previous decade.

The summary pointed out that the economy has had a "foretaste" of the projected changes since the first stirrings of expansion have been felt among the youngest workers. Competition for jobs among inexperienced teen-agers has increased and has contributed to the high unemployment rate of this group.

The competition is likely to increase, the projection showed, and it will be hard for young workers to find jobs in an economy where work opportunities for the unskilled are showing little if any expansion. The BLS pointed out that this underscores the need for more education and better training so workers will have the skills that are in demand.

Unions Given New Guides On Investment

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Union officers and trustees of health, welfare and pension plans were urged to make "every effort consistent with their other responsibilities to channel fund expenditures with due regard for the working conditions and labor policies of the firms with which the plan does business."

The urging came in a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council which suggested that the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., in cooperation with staff departments of the AFL-CIO, "conduct an educational program designed to stimulate and encourage" union officials and plan trustees to conduct the business of the plans along the line of the "aims and goals of the trade union movement."

The statement declared that the first responsibility is to see that the plans provide the best possible benefits and that the officials and trustees must examine the stability and integrity off financial concerns and insurance carriers where they are involved.

The council noted that the policy of encouraging members of the AFL-CIO as individual consumers to purchase union goods and service is one of the "important tools which labor has in promoting trade union objectives."

AFSCME to Hold Special Convention

The State, County & Municipal Employes have scheduled a special convention to act on amendments to the union's constitution for Minneapolis beginning May 29, Pres. Jerry Wurf announced.

The special convention, first in the union's 28-year history, was unanimously recommended by a nine-man Constitution Review Commission established by last year's regular convention.

$2 Billion Aid Backed for Local Works

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO is determined to reverse the 1964 downtrend in home construction by strong support of legislative programs to help provide good housing in good neighborhoods, the federation's Executive Council declared.

Top priority in the housing field will be given to legislation providing $2 billion in grants for the construction of community facilities to help preserve the nation's cities and towns, the council said.

The council voiced its support for various legislative proposals to provide public housing, aid for construction of sales, rental and cooperative housing and programs designed generally to provide better home for America's low and middle-income families.

In background material accompanying the statement, the council pointed out the role of better housing in the attack on poverty and stressed the need for establishment of a federal Dept. of Housing & Community Development as "an essential focus" for federal action in urban and suburban development.

The council singled out the $2 billion public works program as the top legislative objective in the housing field with specific support of a bill introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) that would finance projects undertaken by local governments. "Prompt enactment of this sound and vital measure would enable our cities and towns to provide community facilities essential for modern living and for future growth," the council declared.

Death of Webster Saddens Council

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Milton Webster, veteran union leader and first vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters, died here suddenly at the age of 77.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, holding its midwinter sessions here, said it was "shocked and saddened . . . by the death of our friend and colleague of many years."

Webster had "spent his entire life fighting for the rights of all people and for the improvement of their living and working standards," the statement continued. "He was a staunch trade unionist, a courageous fighter, a true gentleman and we shall always miss him."

Auto Workers Reach 3 Pattern Settlements

Detroit—The Auto Workers have reached three new "pattern" settlements, two of them after walkouts of two weeks' duration.

Employes of Massey-Ferguson, Ltd., in Toronto, Brantwood and Woodstock, Ont., won three-year improvements totaling 64 cents an hour in wage, pension and insurance benefits covering 6,000 workers. The present voluntary overtime formula was retained, the union said, after a strike that started Feb. 4.

Also settled was a strike by 4,000 members of Local 306 at the Detroit plant of the Budd Co., which sought to cut wages on established jobs and set lower rates on new jobs, the union said. The new pact improves seniority protection and grievance procedures and establishes production standards on new jobs in a contract with economic gains similar to those won in the auto industry.

Approved without a strike was a three-year agreement covering 3,000 members in Champion Sparkplug Co. plants in Detroit, Toledo and Cambridge, Ohio, Hellertown, Pa., Burlington, Ia., and Windsor, Ont. The pact parallels major auto contracts and establishes a wage adjustment fund to equalize rates.

Meetings continued without a settlement in the strike of 7,200 UAW members at Chrysler of Canada plants. The firm had rejected terms reached earlier between the union and two other auto makers, General Motors and Ford of Canada.

Elsewhere on the contract front, the union settled a 10-week strike against the White Motor Co.

The UAW won a 54-cent package of wage, pension and insurance benefits for 3,800 shop and office workers at the White plant in Cleveland and the firm's Autocar plant near Philadelphia.

Wirtz Rejects 'Crisis' Claim Of Growers .

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz attacked as "grossly exaggerated" reports of crop spoilage in Florida and California because of the bar to importation of foreign farm workers until after Americans are offered the jobs at decent wage levels.

The Secretary asserted that there is "no crisis" in either state on available farm labor and reiterated his "firm insistence" that growers take necessary steps to assure that domestic workers are used.

He said some growers are unwilling to accept the proposal to accept the proposal to use American workers at the wage rates set, adding that "I reject the underlying proposition" that American workers are unavailable. He pointed to the successful harvesting of some crops in Florida and California with domestic workers as evidence that things are working out.

The bracero [Mexican farm labor contract] program was terminated by Congress at the end of 1964 and Wirtz set wage levels for farm workers in various agricultural states that must be offered to American workers before foreign workers can be brought in.



"IT'S NOT THE BEST, but it's the best we can get," says Catherine Elizabeth Wilson to questioner in room that serves as kitchen, bedroom and living-room. Not old enough for school are Carlos Ricardo, left, and Theresa La Rosa.



THE TIDE washes in from Chesapeake Bay, and frequent rain and snow add to the misery of Kent Narrows dwellers. The dampness clings to clothing and furnishings in these shacks beside U. S. Highway 301 just east of the Bay Bridge.

Labor Moves to Aid 'Land of Poverty'

On Maryland's Eastern Shore, 'People Here Need Everything'

(Continued from Page 1)

Interest Group, the Wilmington Catholic Charities, Maryland Gov. J. Millard Tawes and Sen. Joseph Tydings (D-Md.) and his staff.

Working with the Grasonville Civic Interest Group, the labor organizers initiated moves to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to order improved sanitary and working conditions in the oyster plants, and the State Unemployment Board to tighten up on employer layoff practices.

Unionists involved in the helping-hand effort include AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton and John Lorden, assistant director; Walter Waddy and John Hawkins of their staff; Pres. Charles Della of the Maryland-D. C. AFL-CIO; UPWA Field Representatives Vernon Thomas and Ruth Haynes; and the national federation's Civil Rights and Community Services staffs.

The Dept. of Community Services and the state central labor body have drafted a program under which surplus food would be provided for those who need it. A whole list of needed community improvements—topped by better housing—was presented to state, county and federal officials by Chairman Leon Anderson and his Civic Interest Group, representing the residents.

The most encouraging prospects for corrective action came from a meeting with Dr. Melvin Humphrey of the Office of Economic Opportunity—the anti-poverty enterprise headed by R. Sargent Shriver. The result, the Grasonville residents hope, may be federal OEO grants for this area and eight adjoining Eastern Shore counties with similar deprived shantytowns.

Thus the first faint stirrings of hope have begun to displace despair, and the twin forces of organized labor and community action seem likely to change the shape of the future for the Negro families living below the poverty level here.

No Plumbing

Their houses have no running water, hence no toilets or wash basins, sinks or bathtubs. The chief water supply is a pump at the end of a muddy lane. Heat comes from the old-fashioned pot-bellied stove, or bottled gas.

Families of five or 10 in one or two small rooms are everywhere. The houses sit on the tidal ground, with no foundations and inadequate flooring. Periodically the tide from the bay washes into many of them. White families own the shacks and charge $3 to $4 a week for electric service.

Furnishings are damp and moldy. One outdoor privy serves a row of houses.

The white elementary school is on the edge of Grasonville, handy to one Negro settlement. The Negro children stand in sight of it to wait for the one school bus to their own school, several miles away.

Some of the seafood workers have lived here all their lives, others come and go. Wages are $1 per "pot" of oysters or clams, and a skilled worker may average eight or nine a day but few workers, even the most expert, earn as much as $3,000 a year, the so-called poverty level. The average is around $2,000, the union members say, because of layoffs in slack seasons, like this one, when the fishing boats cannot work through the ice.

The UPWA has won three elections so far, and is getting signed cards for more. When the area is more completely organized, the union will make its first move toward better conditions and wages under contract, UPWA officials said.

Sanitary conditions in the plants are generally poor, the workers report. They note that while the law calls for hot water in shucking-rooms, there isn't much sign of it in some plants, except when the ICC inspectors are due for a flying visit.

Other workers complain about the size of the pots used to hold the seafood—some employers have increased the size by a pint without increasing the pay. When inspectors appear, the regulation size pot is put back into service, they say.

Another grievance, and a major one, is that the present state unemployment compensation system puts the workers at the mercy of the company. A union sympathizer may be laid off and not recalled when others are. There is no uniform method of worker notification when layoffs end. On income, the state unemployment board accepts the statements of the packers but not the workers—not even a pay envelope is accepted as evidence, a union man said.

Death Rate High

Mrs. Thomas Brinkley, a resident for 14 years, speaks for other women who work when they can and raise their children under difficulties.

"Half the kids here don't live to grow up," she says. "It's cold and damp and wet here.

"These aren't really houses we live in—they're shacks. But I have to live where I can live."

When a questioner asks what she expects for the future, she says: "I want for my children the same thing Herman Thompson wants for his children—a better job, education and decent housing."

Thompson owns three factories and many of the houses his workers live in.

Catherine Elizabeth Wilson lives in another settlement across Highway 301, no better than the Herman Thompson houses. Raising three children in two rooms of a former toolshed, rented for $4 a week from a nearby storekeeper, she draws $19 a week in unemployment compensation and can make $28 to $30 a week in the summertime, when work is good.

The Civic Interest Group has sought to enlist the local government, chiefly the county commissioners, in the drive to improve living conditions. But the workers are doubtful they will get any help that costs money and might raise the tax rate of the white property owners.



RENTED HALL near Grasonville is union office, neighborhood meeting-place and distribution center for clothing. Three who use it often are, left to right: Staff Rep. Vernon Thomas, Packinghouse Workers, Cambridge, Md.; AFL-CIO Field Rep. Walter Waddy, Baltimore; and Chairman Leon Anderson of Civic Interest Group, Grasonville, Md.

Nevertheless the Negro residents do have hopes of the future. Says Anderson, head of the Civic Interest Group:

"I think we're going to get somewhere now.

"Anyone who isn't blind can see the need. The people here need everything, and we're trying to help all we can."

They need surplus food, housing, sanitation, recreation, welfare and health, better living and working conditions.

'We Need It'

"You name it, we need it," says Anderson, who worked in the seafood industry until his union work brought him a layoff.

The school dropout rate, he declares, is as high as 90 percent because pupils lack nourishing food and warm clothing. Summertime, the packers let them work in the oyster-houses, and soon they forget about school. If they stay home, no truant officer comes after them. There is small incentive to keep them in school.

The Civic Interest Group has asked all federal, state and county agencies to support these improvements in the Kent Narrows section:

- An economic opportunity program with particular attention to a youth project.
- A free health clinic providing regular weekly services without regard to race, color or creed.
- A regular trash disposal service.
- Regular federal inspections of seafood houses and food canneries.
- Public bath facilities in the absence of adequate public housing.

In the field of education, the community group proposes the establishment of free adult education classes in "the nearest public school," and free transportation to these facilities.

The group has also asked for a federal low-cost housing project, surplus food for those who need it, the appointment of Negroes who meet the approval of the Negro community to the County Human Relations Commission, and "unbiased" ambulance service and police and fire protection.

The group is pressing, too, for indoor and outdoor recreational facilities, including a playground with trained help, and a supervised bathing beach "easily accessible to the residents."

Goals in the field of employment include the hiring of Negroes by the Maryland Dept. of Employment Security and job training under the existing Manpower Development & Training Act.

Unionists Named Manpower Advisers

Appointment of regional manpower advisory committees for the Mountain States and the Southeast was announced jointly by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze.

Labor members are Executive Vice Pres. R. C. Anderson of the Colorado AFL-CIO and Executive Sec.-Treas. E. Wayne Brunner of the New Mexico AFL-CIO for the Mountain States group, and Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO and Vice Pres. Julian Carper of the Virginia AFL-CIO for the Southeast.

The regional committees are made up of public, labor, management, agriculture, education and training representatives. Functioning as associate bodies of the National Manpower Advisory Committee, they will attempt to identify specific manpower problems in their areas and to develop a public interest in solving them.

Stevenson Selected For Teachers' Award

New York—The United Federation of Teachers will present its annual John Dewey Award to UN Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson at its spring conference on Mar. 13 in recognition of his "far-reaching insight into the problems of education and a continuing appreciation, richly elaborated, of the steadying values of education in a shrinking world."

Liberty, Justice and Law

THE CASE AGAINST 14(b), the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its statement reaffirming repeal of the section as the No. 1 legislative objective of the AFL-CIO, rests firmly upon three principles—"liberty, justice and the law."

On the question of liberty, the council noted:

"The issue is not the rights of a minority but the will of a minority. Under a union shop all the rights of every worker—the right to dissent, the right to oppose, the right to organize an opposition group—are protected by trade union regulations and by federal law. But a compulsory open-shop law gives the will of the minority a prior place to the will of the majority—a travesty of democracy."

On the issue of justice, the council said:

"A union that wins recognition as bargaining agent for a specified group of workers is required, by law, to represent all the workers in the group fully and equally, in every phase of their relations with management. The union is their exclusive bargaining agent, and in turn can exclude or ignore no one. Therefore the union shop is a matter of simple justice, requiring only that those who share in every benefit and every safeguard of the union contract bear their fair and equal share of the responsibility."

On the issue of law:

"Section 14(b) is a unique anomaly in the whole body of federal legislation and affronts the basic concepts of the Constitution. . . . There is no comparable provision in any federal law; for 14(b) flies in the face of the original constitutional declaration that on matters where the federal government has assumed jurisdiction, federal law shall be superior to state law."

A Needed First Step

THE FAIR LABOR Standards Act—more widely known as the wage-hour law—was originally designed to outlaw the poverty of the "working poor."

There was agreement at the time of passage that the basic objective was to eliminate poverty among those who are fully employed at useful work. Today the wage-hour law does not meet that objective by any standard, especially the government's own definition of poverty.

The Administration has defined a family earning less than $3,000 a year as living in poverty. Given a typical American family with one breadwinner, a minimum wage of $1.25 an hour for a full year's work falls about $500 short of the $3,000 minimum.

The obvious remedy is to increase the minimum to meet at least the $3,000 standard, which all authorities agree is minimum in every aspect of what is usually considered an American standard of living.

An increase in the minimum wage as well as extension of the coverage of the law to the millions now unprotected is a necessary first step in the war on poverty. It will boost the income of about half of those now defined as in a poverty status, who are working full time at sweatshop wages pegged to the lowest level of exploitation.

It will bring a modicum of dignity and decency, an integral aspect of the war on poverty, to those who need the most basic of all aid—a higher income.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Executive Committee: George Meany, Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, James B. Carey, Harry C. Bates, David J. McDonald, David Dubinsky, William F. Schnitzler

Director of Publications: Saul Miller

Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, February 27, 1965 No. 9

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'We Need These for the Foundation'



Former Governor Speaks:

Civil Rights as the 'Right' Thing Seen Key to Progress in South

The following article is taken from a speech by former Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, now chairman of the Federal Community Relations Service, who spoke to his fellow southerners at a meeting of the Alabama Council on Human Relations:

SOMEWHERE ALONG the line as I was growing up in the small southern town of Tallahassee some people who took an interest in me as a little boy—my parents, teachers, a lot of people—somehow instilled in me a strong feeling that, to state it in its simplest terms, the right thing to do was the "right" thing.

Now, there is nothing so special about this. Most Southerners are brought up this way, just as are most Americans everywhere, I suppose. It is, perhaps, the most common of denominators which binds us together as a people—particularly in times of crisis, whether that crisis be the sight of a child drowning or a nation in peril.

Yet, I am the first to admit that over the span of my life I have been quite inconsistent in positions I have taken, both public and private, concerning civil rights and the place of the Negro in our American society.

I admit that I have looked at segregation through the eyes of a man who was raised from a boy on the privileged side of a racially segregated social system. In the past I have even rationalized that Negroes actually preferred it that way. And I have embraced other comforting justifications which the segregated society has held out to salve the consciences of its worried white participants.

I am not ashamed to admit that my thinking has changed over the years as I have been able to see this question more from the other man's point of view.

And this is the point I want to get across: All that is being asked of any American these days concerning civil rights is to be sure we are being faithful to our obligation continually to renew our assessment of what is "right." Can we rationalize depriving millions of our citizens of the right to be judged on their merits alone, with American ideals?

Most white Southerners, I am sure join me in categorically condemning Ku Klux Klan attacks upon Negroes. We begin to part company when the contradictions with what is "right" are less pronounced. To many white Southerners, it is not wrong for white persons to occupy superior positions in our society solely because of their color, and to use this advantage to the disadvantage of the Negro in many, many ways.

AND YET, WHEN YOU COME right down to it, for the Negro the differences between the ordinary manifestations of this attitude and brutality must seem one of degree only. For to be relegated to a second-class school, to find only second-rate jobs available, to be restricted to a slum or a second-class neighborhood, to be excluded from so very much of the main current of the life of your own nation, to be reminded in countless big and little ways every waking hour that he is considered "inferior"—in short, for him to be a Negro in such a society—must really be like being lynched a little bit over and over again every day of his life.

What we seek for Negro Americans today is no more—just as it is no less—than what we seek for all Americans. It is nothing other than simple justice. And there can be justice for none unless there is justice for all.

Everywhere you find poverty the most depressing, there you also find that the greater percentage of the poor and the poorest of the poor invariably are Negroes.

This is no accident. No heartless God so willed. We did it, we white Americans.

It was we who installed the institution of slavery on this continent.

It was we who perpetuated it as long as we could.

It was we who found more subtle substitutions for slavery when it was ended.

It was we who set up the society of forced segregation and tried to make it function to our material benefit, even though in the process it contributed to our spiritual impoverishment.

Now all of that is doomed to pass away in America.

That day is not yet here for most Negroes, but it will dawn just as surely as there is still a sun to shine and an earth for it to shine upon. It will not come because we white Americans bestow it, for our bestowing days have already run out.

It will come because the Negro people, themselves, struggled to push it to the point where it could not be denied. We should have known all along, I suppose, that freedom never is given; it can only be won.

To help facilitate these changes, to hasten the day of their acceptance is to me and to you the greatest right to which we can commit our services.

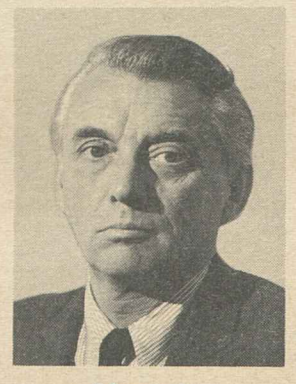
Morgan Says:

A Death and a Birthday Recall Contributions of 2 Immigrants

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

MIAMI, FLA.—Two distinguished foreign-born Americans passed irretrievable milestones Feb. 22. David Dubinsky celebrated his 73rd birthday and Felix Frankfurter died at the age of 82. Besides a common Jewish heritage from Middle Europe these remarkable men shared something else in common—a human dynamism that lifted them far from their beginnings.



Morgan

Neither, in full growth, seemed to pass much beyond the physical dimensions of an elf but their mental measure has encompassed the world. Leader of the Ladies' Garment Workers though he has become, Dubinsky preserves an elfin sprightliness of manner that belies the stubborn toughness of his character. Even from—or perhaps one should say, especially from—his perch on the highest court in the land, Justice Frankfurter remained the twinkling-eyed intellectual gadfly. To a layman fortunate enough to have known them both, the odd and hardly irreverent thought suddenly occurs that without much change in background or environment they might have emerged as Jurist Dubinsky and Labor Leader Frankfurter, so committed have they been to careful judgments of men and the human values of society.

On the occasion of a birthday party here the union leader's friends on the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted with some pardonable pride and satisfaction that they were able to toast simultaneously George Washington, the father of their country, and David Dubinsky, one of the fathers of the American labor movement.

Trained in the baker's trade, Dubinsky came to this country as a youth from Russian-dominated Poland, struggled through the ghastly sweatshops of the New York garment industry and rose to the leadership of one of the nation's most sophisticated and civilized trade unions. Enroute he spent intervals in jail for his successful efforts to improve the lot of the working class. Now an active elder statesman of the labor movement, he collects paintings, promotes ILGWU public housing projects and contributes his considerable energy to liberal causes inside and outside the trade union movement, ranging from Israel to social legislation.

Son of an Austrian rabbi, Felix Frankfurter came to the U.S. at the age of 12, traveling with his family in steerage, unable to speak a word of English. He worked his way through Harvard Law School, which he came virtually to dominate as teacher for a quarter of a century. He helped shape the course of the New Deal before Franklin Roosevelt, outraging conservative circles, appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1939. He was loudly attacked as a "radical," partly, no doubt, because he had condemned the murder convictions of Sacco and Vanzetti as one of the most glaring examples of prejudice in the history of American courts.

Paradoxically, I first met him years ago at a Washington dinner party where he nearly came to blows with a liberal columnist who was attacking his court opinion in a loyalty oath case in the ignominious McCarthy era. The justice defied a precise sociological labeling, due in part to the fact that his private opinions, tartly expressed and freely given, often did not square with the judgments he rendered from the bench on the basis of his concept of the law.

BEFORE ILL HEALTH forced him to retire in 1962, one of his last and most controversial dissenting opinions found him at odds with the majority of the court which approved the intervention of federal judges to scrutinize the apportionment of seats in state legislatures. He warned this was a "political thicket" which the judicial branch of government should not invade. He was perhaps most closely identified with the doctrine of "judicial restraint"—though he voted with the court in its landmark 1954 civil rights decisions.

Justice and Mrs. Frankfurter, long an invalid, were childless, which may explain his enormous interest in children. I know a bright young fellow, now a Harvard freshman, who used to conduct seemingly endless telephone conversations with "The Judge." He once invited me to lunch because he wanted to meet my daughter. He spent I don't know how much time concentrating on a menu he thought would delight her. It did. On that occasion I noticed on the living room mantle of his Georgetown house a photograph of a young girl torn out of a London newspaper and asked him if it were some distant niece. "Oh no," the justice said, "I don't know her, but isn't she lovely?" She was.

This noisy bundle of nervous energy, "the loving spirit," as Dean Acheson, his intimate friend, has described him, is gone, but Felix Frankfurter's wit, his will and his wisdom will refresh the rest of us indefinitely, like artesian wells. As for that other and kindred spirit, David Dubinsky, very much alive, long may he continue to bubble.

Washington Reports:

Truth-in-Lending Bill Needed To Help Public, Sponsors Say

USED CAR interest rates as high as 40, 60 and 100 percent, a 347 percent rate of interest on a furniture purchase, a television set purchase in which the interest was not mentioned orally or in writing but was charged at 33.3 percent were disclosed in hearings on the Truth-in-Lending bill, Senators Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), sponsor of the measure, and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), co-sponsor, charged in interviews on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

As Douglas described the proposed legislation, "it would require that those who lend money for personal purposes, such as consumer loans, and those who sell on the installment plan, tell the borrowers and buyers the truth about the finance charges—the total amount of money which the borrower or buyer pays for the use of the credit, and what this comes to as a true annual rate on the amounts which he actually owes."

Case pointed out that the bill would not regulate interest rates, but that a knowledge of the interest rate by the consumer might have the effect of reducing it, or leading the buyer or borrower to reconsider the whole transaction.

"State laws regulating interest rates don't apply to installment purchases, but only to direct loans of money," he said. "Also, state laws on usury can be gotten around by calling the interest rate a service charge, an investigation charge, or that sort of thing."

DOUGLAS POINTED OUT that many incidents reported to the committee showed emphatically the need of the legislation. The hugeness of the situation is further demonstrated, he said, by the fact that "we have about $77 billion of consumer credit in the country today."

"The true annual rate is disguised, some times as a monthly rate, sometimes as revolving credit, sometimes by collecting the interest in advance," he said.

Many times used car ads mention only the amount you pay a month, without saying how many months, or how much the annual interest rate is, or how much is interest and how much principal, he added.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON



by Willard Shelton

THE HOUSE REPUBLICANS, reduced to their lowest strength in three decades as a fringe result of the Goldwater disaster, elected a new floor leader last January and have been acting ever since as if they wished they hadn't.

The new GOP leader is Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, 51 years old, a graduate of the state university and the Yale Law School, a hardworking member of the "activists" group that began revamping House Republican officialdom six years ago. The principle that motivated the "activist" was simple: They wanted to present a party image that would give them a chance to have a GOP majority some time in the future. (To put it another way, they wanted to be chairmen of committees some day rather than perpetually the ranking minority members, which is a perfectly respectable ambition.)

So Ford ran for GOP leader against Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana and won by four votes in a secret-ballot election. It is the last secret-ballot decision—or just about any other kind of decision—that Ford has won.

The House GOP whip—in effect, assistant leader—was and still is Rep. Leslie C. Arends of Illinois. Ford threw his influence behind the candidacy of Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, a sometimes member of the liberal eastern group calling itself the Wednesday club, but Frelinghuysen lost.

The new GOP leader then sought to accommodate the desire of Rep. Charles E. Goodell of New York to be a member of the powerful tax-writing Ways & Means Committee. Goodell is one of the key figures of the "activists," their principal political strategist in fact. He should have been by no means persona non grata to the Goldwater partisans in the House; he was active in the Resolutions Committee that wrote a Goldwater platform at the GOP convention last July, and he defended the platform in a speech breaking with his own state's Gov. Rockefeller.

Still it turned out that Goodell couldn't have the Ways & Means job; it went to an outright Goldwaterite, Rep. James F. Battin of Montana, although Goodell has a higher seniority rank.

Ford next backed Goodell for chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, which may not be overwhelmingly important but would nevertheless have given him official standing as part of the recognized GOP leadership. No dice. The place went to Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, a Goldwater adherent.

Moved with impatience at last, Ford and his leadership colleagues—Rep. Melvin Laird of Wisconsin and Arends—agreed that a new Planning & Research Committee would be created and that Goodell would be its chairman. Ford didn't bother to take this decision to the GOP conference—possibly for fear that he would be overruled. He was rebuffed again, in any case, when his supporters offered a motion to name Goodell as a member of the Policy Committee by virtue of his chairmanship of Planning & Research. The motion was beaten, 38 to 30.

A PATTERN is observable here, perhaps. The "activists" are by no means a liberal group; indeed they would be considered by almost any standard to be normally conservative Republicans, interested in budget-balancing and careful expenditure of money. But there is no doubt they have been throwing their weight around.

In six years they have upended official House leadership, executing first the replacement of former Speaker Joseph W. Martin with Halleck and then Halleck with Ford. They also drove out a Policy Committee chairman, replacing him with Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, and ousted former Rep. Charles B. Hoeven of Iowa as chairman of the conference. The Old Guard may have its back up.

In addition, however, the Old Guard has knocked down each of Ford's attempts to broaden the official GOP leadership with representation from what the Goldwaterites call the "eastern establishment." The Old Guard doesn't think much of Ford's engagement of the able Dr. William Prendergast (ousted by Goldwater men as research director of the Republican National Committee) to initiate research for Goodell's House Planning & Research group. Ford is leader, but it isn't sure that he has command of his troops.





TRUTH IN LENDING legislation is needed most by those who can least afford to pay the high interest rates now not disclosed, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), author of the bill, left, and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.), co-sponsor, declared in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Rise in Wholesale Food Prices Is Warning on Cost of Living

By Sidney Margolius

AGAIN we must warn wage-earning families to watch food bills. Wholesale food costs are running 4 percent higher than last year, according to the Dun & Bradstreet index. Some meat prices are noticeably higher and call for judicious selection, conservative use, and stretching with lower-cost alternatives.



Also watch your credit buying. The public has gone on a credit-buying spree. The rise included personal loans and other installment credit besides auto financing.

There is no single measure of safe debt limit for all families. Much depends on your own fixed expenses, size of family, other obligations, etc. However, the more conservative retailers and lenders tend to suggest your total installment debts should not be more than 15 percent of your annual income. Stores that sell chiefly on installments tend to let you go into hock for up to 25 percent of income. Auto-finance companies usually require a monthly income of four times your monthly payments.

U. S. Agriculture Dept.'s "Food & Home Notes" suggests that this is a good time to shop for an air conditioner before prices rise for the summer. You can get a new publication, "Equipment for Cooling Your Home," (No. HG-100), at no cost, by sending a postcard to Office of Information, U. S. Agriculture Dept., Washington, D. C. 20250.

Here are other buying tips for March:

The National Retail Merchants Association has warned about exaggerated claims and cheap substitutes for garments claiming to be "durable press."

The durable-press garments are those treated with a chemical, then oven-cured, so they have a permanent press. This is a real boon, and especially helpful in work clothing, men's slacks, boys' trousers and, most recently, women's slacks. Such garments, if properly made, require no ironing at all.

However, the retailers have found that some manufacturers use cheap cloth and take short-cuts in the finishing process, so that some garments sold as "durable press" fall apart prematurely. The problem is that the chemical treatment which gives the garment its permanent press also "tenderizes" cotton so that its abrasion-resistance is weakened.

Thus, the basic fabric needs to be a durable grade. Work clothing and slacks made of thin, loosely-woven cotton, then chemically-treated for durable press, will be even more fragile.

TRANSPORTATION costs, consisting largely of car expenses, have been rising faster than consumer prices in general, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics index shows.

For one reason, used-car prices went up even in midwinter. Too, manufacturers unobtrusively raised tags on a number of new models, including the compact makes. Most cost $100 to $200 more than last year. They also are bigger; most, three to 10 inches longer.

However, even the bigger, more-luxurious compacts still save over the cost of buying and operating even the lowest-priced of the full-size models. Assuming a $400 difference in price, we figure the compact-car buyer saves, during the first three years, perhaps about $167 a year. This reflects a saving of $24 on financing, $87 on depreciation and $56 on operating costs for 10,000 miles.

The saving on operating is based on a moderate estimate that a compact saves a little over half a cent a mile on cost of fuel, insurance and upkeep. Some authorities figure more.

After the first three years, lower depreciation and the end of the finance charge would reduce the savings to about $75 to $100 a year.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Eggs are the buy. Production is heavy and prices low. Use eggs in main dishes and lunches to stretch costlier meat. Among meats, beef is relatively the better value, especially chuck. Pork is expensive, with prices of ham relatively reasonable. Also look for lower prices on canned pink salmon, in heavy supply.

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WORLD OF LABOR, five-minute labor news radio program produced by the Machinists and heard in 41 cities, is celebrating its first anniversary on the air. It is broadcast by Gordon H. Cole (left), editor of the Machinist, and his associates, Dean Ruth and Mrs. Jane Stokes.

Despite Repudiation:

Extreme Right Wing Is Far From Dead

IF ANYONE has the impression that overwhelming repudiation at the polls last November killed the extreme right wing, a glance around provides some convincing evidence that this is not so.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.) and other liberals in the Senate and House are presenting much of that evidence in speeches from the floor. Some additional intelligence comes from Robert Welch, head of the John Birch Society, who tells us that his group is growing as it never grew before. In Arizona, Barry Goldwater's home state, the society has chartered five new chapters since November.

All of this bears out the prediction of Bruce Felkner, executive director of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee. Immediately after the election, he stated:

"The magnitude of the Johnson landslide is clear but the impact of some of its side effects is not. One will be a surge in membership of the radical right organizations that offer the uneasy a simple, compact, everything-fits theory (the Communist conspiracy) to explain all that's wrong with the world. . . .The tennis shoe market is looking up."

Around the country we are watching such groups as the Young Americans for Freedom try to create the impression that the walloping they received last November was not a repudiation.

In some areas car stickers are being given out saying, "Can 26 Million Americans Be Wrong?"

Completely ignored is the fact that Goldwater received the worst clobbering of any major presidential candidate in history. Also, according to public opinion polls, the estimate is that less than 6 million people voted for Goldwater because of far right convictions.

MORE SERIOUS thinking about the plight of the extreme right wing philosophy has been in progress. An effort is taking place to make ultra-conservativism more respectable through the organization of the American Conservative Union. The group, which was organized after the November election, insists that it has no basic ties with the John Birch Society.

A study of the programs of the ACU and the society, however, reveals only one significant point at variance.

This was explained by former Rep. Donald C. Bruce (R-Ind.), ACU's executive director. In a televised statement he said:

". . . We disagree about the extent to which a conspiracy operating in the United States and in other nations of the West is responsible for the decline."

The conspiracy theory holds that consciously or maybe unconsciously former Pres. Eisenhower, Chief Justice Earl Warren, the late Sec. of State John Foster Dulles and his brother, Allen Dulles, the former CIA director, plus most Democrats were and are agents of the Communists.

While Bruce and his right wing friends may reject this, they go down the line on an anti-liberal, anti-labor program.

ACU will concentrate its efforts in research, "linking up" conservative editorial writers, radio station operators and weekly editors to push its program. Its objective in 1966 is to elect 20 to 30 conservatives to Congress.

Bruce seeks to convey the impression that his is a respectable organization. Its objectives are not markedly different from the more blatant, racist, reactionary voices on the far right. **(PAI)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

All Men Are Base Deceivers, And Don't Say You Didn't Know

By Jane Goodsell

A COUPLE OF YEARS ago Pierre Salinger backed out of a 40-mile hike, saying, "I may be plucky, but I'm not stupid."

Me, I'm just the opposite. Stupid, but not plucky. I can't seem to remember from one time to the next that I can't trust my husband.



He's so relentlessly outdoorsy that he'll voluntarily walk 160 miles with a 50-pound pack on his back. That's his idea of fun. He also rappels down rock cliffs, and he climbs mountains. Don't ask me why. I think he's lost touch with reality.

Barely a year ago he hypnotized me into lowering myself into a cave down a 50-foot rope ladder.

To this day I can remember exactly what it was like as I clung, paralyzed, at the halfway point, terrified to descend further and even more panicked at the thought of climbing back up.

Yet, clearly as I remembered the episode, I forgot the lesson I should have learned from it: that my husband may say in all sincerity, "There's nothing to be scared of," but that doesn't mean I won't be terrified.

A couple of weeks ago I let him talk me into going along on another of his jolly adventures. This time it was a hike with his outing club.

"It's just your cup of tea," he assured me. Just a nice, easy walk. About six or seven miles round trip, with a break for lunch at a pretty little lake."

DURING THE FIRST part of the trip, I actually believed he'd told the truth—almost. It wasn't exactly what I'd call a nice, easy walk (after all, it was uphill) but we did eat lunch at a pretty little lake. It wasn't until we were halfway back that it became apparent we weren't halfway back. We hadn't lost any altitude. We'd gone three miles down a dead-end road. In short, we were lost.

My husband, behaving in characteristic fashion, wouldn't—and still won't—admit that we were lost. Neither would any of his hearty companions. According to them, we were just momentarily puzzled about which was the best way out.

I look at it differently. When you keep heading down roads that lead you back where you started, when darkness is falling fast and you find yourself plunging through underbrush and inching down steep cliffs by flashlight and wondering where the dickens you are—to my way of thinking, you're lost.

As you may have surmised, we did find our way out. Miraculously, I lived to tell the tale so I'm telling it—my way. My husband insists I'm hallucinating. He still thinks it was a nice little walk, with an added bit of adventure to make it interesting.

So who's hallucinating?

Major Gains Won:

Locomotive Firemen Settle with Southern

Cleveland, O.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen settled a five-year dispute with the Southern Railway by winning "substantial" retroactive wage increases, health and welfare benefits, and "equitable" protection for men now employed as locomotive firemen-helpers, it was announced here.

The settlement came after 27 days of intensive collective bargaining. Union members walked out Dec. 28 and returned when the Southern got a restraining order from U.S. District Judge Robert Elliott in Columbus, Ga. Negotiations were resumed Jan. 14.

The new pact covers more than 1,200 firemen and hostlers on the Southern and the Carolina & Northwestern Railway, and locomotive engineers on the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway, all represented by the BLF&E. The agreement was signed in Washington Feb. 18 and was announced here Feb. 22.

Wage hikes for firemen and hostlers amount to $2.14 a day on a five-day-week basis; $1.44 per day for firemen in road freight and passenger service; and $1.75 per basic day for engineers. These will raise daily rates to $24.77 for hostlers; $24.30 for firemen in five-day yard service; $22.80 for road freight firemen; $24.45 for yard engineers and $26.30 for road freight engineers, the union said. Pay rates are based on the weight of the locomotive used.

The union also won a proviso that the Southern will pay $23 a month per employe into a health and welfare fund to buy health, life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for employes and their dependents.

BLF&E Vice Pres. J. W. Jennings said retroactive pay raises, plus lump sum payment of health and welfare funds for the first three months, will give the average fireman-helper or hostler in five-day service a minimum of $514.30 in back pay, exclusive of overtime; $433.32 minimum for the average road freight fireman; and $128.50 for an engineer on the Georgia Southern & Florida.

Other gains include a fourth week of vacation after 20 years' service; seven paid holidays for hourly-paid employes; $1.50 meal allowance for road employes away from home; suitable lodging for road employes, or a $2 payment.

The agreement also provides that the Southern will employ firemen-helpers on passenger assignments and 10 percent of freight and yard assignments selected by BLF&E local chairmen. All firemen hired before June 14, 1963, will continue to work under existing firemen's rules with the right to "bid in or be assigned to the run or job" of their choice.

The agreement "in no way alters" the union's basic position that "railroad operation without enough firemen to fill necessary jobs is unsafe and impractical," said BLF&E Pres. Harry E. Gilbert.

Dock Talks Progress Reported in Galveston

Galveston, Tex.—The Longshoremen, announcing new contract agreements with two independent stevedore firms in the Miami, Fla., area, pressed for a settlement of their dispute with two groups of southern employers at intensive negotiations here.

An ILA spokesman expressed hope of an early settlement of Galveston contracts as the AFL-CIO News went to press, with negotiators for the union and the West Gulf Maritime Association meeting to reduce a verbal settlement to writing.

The issue here, as in Miami, is the size of work gangs. The union is seeking a stated minimum and employers are asking for variations. ILA sources expressed the belief that a settlement here probably would be followed by agreement in Miami.

Employers and ILA locals from 10 ports—nine in Texas and one at Lake Charles, La.—are represented at the Galveston sessions. Thirteen South Atlantic ports—from Morehead City, N. C., to Tampa, Fla.—are involved in the meetings at Miami. Talks in the latter port have been recessed but can resume at the call of either side.

More than 60,000 ILA members walked out Jan. 11 at 40 Atlantic and Gulf ports for contract guarantees of reasonable job security and a minimum work year. These major goals were won in settlements at key East Coast ports following a month's strike, but most southern employers continued to resist.

The contract agreement with two individual firms at Miami was the first break in negotiations there, but it had no discernible effect on other employers.

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds has been sitting in on Galveston negotiations, as he did at prior sessions which resulted in settlements at New York, Philadelphia and other ports.

Subcommittees of the ILA and Galveston employers reached tentative agreement on gang sizes Feb. 21, but disputes arose over contract language when the subcommittees reported back Feb. 22. The union appeared ready to recommend membership acceptance of the agreed-on gang sizes, but employers in smaller ports objected that "conditions are different" in each port and asked for exceptions, a negotiator said.

The proposed settlement was for an 18-man gang on bag cargo, such as coffee; 16 men on general cargo, and 12 to 14 men on steel products.

Union negotiations have been aimed at winning an 80-cent package of wage and pension improvements—first reached in the New York "master" settlement — for more than 40 other ports on the East and Gulf coasts, plus local conditions.

The New York settlement, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said, was the "best contract the ILA ever got." It guarantees 1,600 hours of work a year for all qualified members at minimum pay of $5,856 a year. Hourly rates are increased by 36 cents over the contract period.

Strikes in many "outports" continued, the union reported, because employers refused to narrow the wage differential between northern and southern ports.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



THREE UNION WIVES who have contributed more than 500 hours of voluntary work in labor's election efforts were honored at a breakfast given by the Memphis, Tenn., AFL-CIO. Rep. George W. Grider (D-Tenn.), elected with labor support last November, presents COPE pins to Mrs. Clifton Taylor, whose husband is a member of Machinists Lodge 61; Mrs. LeRoy Clark, wife of an international representative of the Furniture Workers, and Mrs. C. D. Boartfield, whose husband is a Textile Workers Union of America representative.

Michigan Hike Seen In Job Injury Benefits

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan workers are looking forward to state legislative action that will give them their first increase in workmen's compensation since 1956. A boost in maximum weekly payments to $100 and elimination of the current 500-week limit are provided in identical Democratic bills introduced in both houses of the legislature.

Passage with little or no modification is regarded as virtually assured in a House and Senate which have Democratic majorities for the first time in 30 years. Republican Gov. George Romney is on record for improvements in the workmen's compensation law, although he has skirted discussion of specifics and has remained uncommitted on improvements urged by his Governor's Study Commission. Since the Democratic proposals parallel closely recommendations made by the Commission, a Romney veto is not anticipated.

Michigan compensation currently ranges from a minimum of $18 to $57 a week with the average payment pegged by most experts at $40. The Democratic measure provides for a rate based on two-thirds of the injured worker's weekly pay with a floor of $27 and a ceiling of $100. There also is provision for an automatic adjustment of benefits to reflect annual changes of one percent or more in the Consumers Price Index.

Part-time employes are covered for the first time if their workweek is at least 25 hours. Exclusion of employers with three or fewer workers is eliminated in a law change which blankets all categories of employes, including domestics, agricultural workers and elected public officials if their positions are full time.

Escalation Provided

Escalator clauses affect injured workers under 25 and over 65. Younger claimants would receive increases in payments if their wages would be expected to increase under normal circumstances. Persons 65 years old would have weekly payments reduced by 5 percent annually for a period of ten years after which half payments would continue.

Sponsors of the bills are Sen. Sander Levin and Rep. James Bradley, who head the labor committees in their respective houses.

Since the last revision in 1956, bills dealing with workmen's compensation have been introduced in every session of the Michigan Legislature. Democratic bills calling for improvements never got out of committee. Republican bills adding restrictions to the law were either defeated or vetoed by a Democratic governor.

Last year, a Republican bill—labeled by the Michigan AFL-CIO as "the worst in the 50-year history of the law"—was allowed to die in committee after union disclosures that it was prepared and written by the legislative bureau of the Michigan Manufacturers Association.

URW Institute First of Three In Washington

Fifty Rubber Workers from 11 states heard and questioned congressmen, senators, agency officials and union experts at the first of three URW legislative institutes.

This is the 14th year for the union's institute, and URW Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold told the group that the program is intended to spur union members to take leadership roles in their home communities.

Legislative Outlook 'Good'

The group heard an optimistic report on 1965 legislative prospects from Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) who said that reforms in House rules had cleared the way for passing many bills which had been bottled up in recent years.

Labor's grass-roots role in the fight on poverty was stressed by Hyman Bookbinder, assistant to Office of Economic Opportunity Dir. Sargent Shriver. He termed the challenge to labor "as exciting as the days of the thirties."

Other institute speakers included Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.), and Representatives Donald J. Irwin (D-Conn.), Wright Patman (D-Tex.), and Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.).

The program closed with sessions on effective political techniques and "the liberal philosophy" led by the staff of the URW Education Dept.

Two of the participants won expense-paid trips to the institute as winners of district COPE dollar competitions, Joseph Hart of Erie, Pa., and John Ferretti, Topeka, Kans.

The group also included four members of the union's international executive board, Charles Ramroth, Cosmo DeLaura, G. W. Clark and Walter Ciotola.

Brewery Union Sets New Organizing Drive

Cincinnati, O.—The Brewery Workers took action here to enroll every member in an intensive nationwide organizing campaign and allocated $100,000 in international union funds to the drive.

More than 160 delegates from 78 local unions in the United States and Canada attended a three-day special conference on organizing here.

Brewery Workers Pres. Karl Feller in his keynote speech, called on every member to join actively in a "full partnership dedicated to the future survival" of the union.

"Organize or die on the vine," Assistant AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher admonished the delegates. He advocated shock treatment to alert complacent members to the dangers of do-nothingness.

Other major talks were given by Codirector Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; the union's Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea and Dir. of Organization Thomas M. Rusch, and other Brewery Worker officials and regional directors.

The conference reviewed organizing possibilities in the brewing industry, the effect of legislation on the climate of organizing and the necessity of understanding National Labor Relations Board procedures.

The delegates got a report from Zonarich on IUD experiences in organizing campaigns, and voted to launch a "pilot" drive in a strategic area.

Kircher called on conference participants to break out of the "trap of tradition" and cited unusual organizing campaigns—one in Iowa, where trading stamps stimulated a successful campaign. He urged the union to:

- Use the varied facilities of the AFL-CIO in the area of organizing aids.
- Improve relations with other labor groups to awaken public interest in the contributions that labor makes to civic betterment, church work, schools, sports and community services.
- Recruit union members as volunteer organizers by careful planning and helpful leadership.
- Organize the organized, as well as the unorganized, by stimulating members in name only to action.

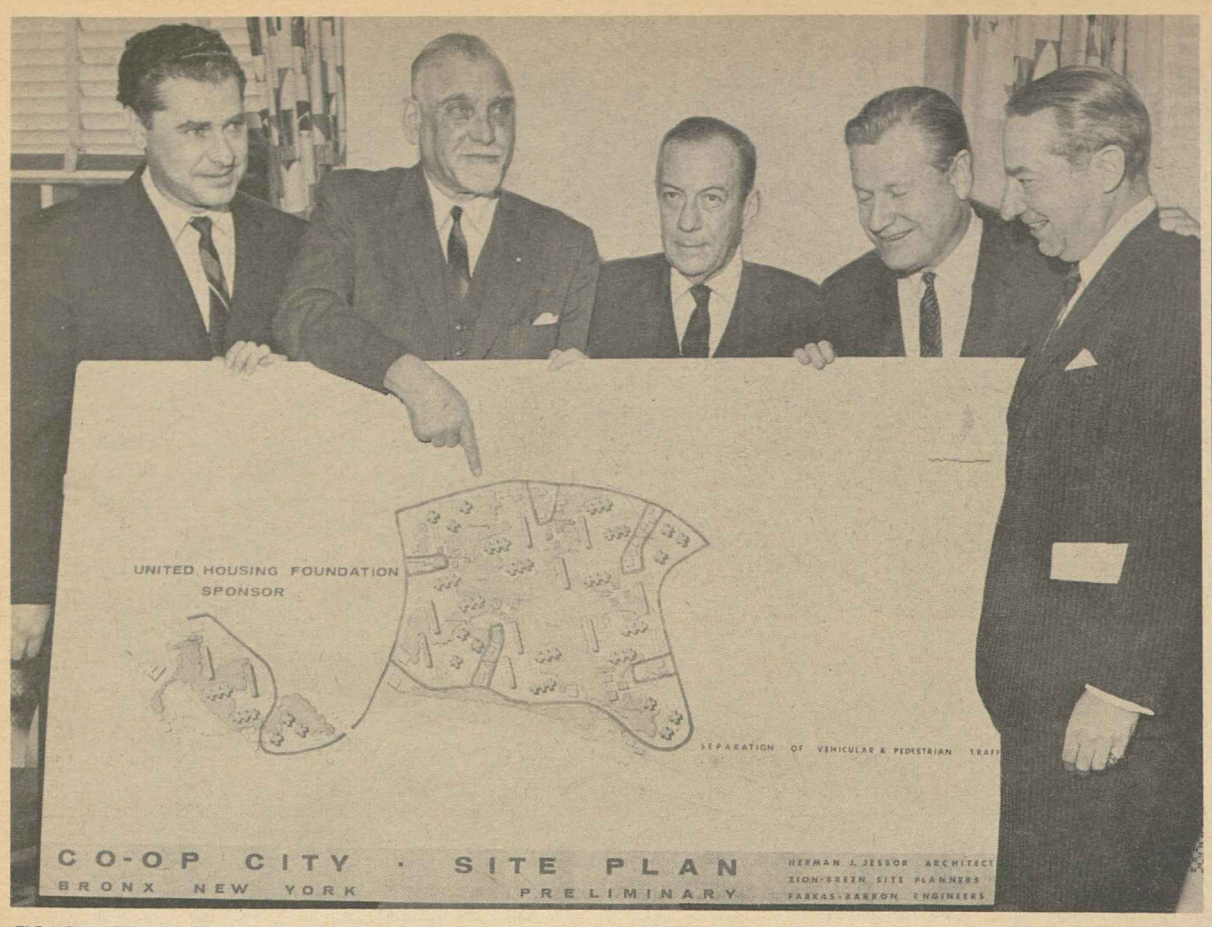
Kircher declared basic union principles have not changed since the days when pioneer members fought to establish the union. Agreeing that different problems call for imaginative solutions, he said "energy and a sound belief in trade union goals will produce" organizing results.

Beverage Group Names Unionists

Four union officials were appointed to the executive board of the National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry by Chairman Joseph E. Brady at the annual meeting in Washington.

They were Pres. E. P. Wheatley of the Operative Potters; Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood of the Communications Workers; Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, and Bryce P. Holcombe, general organizer of the Painters.

Brady, who retired in 1963 as legislative director of the Brewery Workers, was reelected chairman.



CO-OP CITY SITE PLAN, showing proposed layout for the world's largest housing development, is explained by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers to (left to right) Harold Ostroff, assistant to the president of the United Housing Foundation, which is sponsoring the project; Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City; Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York State, and Commissioner James W. Gaynor of the State Housing Finance Agency. The ACWA was one of the founders of the UHF and Potofsky is a board member.

Largest Housing Co-op Planned for New York

New York—Announcement of plans for one of the world's largest housing developments, a cooperative project that will provide apartments for 15,500 families on a 300-acre tract in the Bronx, was made here by the United Housing Foundation, its sponsor.

The project, to be called Co-op City, will consist of 39 buildings to house an estimated 55,000 to 66,000 persons and provide indoor and outdoor parking for 10,850 automobiles. The development will have its own power plant, community center and recreation and shopping facilities.

Mortgage From State

Rentals will be around $22 or $23 per room. Plans call for an initial investment of about $450 a room, with New York State providing a low-interest $263 million loan. New York City has agreed to a 50 percent tax abatement.

Announcement of the project was made at a news conference by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. Potofsky is a UHF board member, and his union was one of the UHF founders. He recalled that the ACWA sponsored the first limited dividend cooperative 40 years ago.

The foundation is a non-profit federation of labor unions, housing cooperatives and neighborhood and civic organizations interested in low and moderate-cost cooperative housing. The director include, in addition to Potofsky, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; ILGWU Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman; Vice Pres. Ellis Van Riper of the Transport Workers; Pres. Harry S. Van Arsdale, Jr., of Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Morris Iushewitz of the Greater New York AFL-CIO.

"The plain fact is that there is still a pressing, unfilled need for low-cost housing, and this gigantic project is designed to answer part of that need," Potofsky said in his announcement.

Tax Income to Soar

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, noting that no other agency in the country could "consider" such a mortgage, said the needs of people who really need housing "are being met by an imaginative program which provides good homes."

Mayor Robert F. Wagner observed that though the city is abating half the taxes, it anticipates an annual tax revenue of $5.5 million instead of the $500,000 now paid by an amusement park occupying the tract. It also will provide five years of jobs in the construction industry, he observed.

Co-Op City will be 2.5 times the size of the present largest housing development, Rochdale Village in Queens, which has 5,860 apartments and also was sponsored by the housing foundation.

Court Impounds Election Ballots

A temporary restraining order has been issued by a federal district court, on application by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, directing a Washington, D. C., storage company to retain ballots and other records of the recent election of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

The election results announced by the IUE showed that Pres. James B. Carey had won re-election in a referendum vote by 67,897 to 65,704 for Paul Jennings, executive director of the union's District 3.

Jennings is contesting the tally and an IUE executive board committee headed by Vice Pres. Harry Block was named by the board to investigate charges of irregularities. Another committee headed by Vice Pres. David Fitzmaurice was directed to investigate Carey's charge that funds of District 3 and its locals were improperly used in the Jennings campaign.

U. S. District Judge Spottswood W. Robinson impounded the ballots Feb. 16 and set a hearing for Feb. 26 for the storage company to show cause why it should not turn over the ballots to Wirtz. The action, Wirtz said, would "permit the union and the Dept. of Labor to carry out their respective responsibilities to assure that the internal procedures of the union and the requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act are met."

Union Aide Dies After 'Work' Fight

Casper, Wyo.—Pres. B. J. Rickey of the Wyoming AFL-CIO, a district director of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, died here Feb. 21. He was 55.

Death came from a heart attack following a lengthy illness. Associates in the state labor federation said he had spent his final days working for repeal of Wyoming's "right-to-work" law. He was fatally stricken shortly after the legislature adjourned, with the repealer having lost by a single vote in the Senate.

A former oil rig builder and an active union member for more than 30 years, Rickey headed the OCAW's District 2, which includes the Rocky Mountain states.

He was unanimously elected president of the Wyoming AFL-CIO in 1963 after having served as chairman of a committee which rewrote the state federation's constitution.

Long Strike Wins Pact for Oil Workers

Denver, Colo.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced settlement of a contract dispute with the Standard Oil Co. of California.

OCAW Pres. O. A. Knight said the firm, after four months of resistance, has agreed to give an additional week of vacation to soften the job threat posed by automation.

This, plus Standard's previous 3.5 percent proposal on wages, matches the industry's 4.5 percent package and removes OCAW objections to a settlement, Knight reported.

Meanwhile nine locals of the Intl. Union of Petroleum Workers, affiliated with the Seafarers, continued efforts to get an acceptable contract for 3,200 Standard workers in California, Utah and Alaska. The union is battling company efforts to weaken current contract terms and has filed two unfair labor practice charges against Standard, Intl. Rep. W. C. Brandt said at Bakersfield, Calif.

'Pressing Problem':

Hospital Care Held Vital Need of Aged

The year 1964 was one of "progress for older Americans," the President's Council on Aging reported.

But the council's chairman, Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, stressed in a report to Pres. Johnson that "much more" needs to be done to meet the needs of 18 million persons over 65.

The "pressing problem," he said, is to enact a program of hospital insurance through the social security system. "Lack of adequate hospital insurance remains the number one obstacle to an independent, productive and dignified life after 65," Celebrezze declared.

The council, made up of five Cabinet members and heads of three agencies dealing with programs affecting the elderly, said federal programs, including social security, added approximately $19 billion to the cash income of persons over 65. Nine of 10 older Americans received some part of their income from a federal program.

Despite this, the report said, 3 million elderly families and 5.7 million aged individuals "live on the wrong side of the poverty line." The report added:

"Our old people are quite frequently our poor people. As the economic mainstream has risen from scarcity to affluence, it has left millions of our aged stranded in the backwaters of poverty."

In the progress area, the council noted enactment of a nationwide food stamp program, the expansion of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act including funds for nursing home construction, and the anti-poverty Economic Opportunity Act, including funds for community action programs aiding the aged.

The Civil Rights Act, the report noted, directs the Secretary of Labor to undertake a study and make "recommendations for legislation to prevent arbitrary discrimination in employment because of age."

A Presidential executive order barred discrimination because of age by government contractors and subcontractors.

The 1964 Housing Act likewise contained new provisions to make more and better housing available to older Americans; labor organizations were permitted to exclude income otherwise subject to taxation if used for retirement homes or other facilities for aged members, and veterans pensions and survivor benefits were increased.

Stressing the unmet need for hospital benefits for the elderly, the report noted:

- "Older persons need three times more hospital care than the rest of the population.

"Their hospital stay is twice as long as younger age groups.

"Their medical bill is twice as high as for younger persons.

"Yet their average income is only about half as high."

Wyoming 'Work' Repeal Beaten by Single Vote

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A bill repealing Wyoming's "right-to-work" law was beaten by a single vote in the state Senate after having passed the House.

Twelve Senate Republicans voted against lifting the two-year-old ban on union shop agreements. Ten Democrats and one Republican voted for the repeal bill. Two Democrats did not vote. One was ill; the other was taking his turn as presiding officer when the Republican leadership called up the bill.

The ailing senator, Otis Wright, had come to the Senate for several hours on the day of the vote but was obliged to return to his sickbed before the bill was called up in the late afternoon.

The lone Republican who supported repeal, Labor Committee Chairman J. D. Brunk, said letters and telegrams on the issue had run three-to-one for repeal.

There was no evidence that the union shop ban had helped the state's economy, he said, and he blamed the law for bringing about a decline in membership of smaller unions.

Senate Democratic Leader Elmer Kinnaman said that no new industry has been brought into the state since the "work" law was passed, although new plants had been established only a few miles from the Wyoming border in Colorado, which does not bar the union shop.

An attempt on the final day of the session to revive the repeal bill as a rider to a House bill failed when Republicans raised a point of order, requiring a two-thirds vote for suspension of the rules.

Earlier the Democratic-controlled House had voted 36-23 for the repeal bill, largely on party lines. Five Republicans voted for repeal; two Democrats voted against the bill.

Gov. Clifford P. Hansen (R), who signed the 1963 "work" law passed by a heavily Republican legislature, took no public position on the repeal battle. The 1964 Democratic state platform called for lifting the union shop ban; the GOP platform was silent on the issue.

Auxiliaries Aid Youth Causes In Sioux Falls

Sioux Falls, S.D. — The Sioux Falls Council of AFL-CIO Auxiliaries combined pleasure with business by sponsoring a series of Saturday movies for children and using the proceeds to help area schools.

The movie tickets were sold at $1 each with the cooperation of the theater manager, Cliff Knoll, and entitled the young holder to eight regular movies plus a "bonus." Hundreds were sold at the bargain rate. The council received 25 cents from each $1 and raised a total of $672.

It gave $514 to the Hope School, for retarded children, which was used to pay off a mortgage. The Frances Helen Hall, a home for girls in trouble with the law, got $100 to buy dishes and table linen for Sunday use, and an additional treasury balance of $22.82 to buy small articles for the kitchen. Another $50 went to the Hollister School.

Mrs. Eva Olinger is president of the council and Mrs. Wilma Ross is secretary. Mrs. Ross was chairman of the ticket sales committee.

Stars Testify:

Performers' Unions Ask Arts Foundation

Unions representing America's stage and screen actors, musicians and teachers joined in urging Congress to set up a National Humanities Foundation as a vehicle for federal aid to the performing arts and support for a broad range of cultural activities.

Top-billed stars, appearing in their roles as union officers, were among the witnesses who shuttled from House to Senate during simultaneous hearings on companion bills introduced by the two subcommittee chairmen—Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.).

The broad-based humanities bill would set up a foundation modeled on the flourishing National Science Foundation, although with a much smaller budget—$10 million in first-year funds compared with the $500 million a year the government spends to promote the sciences.

Also before the subcommittees are narrower bills, limited to grants to the performing arts to be administered by the National Council on the Arts established last year with advisory functions but no funds. As the hearings opened, Pres. Johnson named the 25 members of the council, headed by Roger L. Stevens, Broadway producer and White House advisor on the arts. Stevens, who was testifying when the appointment was announced, said the Administration favors "seed money" aid both to the performing arts and the humanities.

Audience For Talent

Actors' Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal viewed the two parts of the humanities program as complementary—providing economic stability for professional performing artists, and helping to develop an audience for their talents.

"This Congress," O'Neal said, "could plant the seeds for economic stability that will bring our many professional talents home to work and benefit their native land. This Congress could help bring the enchantment, the stimulation, the challenge of live quality theater to many millions of children."

Theodore Bikel, stage star, folksinger and Equity's legislative chairman, challenged the "myth" that federal aid would mean government "control."

Bikel pointed out that federal funds help build roads and hospitals, that New York State has had an arts council in operation for five years, that Britain, Canada and many other nations of the free world have government subsidies for the performing arts without curtailment of artistic freedom.

A provision in the Senate bill that artists giving public performances under federal grants be paid "not less than the prevailing minimum wage" for comparable professional performances was praised by the witnesses.

Pres. John A. Ryan of the Philadelphia local of the Teachers, said "it would be degrading to the whole concept of a National Humanities Foundation to expect artists involved in the program to work at substandard wage rates."

This would mean, he said, that "those individuals, rather than the nation, would be subsidizing the programs. As teachers we know that a professional performance demands professional competence."

Pres. David Winstein of the New Orleans Musicians local testified on behalf of AFM Pres. Herman Kenin, who was attending the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting.

Speaking for 250,000 union musicians, Winstein said this Congress represents "a now-or-never time and vehicle for the preservation of American arts and the survival of our musicians or other performing artists."

To say that the arts must exist solely on "customer acceptance at the box office," the AFM spokesman said, is akin to saying that "the people of Appalachia were born there; let them stay there and survive if they contrive it on their own."

Strong support for federal aid to the arts was also voiced by the Screen Actors Guild, with Ron Rawson testifying for SAG Pres. Dana Andrews.



UNION SUPPORT for legislation to set up a National Humanities Foundation to channel federal aid to cultural activities was voiced by, left to right, Actors' Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal; Theodore Bikel, actor, folksinger and first vice president of Equity; Pres. John A. Ryan of the Philadelphia local of the Teachers, and Ron Rawson, representing the Screen Actors Guild. They are shown testifying at Senate hearings; earlier they and other union witnesses appeared at House hearings.

Mississippi Union Leaders Tell Of Attacks by Race Terrorists

Jackson, Miss.—White trade unionists have been threatened and beaten by the same extremist groups which have terrorized Mississippi Negroes, two union leaders told the U. S. Civil Rights Commission at a public hearing here.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay said groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society "start out with a base of racial prejudice, but it doesn't take them long to move elsewhere."

Ramsay, a soft-spoken member of one of Mississippi's older families, spoke of threats made to him, of attempted infiltration of local unions, and of union organizers being driven out of towns by threatening mobs and harassed by police.

Sometimes, he told the commission, "it's pretty lonesome out there by yourself."

Also testifying was Otis Matthews, an officer of a Woodworkers local at Laurel, Miss., who told of being savagely beaten by an armed Ku Klux Klan band on his way home from a union meeting.

"You have been talking about some more integration, haven't you?" the Ku Kluxers said as they pulled him out of his car, Matthews testified.

Followed By Car

This happened last summer, he said, when the union and management agreed on a plan for full integration of the work force in line with federal policy for plants handling government contracts.

He was followed by a car after leaving a union meeting, Matthews told the commission, and two carloads of men blocked his car on the road.

"They tied my hands and put a blindfold on my eyes," he said. "They drove me a short distance into a dump ground. . . . They laid me down on the ground, tore my pants off and began to administer a beating along with a lecture on keeping my mouth shut, doing as I was told, and quit my activities."

Matthews said he defied the Klan warning to "keep your mouth shut." He added: "I decided I would rather be dead than have people know they beat me up and I ran from it."

He reported the beating to police.

Since then, he said, "I go armed . . . my family are fairly good shots, too, and my wife is not very scarey."

Ramsay told the commission that Mississippi has "a real problem with extremist groups trying to infiltrate the trade union movement, the churches, PTA's and other organizations."

The John Birch Society, he said, "is operating very much as the Communists did in the early '30's—they infiltrate your organizations, create turmoil in your meetings, try to run your good members off and eventually take over control of the organization."

Referring to the link between race hatred and union-busting, Ramsay said the civil rights of white union members have been "trampled upon." The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, he noted, has a suit pending in federal court charging violation of the civil rights of an IBEW organizer in Simpson County. Union representatives, he added, have been arrested for passing out union literature.

In many cases, Ramsay charged, groups such as the John Birch Society "create the climate for the violence that we're having in this state."

If the business and political leadership had stepped forward three years ago, Ramsay asserted, "we wouldn't have the problems we have today."

Labor, he said, has largely resisted the efforts of the extremists to capture unions and the state federation has denounced these groups "for what they are."

The state's labor movement, Ramsay said, tries to organize all the workers, Negro and white.

Southern Unions Study Rights Act Compliance

Atlanta, Ga.—Southern union leaders discussed how to bring about "massive compliance" with the Civil Rights Act at a two-day meeting here of the AFL-CIO's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights.

The advisory group, an arm of the federation's Civil Rights Committee, is made up of top officers of AFL-CIO state central bodies in the South. Also attending the conference were officers of several city labor councils.

State-by-state reports on progress and problems in the civil rights field were given and discussed by committee members. The reports and discussions ranged over the entire civil rights area, including voting rights, public accommodations and community attitudes as well as employment and other job-related matters.

Bayard Rustin, the civil rights leader, told a luncheon session that Negro and trade union groups must make "common cause" for their mutual benefit.

Negroes are seeking a breakthrough "in the total society" at a time when technological changes are reducing job opportunities, Rustin noted. He said civil rights groups and unions must work together for such goals as a $2 minimum wage, broader Wage-Hour Act coverage, fair and full employment, and an increase in the public sector of the economy.

Earlier the conference heard John Stewart, assistant to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, stress the Administration's intention to cut through red tape in getting compliance with the Civil Rights Act.

Participants also heard and questioned Lou Mitchell, southern field representative for the U.S. Civil Rights Committee, and Lester W. Dunbar, executive director of the Southern Regional Council.

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights outlined labor's two-front program on rights, including community programs centering on activities of local central bodies and international union programs to promote equal job opportunity in all industries and trades.

Texas Institute Explores Problems of Hemisphere

Austin, Tex.—The role of the U.S. labor movement in Latin America was explored at a two-day conference here designed to deepen Texas union members' understanding of their neighbors to the South.

The sessions were sponsored by the Texas AFL-CIO and the AFL-CIO Depts. of Intl. Affairs and Education in cooperation with the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas. The Foreign Policy Association provided consultants.

In an opening address Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO declared that Texas, "a window to Latin America—shares directly" in the social, economic and political problems "of our hemisphere neighbors" which the conference examined.

AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan outlined the theme of the conference, which embraced Latin American development and U.S. policy, at the opening session, and spelled out American labor's role below the border in a summation at the concluding session.

Prof. Calvin Blair of the Institute of Latin American Studies discussed the economic aspects of Latin American development and U.S. policy, and Prof. Karl Schmitt, also of the institute, talked on the political aspects.

Assistant Gen. Sec. Robert Goss of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) told them about the labor movement in Latin America at a luncheon meeting. His speech was followed by group discussions, which included the programming of foreign affairs education in local unions, led by AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Emil Starr, Northeast regional director of the Foreign Policy Association, and Morris Paladino, assistant executive director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Others who participated in the programs included Tom E. Robles, associate AFL-CIO Inter-American representative; from the Institute of Latin American Studies, Dr. Warren Dean, Dr. Sugiyama Iutaka, Dr. Anthony Leeds, Dr. Arthur Rubel, Dr. George Sanchez, Dr. Richard Schaedel and Palmyra Monteiro; and John Eyre, Midwest regional director of the Foreign Policy Association.

Additional discussion leaders included Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Henry Munoz, Jr., equal opportunities officer of the Texas AFL-CIO; Joe Glazer, labor information officer at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City, and Dr. Ray Marshall, University of Texas professor of economics.

The seminar was in the nature of a pilot project undertaken by the AFL-CIO, state affiliates, ORIT and AIFLD to familiarize local union members with international problems. Similar conferences are scheduled for Mar. 12 and 13 in San Francisco and Apr. 9 and 10 in Chicago.

Rogin Cites Needs:

School Bill Backed, More Money Urged

The $1 billion in school aid proposed by Pres. Johnson will have a "real impact" on teaching the children in deprived areas but "is not enough to solve the problem," according to AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

"We will need more money because there are more kids coming into school and because the problems of education are more complicated," he said.

"And also because in some areas, the problems of deprived kids are so great that perhaps we need to double the amount of money that is now being spent."

Rogin estimated that the expenditure for education in the lowest state averages about $240 per child per year. The bill would add 50 percent of that, he noted, commenting that "another $125, perhaps, for a deprived child is going to make quite a difference in the education that child gets."

Two factors of prime significance are found in the Johnson program, he said—first, it focuses on the "major problem" of education, schooling for the underprivileged, and second, "it pumps a huge sum of money into elementary and secondary education."

Rogin appeared on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio facilities. He was interviewed by Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., and Jerry Grant of the Washington Post.

The problem of education for the deprived child is "more acute" in the big cities because it has "accumulated" there, Rogin said. Even so, he continued, city educational systems are "probably much better "schools have been bad for generations."

He listed "family background, lack of money and slum living" among the main reasons why some school-age children need special help to raise them to the level where they can take advantage of better schools and more comprehensive education.

"I think we need to supplement pre-school education very, very much," he said. "We need to open up the schools. Some of this has been done under the anti-poverty program. Much more can be done in the schools themselves by bringing the kids in at an earlier age. Much more can be done in the first two or three years by cutting down the size of classes and obtaining expert teachers to start the kids off right.

"There also is a great deal that can be done with older children. But with a shortage of mony, I would put the greater emphasis on the younger children so we can start them off right, and not have the repair work that we now have with the older children."

Rogin recalled that in testimony before the Senate Labor & Education Committee the AFL-CIO, while endorsing the bill, had said it does not meet the "basic problem" of primary and secondary education.

"We urged that as a start, $1 billion go into general federal aid on a categorical basis," he said, "to meet the constitutional problem of public and private schools in order to equalize opportunity between the states.

"This bill will not do that but should, in order to give the federal tax support to education in the larger sense. We think the federal government should meet the general costs of elementary and secondary education to a much larger extent than is now being done. We would like to start with $1 billion a year, and see that sum go up fairly rapidly."

Tinsley Named Head Of Labor Dept. Unit

Thomas A. Tinsley, deputy director of the Bureau of Employes' Compensation in the Labor Dept., has been appointed director, Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

Tinsley, who began his government career in 1948, will be responsible for federal programs that provide workmen's compensation protection for some 3.5 million workers in public employment and in certain private employment. than in the rural areas," where



CASE FOR REPEAL of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws, was spelled out for the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.). Shown at meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., are, from left, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Louis Sherman, department counsel; Pres. L. M. Raftery of the Painters; BCTD Sec.-Treas. Frank A. Bonadio (partly concealed); Walter J. Mason, BCTD legislative representative; Thompson; BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty; Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and (back to camera) Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

52-Year-Old Hosiery Union Votes Merger Pact with TWUA

Philadelphia—The American Federation of Hosiery Workers, for a half-century one of organized labor's strongest and most aggressive small unions, voted to merge with the Textile Workers Union of America at a special convention here.

The decision of the delegates, representing about 5,000 workers, will be submitted in a referendum to rank-and-file members who have been fighting a losing battle against economic and social forces they were unable to meet on equal terms.

The vote, it is expected, will be completed by Apr. 2 and if approval is given the merger will be formally effected on Apr. 15. The TWUA has already approved it.

The merger will constitute, in effect, a reunion between the AFHW and TWUA. The hosiery union had helped to set up the TWUA when it was established by the former CIO and remained a semi-autonomous affiliate until 1948. Later it received a charter from the former AFL.

It reached it greatest strength, about 50,000 members, in the years before World War II, but the forces that sapped its strength were already at work.

The industry has always been plagued by capacity to produce far beyond the country's ability to consume and to export. Even in the late 1930s it was moving from traditional centers like Philadelphia, Reading Pa., Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Northampton, Mass., and North New Jersey to the South, where the AFHW met even more than usual resistance to union organization.

Skill Made Obsolete

Modern automatic machinery has rendered nearly obsolete the skills once demanded of the knitter, the "aristocrat" of the industry, in the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery. Indeed, seamless hosiery, requiring less skill, has taken over more and more of the full-fashioned market as modern fibre treatments and better machinery improved the product.

Membership dwindled despite heroic efforts to maintain it. Most of the loss was due to liquidation of mills, principally in the North. Organization came hard in the South, but has picked up in the last year.

The merger agreement provides for a TWUA Hosiery Division to be headed by AFHW Pres. Adolph Benet with Sec.-Treas. Major Banachowicz as his assistant. Division offices will be maintained in Philadelphia, where AFHW headquarters are located, and in Chattanooga, Tenn.

AFHW locals will receive TWUA charters and will have the option of continuing present dues of 2 percent of earnings or paying TWUA dues of $1 weekly. The $500 death benefit for members will be continued.

The TWUA will absorb the full AFHW staff at present salaries and continue their pension rights. The agreement is subject to review at the end of seven years. Any disputes over its interpretation or operation will be settled by arbitration before a panel headed by Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Increasing organizational gains are certain under the merger," said Benet. "The present AFHW staff will continue its servicing and organizing efforts in hosiery. The TWUA leaders have pledged to augment and intensify this effort."

2-27-65

The AFHW pioneered in progressive and liberal causes from its early days, when many of its members were immigrants. It built the first labor-sponsored, low-cost housing project, the Carl Mackley Houses in Philadelphia, named for a Branch 1 member killed on the picket line during a strike in 1935.

Activities Ranged Far

Its political activity goes back many years, as does its worker education program. It was one of the first unions to sign national agreements with employers and to negotiate health and welfare plans, and it has a long record of using arbitration to settle disputes.

Its members have included AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Emil Rieve, who was AFHW president when he was drafted to become president of the TWUA; Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; and the late Carl Holderman, an AFHW vice president who for 10 years was president of the former New Jersey CIO, leaving to become State Commissioner of Labor & Industry.

John W. Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens and a pioneer labor legislative representative in Washington, where he served the TWUA from 1941 until his retirement in 1963, and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin entered the labor movement as AFHW staff members.

Job Accidents Kill 14,200, Hurt 2 Million

Some 14,200 workers died and more than 2 million were disabled as a result of on-the-job injuries in 1964, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced on the basis of preliminary estimates.

The disabling injuries remained above the 2 million mark for the second consecutive year, rising about 30,000 to 2,050,000. Deaths last year were about the same as in 1963.

The great bulk of the injuries left no permanent after-effects, but approximately 85,800 workers suffered some degree of permanent disability, it was found. The BLS defines a permanent impairment as one that results in the complete loss of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or any part of the body.

A total of 42 million days of immediate disability resulted from the one-the-job injuries, the report said, with the total expected to rise to 172 million days as the delayed effects are felt.

The preliminary report showed these facts on individual industries:

In manufacturing, fatalities decreased and injuries increased.

In contract construction, both the number of workers and the number of injuries increased.

In transportation and public utilities, injuries rose at about the same rate as employment.

In mining, trade, finance, service and government, the injury rate was about the same as in 1963.

Agriculture was the only area to show a drop in injuries.

Succession Amendment Backed by Senate, 72-0

The Senate voted 72-0 approval of a proposed constitutional amendment providing for assumption of presidential duties by the Vice President when a President is incapacitated. It also provides for selection of a Vice President in the event of a vacancy.

If approved by a two-thirds vote in the House, the measure must then be ratified by 38 states to become part of the Constitution.

Several attempts to change the language of the proposed amendment were defeated by the Senate, including a substitute proposed by Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Dirksen wanted the constitutional amendment limited to an authorization to Congress to pass legislation dealing with presidential disability and succession. His proposal was defeated, 60-12.

Freshman Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) steered the measure through the Senate. It provides:

- If the office of Vice President is vacant, the President shall nominate a person to fill it, subject to confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress.
- When a President notifies Congress that he is unable to carry out the duties of his office, the Vice President shall serve as Acting President—assuming the powers and duties of the presidency, but not the office itself.
- If the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet, or any other body Congress may designate, notify Congress that the President is unable to discharge his duties, the Vice President takes over as Acting President.
- At any time, the President can inform Congress that he is able to resume his duties. However, this resumption of powers can be challenged within seven days by the Vice President and a majority of the Cabinet or such other body as Congress may have designated.
- In the event of such a dispute, Congress would "immediately proceed to decide the issue." Unless two-thirds of both houses ruled that the President was still disabled, the President would resume his powers and office.

Council Keys Social Gains To Full Employment Goal

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, March 6, 1965 — No. 10

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.



AGREEMENT ON JOINT PROPOSAL to Congress to resolve the troublesome common problem of situs picketing was signed during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Pres. C. J. Haggerty (left) of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept. In the background are reporters and AFL-CIO staff members.

Council Hails Joint Stand:

Building Trades, IUD in Accord On Common Site Picketing Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades and Industrial Union Departments announced agreement here on a joint proposal to Congress to resolve the problem of common-site picketing.

The agreement, signed at a press conference by Walter P. Reuther, president of the IUD, and C. J. Haggerty, president of the B&CTD, was hailed by the federation's Executive Council as a "major accomplishment" in the continuing endeavor "to promote the principle of trade union solidarity." Enactment of a situs picketing bill, the council said, "will correct a long standing injustice and contribute greatly to the objectives of a united labor movement."

The council instructed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation to commence work immediately to achieve passage of a situs picketing bill. (Texts of statements on Page 4.)

The situs picketing issue arises primarily when a union strikes one employer at a multi-employer construction site. The effect of the corrective bill would be to allow other union members to respect a picket line without exposing their organizations to charges of a coercive secondary boycott.

The joint statement by Haggerty and Reuther noted that both parties in Congress are pledged to speedy enactment of a situs picketing bill and during the press conference they pointed out that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have all supported legislation to overturn the "discriminatory decision" of the National Labor Relations Board in the Denver Building Trades case that first posed the problem.

The leaders of the two departments agreed on a Statement of Principle as well as the specific language of a bill which would amend the National Labor Relations Act with respect to strikes at the sites of construction projects.

Union Aims Listed

The Statement of Principle affirms:

"1. The trade union obligation of all affiliates to refuse to perform struck work.

"2. The trade union obligation of all union members to refuse, to the legal extent permissible, to cross the picket lines of another union.

"3. The resolve of the affiliates to refrain from any action that adversely affects the positions of a union on strike."

The statement also provides a working arrangement to handle operations or complaints that

(Continued on Page 9)

Focuses Program On 'Jobs for All'

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO charted the nation's course toward a full employment economy "with jobs at good wages for all," strongly reaffirming labor's role as the "people's lobby."

The federation emerged from the midwinter Executive Council meeting here strengthened by a new understanding on disputes between the building trades and industrial unions and ready to tackle the job of fighting poverty, need and discrimination at home and helping preserve peace and freedom around the globe.

The meeting marked the 10th anniversary of the signing of the merger agreement between the AFL and CIO, and Federation Pres. George Meany said that "what we did on Feb. 9, 1955, has turned out quite well."

The seven-day meeting tackled a wide range of problems and issues "whose resolution will determine to a very considerable degree the future of the United States for years to come," the council said.

It touched off a major drive for repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sec. 14(b), laid plans for intensive participation in the 1965 local elections and the 1966 congressional contests, and spurred a new campaign to increase the minimum wage, extend its coverage, shorten the workweek and secure double time pay for overtime.

It rallied the labor movement to participate at all levels in the war on poverty, threw its support behind a campaign to secure full voting rights for all Americans and helped establish a new organization to seek out solutions to Negro problems in employment, training and education.

Hospital Care Pressed

It pressed the long effort for hospital care for the aged under social security and extensive federal aid for education, especially for children gripped in the poverty cycle, and it focused attention on the prime point—that all the "measures we have proposed or supported . . . depend for their success upon a full employment economy." **(See excerpts from statement, Jobs for All, Page 6.)**

It pledged its full support to Pres. Johnson's course of action in Viet Nam, warned of the dangers of expanding trade with Communist nations without a political quid pro quo, assailed the Falangist dictatorship in Spain and urged support of the Latin American free trade union boycott of Cuba.

In the final days of the session here, the council took these actions on domestic issues and problems:

- Called for overhauling the outdated Fair Labor Standards Act to effectively wage the war on poverty by raising the minimum wage to $2 an hour, extending coverage to millions now unprotected, reducing the standard workweek to 35 hours and raising the premium rate for overtime to double time. **(See story Page 2.)**

- **Urged all affiliates of the AFL-CIO to play a major role in the anti-poverty groups now being formed throughout the nation and to give leadership in the development of anti-poverty projects. (See story Page 2.)**

- Emphasized the need for substantial increase in wages and fringe benefits to provide the buying power the economy needs to prevent slackening in activity in the second half of the year. **(See story Page 5.)**

- Assailed "penny-pinching" on foreign aid and declared that the

(Continued on Page 3)

Appalachia Bill Cleared, 1st Major LBJ Program

By David L. Perlman

The House beat back a series of crippling amendments and sent to the White House intact a $1.1 billion Appalachian redevelopment bill, the first major Administration program to clear the 89th Congress. It is designed to end the economic isolation of an 11-state mountain region and bring new opportunity to 16 million people who live there.

The vote was 257-165. Supporting the bill were 232 Democrats and 25 Republicans; opposed were 109 Republicans and 56 Democrats.

Administration leaders successfully resisted every attempt to change the Senate bill and the House crushed, 323-100, a Republican substitute which would have gutted the entire concept of regional assistance.

The margin of victory was a dramatic reflection of the changes last November's election made in the composition of the House. Last year the Appalachia bill passed the Senate but House Democratic leaders couldn't count the votes to pass it, and the legislation died with adjournment of the 88th Congress.

The bill had a strong endorse-

(Continued on Page 12)

February Jobless Rate Increases to 5 Percent

A more than normal increase in unemployment among women in February sent the jobless rate to 5 percent for the month, up from the 4.8 percent registered in January.

The number of unemployed increased by 200,000 to 4.2 million in February, the Labor Dept. reported. The number of jobholders rose in line with seasonal changes to 69.5 million.

A year ago, the unemployment rate was 5.4 percent and the number of unemployed was 4.5 million. For the past eight months the jobless rate has been moving in a range between 4.8 and 5.2 percent.

The Labor Dept. report showed a larger than normal increase in the number of women entering the labor force in February and a 150,000 increase in joblessness over the month. The upturn in unemployment among women for the month reversed a trend of a slow decline in the rate.

Labor Dept. officials said there was no apparent immediate explanation for the change but that more detailed payroll figures available later in the month might shed some light on the development.

The unemployment rate for adult

(Continued on Page 11)



PLANS FOR PRESERVATION in the 1966 elections of the liberal gains scored in Congress in last year's voting were discussed for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education during the Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., by Roy Reuther (speaking), who has directed COPE's recent register-and-vote drives. Seated at left with back to camera is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who also is COPE chairman.

Union Bodies Called to Provide Leadership in Drive on Poverty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on all affiliated organizations to give leadership "in the development and operation of anti-poverty projects" and to play a major role in the anti-poverty groups now being formed throughout the nation.

Joining in the war against poverty is part of the trade union movement's historic objective of banishing want, the Executive Council declared, restating its full support for the President's leadership and his program.

Local-level projects being set up under the Economic Opportunity Act "should provide the best possible assistance to the poor," the council said, adding:

"It is our view that on all work-related projects the enrollees should receive no less than $1.25 an hour [the federal minimum wage] for each hour of work" and that the work undertaken be of a nature that would not otherwise be done. The council noted also that the projects should not impair collective bargaining contracts or result in a reduction of new hiring.

The persistence of poverty in the U.S. "is the result of many complex causes and no single approach to the problem will provide the cure," the statement said, declaring that a diversity of measures is needed.

The council stressed, however, that more than one-half of the poverty-stricken families are headed by a member of the labor force—employed or unemployed—and in many cases he is jobless because of job displacement, discrimination, lack of skill or the unavailability of work.

"The shocking fact," the council asserted, "is that in most cases, the heads of poor families who are in the labor force actually are employed at fulltime jobs. . . . These fulltime working poor, with substandard wages and working conditions, represent the most shameful aspect of American poverty."

For these families the basic need "is enough jobs, at decent wages, for all people who are willing and able to work," the council said. The answer for the 2 million families headed by a regularly employed worker who lives in poverty is the minimum wage law improvements sought by the AFL-CIO—both the $2 minimum and increased coverage.

For the half of America's impoverished families who are not in the labor force, adequate family-income protection is vital, including increased social security benefits, hospital care for the aged, higher benefit and coverage levels for all state social insurance and welfare programs, and upgrading of the archaic workmen's compensation laws.

Tax Cut Asked for Poor

Part of the job can be done also by reducing the tax burdens imposed on the most impoverished, the council said, citing the "sad irony" that the federal government collects $100 million in income taxes and $200 million in excise taxes from the poor "while it engages in a war against poverty."

Citing its support for the anti-poverty legislation, the council urged Congress to expand substantially the "meager appropriation" for this program. It noted the act's provisions and said:

"We call on all affiliated organizations to become integral, active and leading members of the anti-poverty groups now being formed in hundreds of communities throughout the country. We urge all affiliated organizations to participate and give leadership in the development and operation of anti-poverty projects."

The council said it was "encouraged" by the broad coalition of citizens joining in the formation of the Citizens' Crusade against Poverty.

Highlights of Statement On Anti-Poverty Drive

Here are excerpts from the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on poverty, adopted at Bal Harbour, Fla., Mar. 1, 1965. It places special emphasis on the role of labor in the program.

A hopeful aspect of the anti-poverty effort, already adopted by Congress, is the Economic Opportunity Act. With its concentration on education, job training, and counselling—and its emphasis on youth—this act is bringing leadership and resources to a task that is essential if an over-all war against want is to be waged and won.

The AFL-CIO championed passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Now, we urge Congress to substantially expand the meager appropriation for this program.

We call on all affiliated organizations to become integral, active and leading members of the anti-poverty groups now being formed in hundreds of communities throughout the country. We urge all affiliated organizations to participate and give leadership in the development and operation of anti-poverty projects.

These projects, under the Economic Opportunity Act, should provide the best possible assistance to the poor. It is also our view that on all work-related projects, the enrollees should receive no less than $1.25 an hour (the present federal minimum wage) for each hour of work, that the work undertaken would not otherwise be done, and that no impairment of collective bargaining contracts or reduction of new hiring results.

Since its inception, the American labor movement has been striving to banish poverty from our midst—through trade union organization, effective collective bargaining and legislative efforts. That is our historic objective.

We applaud the President for his leadership in the present national war against poverty. . . .

We are encouraged by the broad coalition of citizens from church, civic and civil rights groups and representatives from labor, business, social welfare and education and others who have joined together in the formation of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty.

The AFL-CIO pledges to continue to seek action on all of the many battlefronts on which an effective war against want must be waged. We urge Congress and the American people to join us in this effort.

Mediation Service Joins Training Plan

Cleveland, O.—The union training course sponsored by Cleveland AFL-CIO leaders at St. John College will be co-sponsored this spring by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and class time doubled from one hour to two over the seven-week semester starting Mar. 22.

'Time Has Come':

Wage-Hour Reform Urged on Congress

Bal Harbour, Fla.—If the war against poverty "is to be waged effectively, the time has come to overhaul this outdated" Fair Labor Standards Act, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The overhaul by Congress should, the council said:

- Extend coverage to all workers whose jobs affect commerce.
- Raise the minimum wage to $2 an hour.
- Reduce the standard workweek to 35 hours.
- Raise the premium rate for overtime hours to double time compensation.

The AFL-CIO views all of these changes to the act as "essential," the council declared, adding: "We urge Congress to act immediately."

Pres. George Meany announced that a delegation of Executive Council members would see Pres. Johnson as soon as a meeting could be arranged to present the AFL-CIO case on changes in the act in all four areas. He stressed that the war on poverty is tied closely to changes in the minimum wage law—the expansion of coverage and an increase in the wage floor.

Chances of winning improvements are "very much better" this year, Meany said. In reply to a reporter's query, he stressed that none of the arguments offered against the wage-hour law since its passage have ever held water, and the improvement in living standards as well as the boost given the economy through increased purchasing power have long ago proven the need continually to improve and update the act's provisions.

The council took the following position on the four areas of the act it said need updating and improvement:

Extending coverage: About 10 million non-supervisory wage and salary workers are excluded from protection of the act because of "unjustifiably restrictive coverage definitions and unwarranted exemptions." These "are among the most poorly paid in the nation and endure the worst working conditions."

They include low-wage workers in restaurants, hotels, laundries, agricultural processing plants, small logging operations, cotton ginning plants, hospitals, theaters, service and repair shops.

Raising the minimum to $2: A minimum of less than $2 an hour "is neither morally nor economically justifiable." The present $1.25 minimum yields only $2,600, "substantially less than the government's $3,000 yearly income standard" of the poverty line. Many families at the minimum wage level work less than 52 weeks a year and require public assistance payments to supplement their earnings. "They are today's working poor."

Reducing the standard workweek: The tremendous rise in productivity and the persistent unemployment of the past decade "have made a downward adjustment of the standard workweek to 35 hours both feasible and desirable." This reduction would ease the adjustment to the spread of automation and create hundreds of thousands of needed job opportunities for the unemployed, the increasing number of young people entering the labor force, and workers displaced by technological change.

Double time for overtime: Employment would be increased immediately if the penalty pay for overtime work were increased to double time. The amount of overtime work subject to the Wage-Hour Act is "now the equivalent of more than 1.5 million full time jobs."

Congress Asked to Halt Cuts in Rail Service

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council will support legislation to safeguard the public interest in railroad passenger service against increasing abandonment by the roads of interstate trains.

The council backed a program that would give the Interstate Commerce Commission authority over the quality of service and the necessity to continue service in light of public convenience and necessity. Protection for workers adversely affected by abandonments of train service would be in the hands of the ICC under the proposal.

The Council also adopted statements calling for a congressional investigation of railroad mergers and a temporary halt in the authority of the ICC to approve further mergers until the investigation has been completed.

In additional actions, the council:

- Urged Congress to undertake a thorough and complete investigation of railroad corporation finances, bookkeeping procedures, ownership and control to clarify "misleading and false statements" about railroad earnings.
- Asked legislation to require the ICC to assume direct and complete responsibility for all aspects of railroad safety in face of rising injuries and fatalities.
- Urged improvement of pensions and other benefits for retired railroad employes.
- Called for amendment of the Railway Labor Act to allow the creation of special boards to handle the growing backlog of employe claims before the National Railway Adjustment Board.
- Asked action to bring the Florida National Bank, which controls the strike-breaking Florida East Coast Railroad, under the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act.

The Railway Labor Executives' Association at its meeting in Miami Beach said it is "willing to pursue any course of action which will eliminate what it views as a calamitous lack of attention to problems confronting the railroad industry," and specifically this would include top-level meetings with rail management.

It noted that an RLEA proposal for nationalization of the railroad industry "cannot and should not be sought hurriedly, or without thoroughness of details."

Rail Switchmen Ask Guarantee on Pay

Chicago—The Switchmen have authorized union negotiators to serve notice on U.S. railroads that the organization wants to negotiate a guaranteed payment of not less than 40 straight-time hours of work per week for all employes covered by SUNA contracts.

The action was taken, said Pres. Neil P. Speirs, because of job losses due to automation and a decision by Rail Arbitration Board No. 282 permitting layoff of certain locomotive firemen and yard employes.

'Jobs for All' Seen Key to Social Gains

Council Adopts Broad Program To Reach Full Employment Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. can affort to spend at least 1 percent of its total national output to help developing counrties. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Pledged cooperation in Pres. Johnson's campaign to preserve America's beauty and resources through a new approach to conservation. **(See story Page 4.)**

● **Demanded that Congress investigate the outflow of private capital as the major source of the balance-of-payments difficulty that has been plaguing the nation for the past five years. (See story Page 5.)**

● Urged prompt congressional action on a series of bills to safeguard consumer interests in product quality and to curb abuses in packaging and advertising. **(See story this page.)**

● Gave strong support to the efforts of AFL-CIO seagoing and waterfront unions to help strengthen the U.S. merchant marine and urged a mobilization of all government agencies to give "positive assistance" in carrying forward national maritime policy. **(See story Page 9.)**

● Voiced its support for legislation to safeguard the public interest in railroad passenger service to prevent increasing abandonment by the roads of interstate trains. **(See story Page 2.)**

In the struggle for peace and freedom around the globe the council took these positions:

● Opposition to granting of trade or credit concessions to Communist countries without an "adequate political quid pro quo" such as ceasing subversion and aggression in Viet Nam, dismantling the Berlin Wall or calling off military infiltration of the Congo. **(See story Page 4.)**

AFL, CIO Merger Viewed as Success

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The merger agreement between the AFL and the CIO, signed 10 years ago in Miami, has turned out "as well as I hoped," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen here.

"We're still together," Meany noted, disputes between unions have been greatly reduced and, with few exceptions, "AFL versus CIO" lines have been wiped out throughout the nation.

Meany said affiliated unions have been doing an effective job. The extent of new organization hasn't fully come up to expectations, he observed, because of the changing structure of the work force and economic conditions. But all in all, he stressed, the merger pact of Feb. 9, 1955 "has turned out quite well."

● **Support of Pres. Johnson's policies of "energetic retaliatory measures to deter and halt Communist acts of provocation and aggression" in Viet Nam. (See story Page 4.)**

● Support of a boycott of goods and services to Castro Cuba along the lines advocated by Latin American free trade unions as the best way of assuring the downfall of the Castro regime. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Opposition to the Fascist dictatorship in Franco Spain and a recommendation that the U.S. "reconsider its present policy toward Falangist Spain with a view of discontinuing all economic and military assistance" to the regime. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Expanded assistance to the free trade unions of Africa through the African-American labor center organized by the AFL-CIO to concentrate on vocational training, workers' education, cooperatives, health clinics and housing. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Clarification of the U.S. Food for Peace program to provide safeguards that would protect the interests of the nation and bar the program to nations using it as a "food-for-work" program. **(See story Page 9.)**

In the trade union area, the council took a number of actions including:

● **Hailing the agreement between the Building & Construction Trades Dept and the Industrial Union Dept. on common-site picketing as a "major accomplishment" in the continuing endeavor "to promote the principle of trade union solidarity." Enactment of a situs picketing bill "will correct a long-standing injustice and contribute greatly to the objectives of a united labor movement," the council stated. (See story Page 1.)**

● Reporting continued success in the use of mediation in resolving internal disputes, with 60 percent of the 370 cases filed since the plan's inception settled by mutual agreement through mediation efforts. **(See story Page 4.)**

● Voting $25,000 for a new organization, the A. Philip Randolph Institute, to be headed by Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and civil rights leader.

Rustin Named Director

Bayard Rustin will be the organization's director, with the job of coordinating all elements and groups interested in Negro problems, with emphasis on employment, education and training. The organization's first year's budget was announced as $75,000. Meany, in announcing the funds for the organization, said it would be "very helpful" in the civil rights area.

● **Backing strongly the strike of printing trades unions against Kingsport Press in Kingsport, Tenn., and announcing a $50,000 loan and a pledge to raise additional funds from AFL-CIO affiliates.**

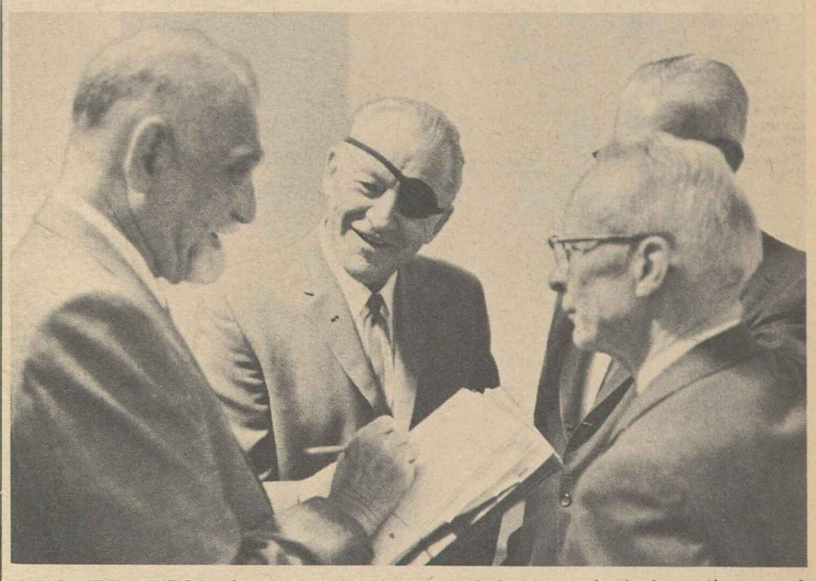
● Announcing a plan worked out by an Executive Council subcommittee to "restore the spirit of the merger agreement" in New Jersey upset last year by an internal dispute. **(See story this page.)**

● Awarding the Murray-Green Award for 1966 to Mr. and Mrs. Sargent Shriver, Mrs. Shriver for her work with mentally retarded children, Shriver for his work as director of the Peace Corps. **(See story Page 5.)**

● Approving name changes for three AFL-CIO unions: the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employes of America to Amalgamated Transit Workers; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers to Transport-Communication Employes; Intl. Union of Doll and Toy Workers of the U.S. & Canada to Intl. Union of Doll, Toy, Plaything, Novelty & Allied Workers of the U.S. & Canada.

● Selecting reapportionment as the 1965 contest subject for labor press editors. The contest is conducted through the Intl. Labor Press Association.

● Setting the next meeting of the council for May 19-20 in Washington.



COOPERATION between workers and farmers is being discussed above, during the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour by (from left) Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Pres. James Patton of the National Farmers Union; Pres. Paul L. Phillips (partly concealed) of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers.

Federal Unions Backed On Pay, Benefit Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federal employes were assured of the continued support of the AFL-CIO for legislative and collective bargaining programs "to help federal workers keep pace with the social and economic progress of the nation."

Backing the goals of affiliated unions in the federal field, the Executive Council called for:

● Matching for federal employes of salary advances in the non-government sector of the economy.

● Improved civil service retirement benefits for both active and retired workers, including the right to retire with full benefits after 30 years of service.

● A higher federal contribution to the health benefits and life insurance programs for its employes, and retention of at least 50 percent of life insurance coverage after the age of 65.

● "Elimination of speed-up practices and payment of full overtime benefits for substitute postal employes."

Membership Grows

The council resolution noted a "substantial increase" in union membership among federal employes. It stressed, however, that continued growth in organization is needed "if these men and women are to realize all the benefits available from progressive legislation and the collective bargaining relationship."

It urged a "continuing review" of labor-management relations in the federal service to spotlight problem areas and assure consideration of needed improvement.

New Plan Set For Jersey Labor Body

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced that an executive council subcommittee had worked out a plan "to restore the spirit of the merger agreement in New Jersey" upset a year ago by an internal dispute.

A subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, Herman D. Kenin and Peter T. Schoemann won an agreement from both sides in the New Jersey dispute to reconstruct the AFL-CIO in the state.

At a convention of the State AFL-CIO last year the posts of two vice presidents were abolished. The agreement reached here is based on these posts being restored and given to two members of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council that was formed after the dispute. The names of the two vice presidents will be submitted by the IUC group.

Meany said he was very pleased to announce the agreement and the restoration of the unified AFL-CIO organization in New Jersey.

Congress Urged to Act On Consumer Aid Bills

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "time is ripe" for Congress to chalk up a "significant advance in the enactment of needed legislation" for the benefit of the consumer, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared during its meeting here.

Bills dealing with a number of consumer issues have been introduced and others will soon be presented, it pointed out. Many of the issues are of long standing, it added, and have been "thoroughly explored" by congressional committees.

Specifically, the council called for prompt action to:

● Enact a truth-in-lending bill requiring disclosure of the dollar cost of credit and the true annual percentage rate of interest.

● Enact a truth-in-lending bill to stop deceptive labeling and packaging and to set "reasonable standards" for weights and measures in packaged products.

● Suppress the bootleg market in "pep pills," "goof balls" and "other mind-affecting drugs."

● Close loopholes in the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act which allow the marketing of products that have not been tested for safety.

● Require federal inspection of all meat for safety and wholesomeness, whether or not it moves in interstate commerce.

● Establish federal safety standards for auto tires.

● Authorize the Federal Trade Commission quickly to stop "misleading advertising and other abuses" by issuance of temporary cease and desist orders pending the outcome of litigation.

The council pointed out that the AFL-CIO represents the interests of its members as consumers as well as their interests as workers, and that "organized workers, like the rest of the consuming public, have the right to expect that the goods they buy will be fairly priced, safe to use, and adequately and honestly described."

To that end it also reiterated labor's opposition to any federal price maintenance law, regardless of what it is called, that allows manufacturers to set wholesale and retail prices; urged Congress to reopen the investigation of prescription drug prices dormant since the death of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), and commended the Federal Power Commission for having made possible a $600 million annual cut in the price consumers pay for natural gas.

"It is our view that the machinery for consumer representation in the federal government continues to be inadequate," the statement concluded. "We favor a statutory provision for such representation in the Executive branch and the establishment of select committees on consumer affairs in the House and Senate.

"We call upon both Congress and the Administration to give vigorous support to these legislative objectives in behalf of the consuming public."

Ruttenberg to Head New Jobs Program

Appointment of Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg to coordinate the new Job Development Program has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor, who are jointly responsible for furthering the program.

Pres. Johnson in announcing the program on Feb. 1 said its purpose is to assure that skilled workers and trained managers are available to meet the country's changing needs, especially in the service fields.

Arts Aid Bills Given Strong Endorsement

Federal aid to the cultural development of the nation, including grants for theater, music and other performing arts, was strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in letters to chairman of two congressional subcommittees.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said a bill by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) to establish a National Humanities Foundation to administer the grant program would "go a long way toward enriching our civilization at home while enhancing our image abroad."

He also reiterated the AFL-CIO's support for the principles of a similar bill by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.). Thompson and Pell are chairmen of the subcommittees considering the legislation as well as sponsors of bills to aid the arts.

Biemiller urged the House subcommittee to include in its legislation a provision of the Senate bill which would require payment of at least minimum professional salary scales for professional performances under a federal grant program.

Most Dispute Cases Settled By Mediation

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sixty percent of the 370 cases filed under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan have been settled by mediation, Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

In the 37 months since the effective date of the plan—Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution—223 complaints or claims for "justification" were settled through mediation by mutual agreement. Mediation is still in progress in 13 cases.

A panel of impartial umpires set up under the plan has handed down 118 determinations and 7 fact-finding reports. Nine cases are pending. Violations of Article XXI were found in 85 cases by the umpires.

The subcommittee of the Executive Council received 39 appeals from the umpires' determinations, denied 33 and sent two to the council. One appeal was withdrawn and three are pending.

The subcommittee received 25 complaints of non-compliance with the determinations of the umpires and achieved compliance in 12 of the cases. One complaint was withdrawn and five are pending.

Non-compliance was found in seven cases and the following unions are currently under sanctions required by Sec. 14 of Article XXI: Intl. Typographical Union, Switchmen's Union of North America, Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union (2 cases), Journeymen Stonecutters of North America (2 cases).

'New Conservation' Drive, Pollution Controls Backed

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Organized labor will cooperate with the government in undertaking what Pres. Johnson has called "the large campaign of public education" needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged the cooperation in a statement endorsing the President's program to enhance the living environment through a "new conservation" of the nation's resources and surroundings.

Beautification of roads and highways, extending scenic roads and parkways, creating a national system of trails, broadening the open space program for cities and expanding the present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas all won the council's support.

The statement specifically called for final congressional action on the Water Pollution Control bill and initiation of action on air pollution legislation. It stressed also the need for research into regulatory control over toxic chemicals.

Labor Warns Against 'Cut-Rate' Foreign Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U. S. can afford to spend 1 percent of its total national output for aid to less developed countries, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, compared to present proposals for less than one-half of 1 percent.

The national interest "is not served by cut-rate approaches to foreign aid," the council warned, declaring that America is rich enough in spirit and material wealth to support the expansion of freedom in the world.

Despite the nation's limited spending for foreign aid, the council said, "penny-pinchers in Congress are already attacking even such limited objectives as too expensive. Others would divide foreign aid into segments, as if security were a piecemeal proposition."

The council assailed the "give-away" charge as "a distortion," noting that foreign aid-generated exports provide business for American companies at home and "add to American employment."

The U. S., the statement continued, must "extend and improve its efforts to assist developing nations" with government programs supplemented by private capital.

U. S. business should receive assistance for investing in less developed countries, but the proposal for a 30 percent tax credit for such investments "would provide a windfall to business operating overseas and add to the balance-of-payments problem," the council said.

The Alliance for Progress "deserves continued and expanded support," and the principles underlying it "should guide U. S. economic and technical assistance projects to the developing countries," it declared.

The council summed up: "The AFL-CIO supports a foreign aid program designed to show that the U. S. is able and ready to foster the expansion of freedom by assisting the developing nations to establish, in their own ways, the foundations of strong, free societies."

Elwood Taub Joins State, County Staff

Elwood Taub, for the past six years education and research director for the Woodworkers, has been appointed to the same post in the State, County & Municipal Employes, Pres. Jerry Wurf announced.

Prior to his association with the IWA he was a research associate in the Washington office of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers research and education section.

'Quid pro Quo' Demanded:

Council Stands Firm On Soviet Bloc Trade

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO went strongly on record against granting trade or credit concessions to Communist countries "without an adequate political quid pro quo."

Ceasing subversion and invasion of Viet Nam, dismantling of the Berlin Wall or calling off military infiltration of the Congo are some of the things Communist nations could do to qualify for trade and credit, the Executive Council said in a statement here.

Pres. George Meany declared at a press conference that the Communists "trade for political purposes only" and we should get something in return for extending trade and credit. He added:

"I don't think the President would disagree with this approach at all."

Meany said the AFL-CIO would not supoprt a business-as-usual approach to the trade question and said that the reason some American businessmen are seeking to trade with the Communist nations is purely "greed for profit."

As to making foods or grains available, Meany said the AFL-CIO is solidly on record to feed people for humanitarian purposes but is opposed to food or grain shipments to a nation that uses this food to enslave its own people.

He reiterated the federation's position opposing exchanges of labor delegations, asserting that this would only be possible if there were a free trade union movement in the Soviet Union. Unions in Russia, he added, are the creatures of the state and are used to enforce and carry out work norms set by political commissars. The only exchange possible with Communist countries is on a government-to-government basis, Meany stressed.

The council statement declared that American businessmen would be guilty of "terrible short-sightedness" if they provide the Communists with goods and technical know-how they need "so badly."

All that Moscow wants to get from expanded financial and commercial relations with the U.S. and other free world nations "is help for overcoming its serious economic difficulties, help to enable it to give its people some badly needed consumer goods while it continues to build up its nuclear weapons arsenal, help to continue its program of economic and political subversion of the developing countries," the council said.

It urged a "concerted policy" by the western democracies toward trade with the Communist countries geared to an "adequate political quid pro quo." Under such conditions trade and credits can be a "valuable weapon in the hands of the western democracies," it said.

The council maintained that "under no circumstances" should any strategic goods be sold to any Communist government.

The contention that expansion of western trade will promote the "liberalization" of any Communist government is a "myth," the council asserted, as is the argument that such trade will encourage the separation of the satellites from the USSR.

Expanded Aid Pledged To Free African Unions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Expanded assistance to the free trade unions of Africa will be aided by the African-American Labor Center organized by the AFL-CIO to concentrate on projects in vocational training, workers' education, cooperatives, health clinics and housing, the Executive Council declared.

The AFL-CIO "will strengthen its efforts" to assist the African peoples in improving their economic conditions the council said, and pledged its "full solidarity and support" to African unionists "now subjected to government pressure and persecution."

Noting the totalitarian methods resorted to by some African governments and the attempts to destroy the independent character of the rising free trade union movement, the council declared:

"The free world labor forces can and will find appropriate new methods of working closely with and helping the African workers in their efforts to preserve and promote the cause of truly independent trade unionism."

Strong, responsible unions are best equipped to create the climate for economic progress in Africa, the council said, and to provide the best training schools for responsible citizenship in the developing countries.

Organized Cooperation Urged

Noting the recognition of this factor by some governments and the denial of trade union growth by others, the council called for support for organized cooperation by "all bona fide African free trade union forces—irrespective of their international affiliation—for the purpose of promoting the broadest African free labor unity."

Steps should be taken, the council continued, to improve the effectiveness of African affiliates of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions so that they can meet the new problems and perils confronting African labor. Expansion of the international trade secretariats' activities also is required, the council said.

The federation reiterated its commitment to the complete independence "of the whole of Africa from every form of colonial domination and exploitation," warning that the vanishing old colonialism must not be "replaced by any type of Communist imperialism."

Labor Boycott Seen Weapon Against Castro

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The "democratic revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people" will triumph, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared, if the flow of goods and services to Castro Cuba is halted.

The council declared its full support of boycott actions taken by the National Confederation of Workers of Venezuela and other democratic union groups affiliated with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) as the best way to assure the downfall of the Castro regime.

The council applauded the action of all governments "which lend their weight to the cause of Cuban freedom" and declared its intention of keeping the plight of Cuban workers "constantly before the public tribunals of the free world so that the menace of communism will be completely eliminated from the Western Hemisphere."

Proclaiming its support for the "democratic Cuban revolution," the council condemned "the betrayal of that revolution to the Communist tyranny—a tyranny which now conspires to overthrow the democratic governments in this hemisphere by terror and every manner of subversion and destruction. . . ."

Full Support Pledged In Viet Nam 'Retaliation'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council has telegraphed Pres. Johnson its pledge of full support "in having our government take energetic retaliatory measures to deter and halt the Communist acts of provocation and aggression" in Viet Nam.

Federation Pres. George Meany told reporters that backing for the President is essential in the grave crisis in Southeast Asia and at this point he should have the full support of the American people. The council stressed this, he said, by wiring its statement to the White House upon its adoption.

The statement applauded "the patience and persistence of the Administration in its efforts to help the emergence in South Viet Nam of a popular and stable government composed of genuinely democratic anti-Communist forces."

The council charged that the gravity of the Viet Nam crisis stemmed from "a decade of systematic violation of the Geneva agreement of 1954 by the North Viet Namese regime with the full backing of Moscow and Peiping." It stressed that this is not a "local isolated war," but a battle that involves the U.S. and the entire free world.

The AFL-CIO urged the Administration to launch a worldwide campaign of enlightenment "to counteract and expose the slanderous international Communist propaganda drive against our country and its role in trying to halt Communist aggression in this pivotal area of Asia."

The statement noted the Administration's support for land and other social reforms in South Viet Nam and the "constructive role" the Viet Nam Confederation of Labor can play in the economic development and social progress of the country.

It appealed to the trade unions of the free world "to do everything in their power to have their governments give our country their understanding support in the Viet Nam crisis, which affects the freedom and peace of all mankind."

U.S. Urged to Stop Aid to Franco

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO urged the Administration "to reconsider its present policy toward Falangist Spain, with a view of discontinuing all economic and military assistance to the Franco regime"

A statement adopted by the Executive Council assailed the Fascist dictatorship and pledged anew labor's solidarity "with the embattled workers of Spain in their fight for freedom."

The council warned of moves by the dictatorship to overcome mounting discontent by "resorting to a combination of minor concessions, fraudulent maneuvers and outright repression" and by masquerading as a "liberalized regime."

It is urgent, the council continued "for free trade unionists and other democratic forces everywhere to avoid the dangerous mistake of equating the genuine trend toward militant struggle by the working people and other liberty-loving forces with the fraudulent moves by the Franco dictatorship to pose as a regime undergoing liberalization. Such confusion can only be fatal for the future of freedom in Spain."

The Council proposed that the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions place before the United Nations the persistent "grave violations" of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the Spanish dictatorship. It urged all free trade unions to help the General Confederation of Workers (UGT) of Spain-in-Exile to organize effective campaigns in support of striking workers and their families and all others victimized and persecuted by the Fascists.

New Threat of Joblessness:

Business Rise Seen Imperiled By Lag in Purchasing Power

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Substantial increases in wage and fringe benefits are "essential" to provide the buying power the economy needs to prevent a slackening in activity in the second half of 1965, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Adoption of the AFL-CIO legislative program, the council said in a statement on the national economy, "can help to achieve a better balance . . . by adding some strength to consumer markets. "But, it added, "at the base of our economic system are the wages of workers."

The council warned that even if all of the Administration's programs are enacted, substantially as presented, "the improvement of the unemployment situation will probably be halted and joblessness may creep up again in the second half of 1965."

If the nation is to reduce unemployment through 1965 and into 1966, the council said, additional measures are needed, including a $2 billion job-creating public works program, a comprehensive federal program for the planned redevelopment of chronically depressed regions, a $2-an-hour minimum wage, extension of coverage, a 35-hour workweek and double time for overtime.

Analyzing the current situation, the council found the decline in unemployment moving at too slow a pace. While the officially reported jobless figure is 4.8 percent of the labor force, the "true figure of unemployment is about 7 percent," the council stressed, adding:

"The present slow pace of progress of putting America back to work is just not good enough."

Looking to the rest of 1965, the council found the impetus of the tax cut, a high volume of auto sales and a build-up of steel inventories responsible for the current economic expansion. But the impact of the tax cut is wearing off, the steel accumulation will end by midyear, home building is leveling off and there is a danger that tight money and higher interest rates may be imposed in "a mistaken venture" to counter the balance-of-payments deficit, the statement declared.

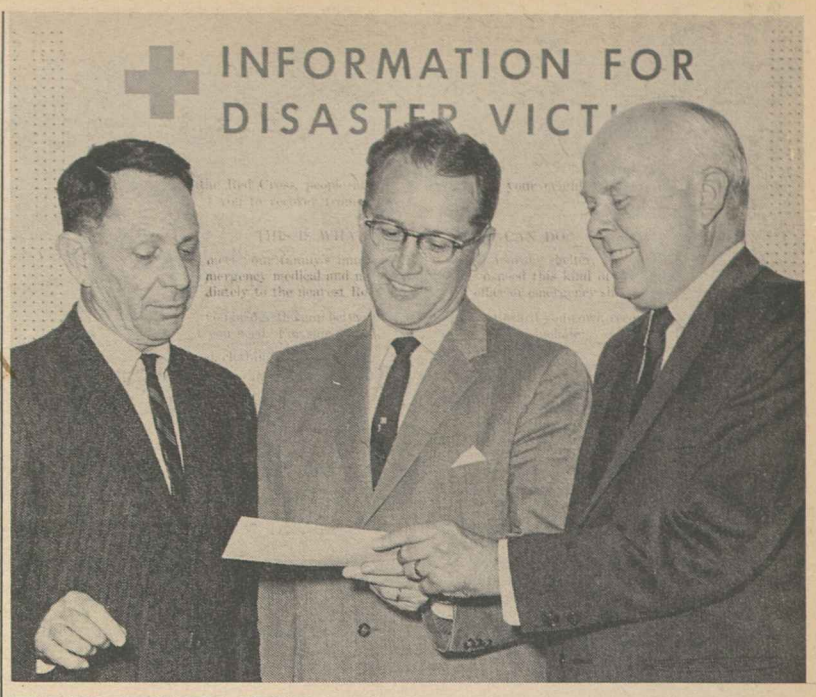
A slowdown in the rate of economic expansion is expected to set in during the latter part of the year. This, plus new plant and equipment to step up productivity and a sharp increase in the labor force—a million more youngsters will reach age 18 in 1965 than last year—"will generate increasing unemployment," the council warned.

A lasting improvement in economic conditions requires a "much better balance between the economy's rapidly growing capacity to produce and the lagging ability of consumers to buy," the council asserted.

Imbalance 'All Too Clear'

The lack of balance "is all too clearly apparent," it said, citing the after-tax profits increase of 44 percent between 1961 and 1964, a 30 percent rise in dividends during the same period and a rise of "only 19 percent" in total wage and salary payments over the same years. The council concluded:

"To sustain the expansion of the national economy at the pace required by the spread of automation and a growing labor force, substantial increases in wages and fringe benefits are essential. Only such increases can provide the foundation of expanding buying power that is required by the American economy."



FLOOD RELIEF FUND of $8,057 raised by organized labor in California is presented by State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts (right) to Emil F. Lewis (center), California regional manager for the American Red Cross, and Richard Gordon (left), ARC western area disaster director. The State AFL-CIO expects to raise additional sums as affiliates act following an appeal.

Payments Deficit Linked To Investments Abroad

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on Congress to "investigate the outflow of private capital" as the major source to the balance-of-payments problem that has been plaguing the United States for the past five years.

The direct investments of American companies in foreign countries, especially Western Europe, require "national supervision and temporary restriction" if the U.S. is to cope successfully with the payments problem, the Executive Council said.

Economic health at home "is still the first and foremost balance-of-payments bulwark," the council said, "because America's productive ability and actual output are its ultimate strength."

Gold is merely a symbol, not the basis, of the nation's wealth at home or abroad, the council added, and the U.S. "actually has more gold than any other nation and can meet all of its international commitments."

The past five years, the council said, reveal a rapid rise in U.S. exports, declining unit wage costs for industrial products, military savings, economic aid procurement in the U.S. and a continued persistence in the payments problem. It stressed:

"These years of experience reveal that the major source of the difficulty has been the substantial outflow of private American capital to other countries, often resulting in the export of American jobs, as well."

Direct investment of American companies overseas increased one-third between 1961 and 1964, the council said, with two-thirds going to Western Europe, "when it is the developing countries that need capital investment."

Tax Shifts Proposed

The council called for extension of the interest equalization tax to discourage American purchases of foreign stocks and bonds and for the imposition of a tax on bank loans and non-bank credit to foreign borrowers.

It repeated the AFL-CIO's position for repeal of the gold cover on Federal Reserve deposits and notes, assailed a proposal to tax Americans traveling abroad and urged Congress to investigate not only the outflow of private capital but the licensing of U.S. technological advances by American firms to companies in other lands.

Meany Lauds Relations with Farm Group

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Cooperation with the National Farmer's Union has been "very productive," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared, and the cooperation will continue, but there is no basis for a "working confederation."

Meany commented at a press conference on a memorandum by James G. Patton to the AFL-CIO setting out four areas of "mutual concern," including preservation of the family farm, repeal of Sec. 14(b), including agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations act and "establishment of a working confederation of the AFL-CIO and the Farmers Union."

Meany said Patton had appeared before the AFL-CIO Executive Council to discuss ways and means of farmer-labor cooperation and problems in organizing farm workers.

The AFL-CIO and the NFU are different types of organizations, he declared, pointing out that the NFU does not have an employer-employe relationship. Cooperation will continue, especially in the political education area, Meany said, but any closer ties are not envisioned.

Shrivers Selected For 1966 Award

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Murray-Green Award for 1966 will be presented to Mr. and Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted at its meeting here.

Mrs. Shriver will be honored for her work with mentally retarded children and Shriver for his direction of the Peace Corps. The award is given annually, on recommendation of AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, in recognition of accomplishment for the public good.

The 1965 Murray-Green Award, voted last year, will be presented in May to Henry J. Kaiser for outstanding contributions to health and welfare, particularly in medical care, housing and labor-management-community relations.

Labor Safeguards Urged Under Immigration Bill

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An amendment to the Administration's immigration reform bill to safeguard the interests of American workers was proposed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting here.

The statement strongly endorsed the legislation, sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), but called for "precise" definition of a clause giving preference to those capable of filling labor shortages, and for assurance that it be "properly administered."

"We urge an amendment to the provision," the Executive Council said, "which would require the jobs to be filled to be permanent in nature, and not merely seasonal or otherwise temporary.

"Also, to assure protection of the American labor force, we strongly recommend that the bill provide that decisions as to the existence of labor shortages in particular fields shall be the responsibility of and shall be made by the Secretary of Labor, whose department, alone in the government, has the data and expertise on which to base sound decisions in this field."

In addition, the AFL-CIO asked an amendment to prohibit the temporary importation of foreign farm workers.

"Congress has already made clear its intent to stop this importation when it permitted Public Law 78 [allowing temporary entry of contract agricultural workers (braceros) from Mexico] to expire," the council said.

"The change which we propose will put the finishing touch on the expressed desire of Congress to prevent the depressing of wages and limiting of job opportunities caused to U.S. farm workers by the importation of foreign agricultural laborers," the statement added.

The council hailed the proposed elimination of the 41-year-old national origins quota concept and pointed out that Pres. Johnson, like Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower before him, had called for correction of "this iniquitous discrimination."

The council noted that the proposed legislation would abolish the national origins quota system over a five-year period.

"The criteria for immigration would no longer be racial and ethnic origin," but it continued, "but would take into account the talents of the immigrants and their relationship to national needs, family relationships and the priority of application."

The quota system, the council declared, is "in conflict with the principles of human brotherhood, equality and justice, and with the fact of our ethnic and racial diversity which are the cornerstones of our national strength and tradition."

4-Point Program Urged To Aid Farm Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A four-point legislative program to aid U.S. farm workers and their families was urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The statement adopted by the council termed farm laborers "the most impoverished and exploited group of working people in the United States."

It asked legislation:

- "To provide farm workers with adequate federal minimum wage, maximum hours and child labor protection.
- "To end the unjustifiable exclusion of farm workers from the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.
- "To establish a national farm recruitment program through the enactment of a Voluntary Recruitment Act.
- "To provide additional help for agricultural workers—particularly for migratory farm laborers—by enacting special measures to improve educational opportunities, housing, health and other conditions under which they and their families work and live."

The statement praised Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for having resisted "tremendous pressures" by big growers to allow "misuse" of immigration laws to bring in foreign farm laborers. It also praised the action of Congress last year in refusing to continue the "bracero" program of importing farm workers.

As a result, the council said, "we anticipate the creation of many new job opportunities in agriculture, under improved wages and working conditions."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told newsmen the AFL-CIO is still active in the California farm areas trying to raise working and living standards. He said the federation will continue its efforts to help farm workers, even though it brings few if any dues-paying members into the AFL-CIO.

Copies of the council statement on farm labor were sent by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to all members of the House and Senate, along with the council statement urging amendment of the immigration laws, with special reference to banning the temporary importation of farm labor.

A. E. Pinten Dies, UPP Vice President

Ashland, Wis.—Arthur E. Pinten, a vice president and regional director of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, died here at the age of 59. He suffered a fatal heart attack Feb. 28.

Pinten had been president of his local union at the Marathon Paper Co., president of the Ashland Trades & Labor Council from 1936 to 1942, and an international representative of his union. He was elected vice president and regional director at the UPP's 1963 convention.

Funeral services were held here Mar. 4. Survivors include his widow, Monica Pinten, and a daughter.

Jobs for All

DURING THE COURSE of this meeting this Executive Council has discussed and taken action on virtually all the major issues now before the nation—issues whose resolution will determine to a very considerable degree the future of the United States for years to come.

This breadth of interest and involvement is wholly in keeping with the role of the labor movement in America today—our role as the "people's lobby," a title in which we take great pride, and one we hope always to deserve.

In that spirit we have, during this session, offered our views on the national economy; on consumer problems; on the health needs of the people; on housing and urban affairs; on mental health; on education in all its aspects; on poverty; on civil rights and civil liberties, and on the major issues of international concern to all Americans.

These are among the questions that need to be answered before the best of the world's societies today can become the truly great society of tomorrow.

Each of the matters was dealt with, primarily, in its own context, and, we think, properly so. . . .

Yet as we look back over the actions and the recommendations, one theme emerges.

All the measures we have proposed or supported, in all these many areas of American life, depend for their success upon a full employment economy, with jobs at good wages for all.

It is true that racial discrimination has been a barrier to millions of qualified Americans. But if these barriers were swept away overnight, the opportunities would still be too few.

It is true that lack of education and lack of usable skills have forced millions of Americans onto the unemployment rolls. It is also true that the unskilled, or inadequately skilled, comprise the largest proportion of the jobless. Yet, if those deficiencies were overcome overnight, there still wouldn't be enough jobs to go around. . . .

This Executive Council has been saying this, one way or another, for nearly 10 years. But the validity of the point emerges with special clarity now, as we meet in a period of general and long-prevailing affluence, after some five years of rapid economic growth, when profits and wages are higher than ever—and despite all this, five percent of the labor force is unemployed and 20 percent of the American people live in poverty.

In short, what we have been saying during the council meeting comes down to the single issue of jobs at good wages for all. The rest of our program is necessary, of course; but without that one, underlying requisite, the United States could find itself with the best-educated, best-trained body of unemployed workers in the history of the world. . . .

And that, we don't intend shall happen. We have set our sights on the goal of full employment in America and we will not stop until there is a job for every American worker able and willing to work. Any lesser goal would be unworthy of America.

—Excerpted from statement, Jobs for All, adopted Mar. 2, 1965, by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at Bal Harbour, Fla.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Executive Council

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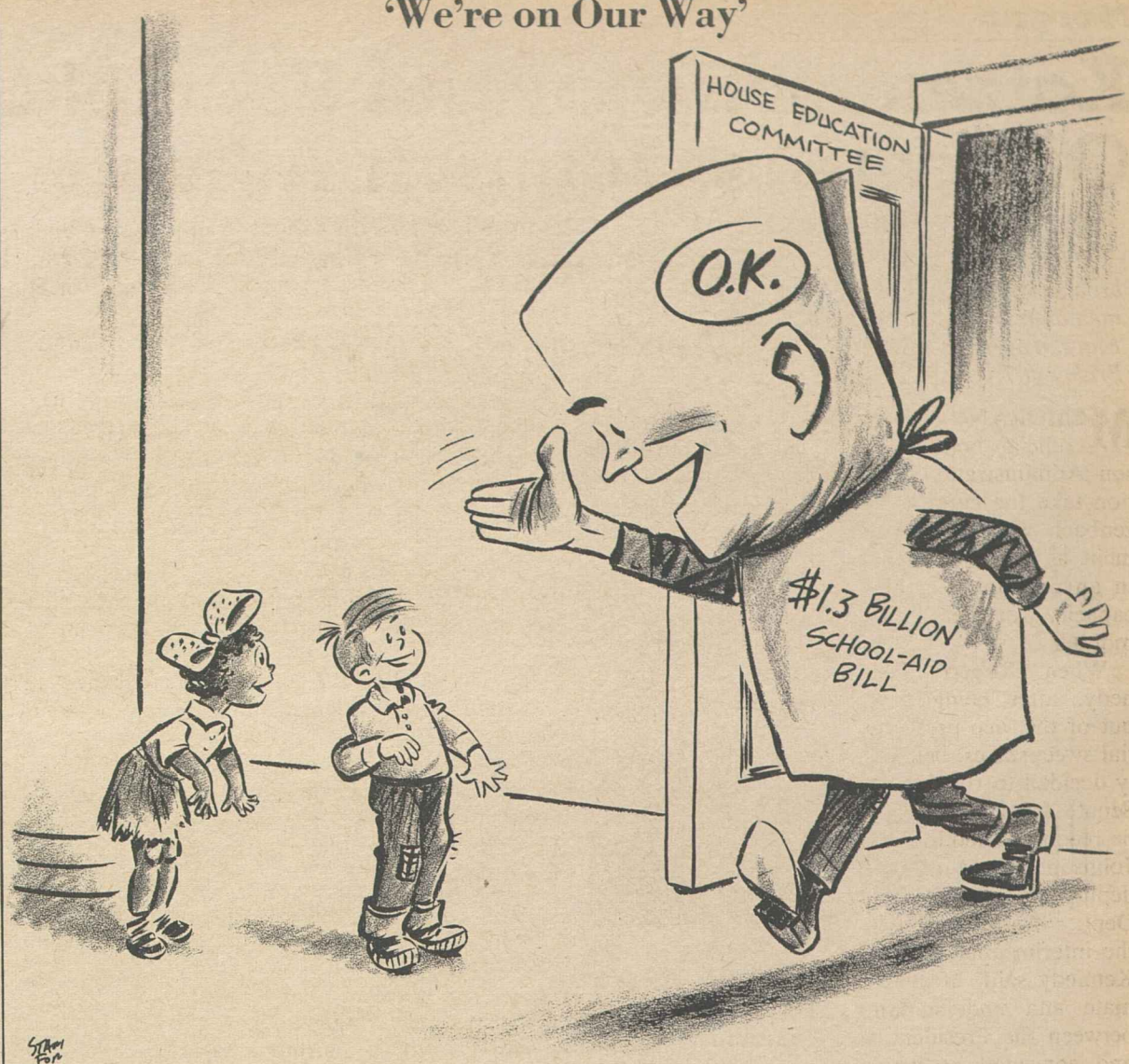
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, March 6, 1965 No. 10

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'We're on Our Way'



To Sustain Expansion:

Executive Council Statement On Needs of National Economy

Here are excerpts from the text of the statement on the national economy adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council Feb. 28 at its midwinter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.:

AMERICA STARTED down the road toward reducing unemployment in 1964. But to continue down this road will take new job-creating measures in 1965.

High levels of persistent joblessness continue at the beginning of the fifth year of economic expansion since the 1960-61 recession—an unprecedented peacetime record of rising production. The increase in jobs, however, has not been rapid enough to achieve an approach to full employment. With both productivity and the labor force rising rapidly, the decline of unemployment has been at a slow pace.

At 4.8 percent of the labor force, officially reported unemployment now is still about two-thirds greater than it was in 1953, the most recent year of reasonably full employment. Even among married men—the prime group in the labor force—joblessness is approximately 60 percent above the 1953 level. And among young people and Negroes—groups that are most vulnerable to economic dislocation—joblessness is twice as great as it was a dozen years ago.

When the "invisible unemployment" is counted—workers so discouraged they no longer actively seek work because there are no jobs available in their communities and workers condemned to less than a full week's work because full-time jobs are not available—then the true figure of unemployment is about 7 percent. . . .

Even more important are the forecasts for 1965, which almost uniformly predict even this pace will be halted or reversed, unless strong efforts are now taken to stimulate the economy and create jobs. . . .

Early adoption by Congress of Pres. Johnson's programs—presented in his budget and economic messages—will probably be enough to offset most of the anticipated weakening of economic activities in the latter half of the year. But even if all of the Administration's programs are enacted, substantially as presented, the improvement of the unemployment situation will probably be halted and joblessness may creep up again in the second half of 1965. . . .

A $2 billion program of federal grants-in-aid to the cities should be adopted, for the expansion of job-creating public works to improve and expand community facilities for our rapidly growing urban population—from water and sewage systems to cultural centers and public buildings.

A comprehensive federal effort of coordination and financial assistance is needed for the planned redevelopment of chronically depressed regions of the country—based on the development of roads, natural resources and manpower skills to strengthen the economies of such regions as Appalachia, the Upper Great Lakes and the Ozarks.

THE FEDERAL MINIMUM wage should be raised to $2 an hour, in addition to the expansion of FLSA coverage to bolster consumer markets. The standard workweek should be cut to 35 hours—as well as an increase in the overtime penalty to double time—to increase job opportunities.

A lasting improvement of economic conditions requires a much better balance between the economy's rapidly growing capacity to produce and the lagging ability of consumers to buy. The lack of balance in the economy is all too clearly apparent. Between 1961 and 1964, corporate profits after taxes soared 44 percent and dividends rose 30 percent, while total wage and salary payments increased only 19 percent. Since 1963, the cash-flow to corporations has risen 103 percent—in contrast to an increase in after-tax personal income of only 71 percent.

The cash-flow to corporations (after-tax profits plus depreciation allowances) has been so great in recent years that even after the payment of dividends, corporate funds have been in excess of their high and rising investments in new plants and machines. In the past three years, this excess has amounted to nearly $8 billion.

Part of this hoard of funds has been used for mergers and the withdrawal of stock from the market. Another part has been invested abroad—a major source of the balance-of-payments deficits and often resulting in the export of American jobs. . . .

Adoption of our legislative program can help to achieve a better balance in the economy by adding some strength to consumer markets. But at the base of our economic system are the wages of workers.

To sustain the expansion of the national economy at the pace required by the spread of automation and a growing labor force, substantial increases in wages and fringe benefits are essential. Only such increases can provide the foundation of expanding buying power that is required by the American economy.

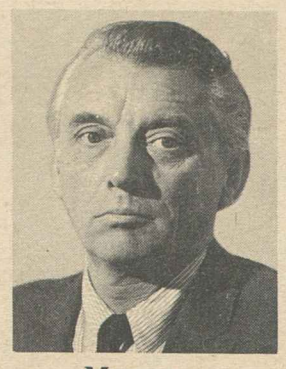
Morgan Says:

Katzenbach Provides Example Of Coolness Johnson Admires

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

MEMORANDUM to ambitious government officials hoping to move upward in the Johnson Administration: Don't push. As an illustration take the case of Nicholas de Belleville Katzenbach who recently won full-fledged appointment as Attorney General after holding the job in an uncertain "acting" capacity for nearly six months.



Morgan

When Robert Kennedy, after being dealt out of the vice presidential sweepstakes, belatedly decided to run for the Senate from New York, he recommended to Pres. Johnson his No. One deputy at the Justice Dept., Katzenbach, as the interim appointment. Kennedy said, in effect, he appreciated the intimate and understanding relationship necessary between the President and his Attorney General and conceded he would in all likelihood want to pick his "own man" for permanent appointment after the election. He endorsed Katzenbach highly and said he knew he would value even a temporary elevation to the cabinet. The President concurred.

This particular cabinet officer is, in the full sense of the term, "the President's lawyer" and although it would be hard to duplicate the brotherly empathy between Pres. Kennedy and his Attorney General, it was widely speculated—and expected—that Johnson would select a man already close to him. The name of a distinguished attorney in Houston was given prominence. So were those of two top Washington lawyers, Abe Fortas and Clark Clifford, both of whom had long known the President and who already were serving as unofficial but important White House advisers.

The November landslide came and went and still no word from the White House on who would head the Justice Dept. for the full term.

Some columnists scolded the President for delays on this and other appointments. Katzenbach himself went quietly about his business, which was considerable and included new civil rights challenges in the South. And the President, it turned out, was going quietly about his business, too. He had, in fact, considered Fortas and Clifford and also his trusted friend from Senate Space Committee days, Edwin Weasl, now Democratic national committeeman from New York, for the job but each had demurred with thanks and each had told him that he already had a fine Attorney General.

The President was impressed not only with their recommendations but with Katzenbach's own performance. However, if there is a man in government whose judgment of men Johnson respects above all others it probably is Defense Sec. Robert McNamara. When he asked McNamara to name a choice but to "sleep on it" first, the Secretary is reported to have replied, "I don't need to. You already have the man."

SO INEVITABLY the President called his Acting Attorney General in. As an authentic version of the story goes he asked Katzenbach what he wanted to do. The latter replied he would like to stay in government service. A judgeship, perhaps? He would be honored, but he thought he would prefer to stay in the executive branch.

What about the directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, since John McCone had indicated he wanted to leave soon? Katzenbach's reply was, in effect, that he would like to serve where his chief thought he would be best fitted to serve. Not a murmur that he coveted the attorney generalship, though it was hardly a secret that that was his overriding wish.

The President was so impressed that afterwards he mentioned the interview to his wife and Lady Bird concurred that this was a healthful approach to public service. Upshot: Nomination and confirmation of Katzenbach as Attorney General.

The President is fiercely proud of his Administration and pays John Kennedy tribute for having, on the whole, selected cabinet officers and their deputies so well. He is determined, he vows privately, to maintain and if possible increase the excellence of appointments. The fact that Katzenbach was a Rhodes scholar did not handicap his selection and the President is apt to mention that Civil Service Chief John Macy, who is also in charge of top-level recruitment for the LBJ regime, is a Phi Beta Kappa.

As for the CIA job, there is reason to believe Johnson has been reviewing the possibilities of another Phi Beta Kappa, a young (47-year-old), highly successful Dallas attorney named Eugene Locke, a graduate of the University of Texas and the Yale Law School. He may not be the man, but if he has Katzenbach's cool approach, he might make it.

Washington Reports:

AMA's 'Eldercare' Proposals Flayed by Two Congressmen

THE KING-ANDERSON bill to provide old-age hospital insurance under social security will be law by the end of June, Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), co-author of the measure, predicted in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.), who has had a similar bill before Congress for some years, also predicted the measure would be approved "in a few months" and expressed gratification "because our elderly people have been denied this most necessary assistance for too many years. We in Congress have a solemn obligation not to let anything prevent passage before we go home this summer."

Both congressmen pointed out that hospital and nursing home care would be taken care of under the legislation, because they are the most costly and most needed. King said hospital costs in California "are approaching $50 a day, far outrunning all other costs of elderly people." Halpern noted that such costs all over the nation average $40 a day.

They agreed that the so-called "Eldercare" bill, presented by some members of Congress on behalf of the American Medical Association, has been proposed to try to prevent passage of the King-Anderson and similar measures.

It is obviously a bill to distract attention, to try to confuse people, but I think that's so well known the 'Eldercare' bill will be ignored," declared King.

Halpern called the AMA proposal far more costly, not at all practical, and dangerous.

"There is nothing in the AMA plan," he said, "to prevent the commercial insurance companies who would write such insurance from making exhorbitant profits or having high administrative expenses."

KING CALLED attention to the fact that the Kerr-Mills Act, which like "Eldercare" requires matching state contributions, does not now include all states because many of them can't afford the matching.

The California congressman also denounced the AMA proposal that each state could set an annual income limitation on recipients of "Eldercare."

"That's the principle that most people object to about Kerr-Mills," he said. "It's set up to take care of the destitute. King-Anderson would prevent destitution."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE JOHNSON PROGRAM began moving through the House with passage of the Appalachia bill and with Education Committee approval of a slightly modified school-aid bill. These are the first dividends of the election last November which increased Administration support by the addition of 38 Democratic members.

For years it has been the House, or the House Rules Committee, that has been the bottleneck to action on the country's social needs. The Senate passed the Appalachia bill last year but the House failed to move. The Senate passed a social security bill that included hospital care for the aged but House spokesmen declined to accept it and the bill died in conference committee.

The device used in the House to block legislation, for many sessions of Congress, has been the conservative coalition made up of nearly all Republicans and a substantial portion of southern Democrats. Together these groups made a majority.

Now, the coalition is weakened. Some of the southern Democrats, as in Alabama, have been replaced by southern Republicans. And Republican strength from the North, the Midwest and the West has been sharply reduced. The Appalachia bill was not even brought up in the House last year because there was no prospect that a majority would support it. It passed this year, and 25 Republicans joined 232 Democrats in voting for it on the final rollcall.

* * *

THERE HAS BEEN an interesting shift in House Republican strategy and tactics under the new GOP leadership headed by Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

The approach in the past has been simply to kill proposed school-aid bills, kill the Appalachia bill, block passage of anything approaching social security hospital care for the aged. The result has been that nothing was done.

Now the GOP has adopted the technique of seeking to develop whole substitute proposals of its own, and if that is not possible to amend Administration measures substantially.

The GOP has not one but two substitutes, for example, for the King-Anderson bill that would establish a hospital care system under social security. One of them, sponsored by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri with the co-sponsorship of Rep. A. Sidney Herlong, a Florida Democrat, embodies the American Medical Association's so-called "eldercare" plan. But the other is far broader.

Introduced by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the Ways & Means Committee, it would ladle out federal money on a scale never previously proposed by any orthodox GOP member. It would also pay obeisance to the private insurance industry by tieing the proffered benefits to the purchase of health policies by individuals.

There was a Republican substitute for the Appalachia bill, too. It would have taken about the same amount of money the Administration proposed, spent it faster, and spread it around the country rather than concentrate it on what is intended as a pilot project, the rejuvenation of the 11-state Appalachia region. The GOP substitute was rejected by a 323-100 vote just before passage of the Administration bill.

* * *

THE PRESSING DOMESTIC needs of the nation—for schools, for housing, for more national parks and open spaces, for health care, for revitalization of the cities where most people live—have been bypassed and ignored for a generation. The House conservative coalition rejected attempts to meet these needs.

Passage of the Appalachia bill and the clear prospect that the House is ready to pass a massive school-aid bill are the sign that the roadblock has been broken.



HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE AGED under social security is certain of passage in this session of Congress, Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N. Y.), left, and Rep. Cecil King (D-Calif.), co-author of the King-Anderson bill, agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

Care With Income Tax Return Can Pay Off in Saved Money

By Sidney Margolius

THIS IS a year to pay special attention to your income tax return, due Apr. 15, because of many changes in the law. Wage-earners sometimes overlook rightful tax benefits, and thus shoulder more of the tax load than the law, or Congress, assumes.



If your union or other community organization or an experienced acquaintance, offers help in filling out returns, take advantage of it. But watch out for the quickie tax services that spring up in vacant stores this time of the year. They advertise rates of as little as $2. But this is for the short-form return which anyone can do. For long-form or more-complicated returns, the fee can be much more.

Some of this year's tax changes improve your potential deductions. Others reduce them.

● If you don't have many deductions to itemize, you may now elect to use either the 10 percent standard deduction, as before, or the new minimum standard deduction which allows you $200 plus $100 for each exemption you claim.

Of the two standard deductions, the 10 percent allowance would give you a deduction on only $500. But the new minimum standard gives you a deduction of $600 in this case ($200, plus $100 apiece for you, wife, each child). But suppose your income was $7,000 with the same potential itemized deductions of $450 and the same dependents. You then take the 10 percent allowance, as this will give you a deduction of $700.

In either of these cases you can use the card form (1040A), provided you meet the other specifications, such as total income of less than $10,000.

However, if your potential deductions are more than 10 percent of your income, or more than the new minimum standard deduction would provide, you will save taxes by itemizing. Don't use the short form just to save trouble.

The new minimum standard deduction is especially beneficial to large families and low-income wage-earners, including working students.

Older people get an even better break. The exemption is $1,200 for each spouse 65 or older, plus an additional minimum deduction of $100 apiece. Thus a couple both 65 would not owe taxes until they had over $3,000 income. Nor is Social Security or Railroad Retirement counted as income. (The same extra exemptions and deductions also apply to legally-blind persons.)

But older people who have taxable income of $1,200 or more are required to file returns, and should anyway, if taxes were withheld, to get refunds.

● **IN THE PAST** some workers have passed up the sick pay exclusion. The new law limits this exclusion, but you should be sure to take this benefit if entitled to it. You can take the exclusion on Page 1 of Form 1040 whether or not you itemize deductions. You have to use 1040; you can't claim this exclusion on the card form.

Under the new rules, if you receive more than 75 percent of your regular pay while sick or injured, there is now a 30-day waiting period before you qualify for the exclusion. The amount you can exclude is limited to not more than $100 a week.

If you get 75 percent or less of your regular wages, the waiting period is seven days (unless hospitalized at least one day), but you can exclude only up to $75 a week of the sick pay. After 30 days, you can exclude up to $100 a week.

If the illness began before Jan. 1, 1964, you use the more liberal 1963 rule.

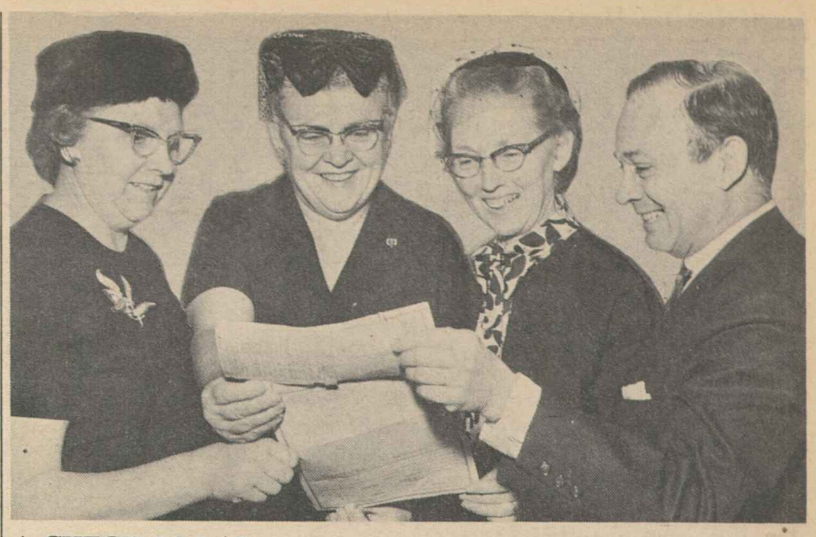
● You always could include fare or out-of-pocket car expenses to get medical or dental treatment. Now you may deduct 5 cents a mile for the use of your car for such purpose.

The limitation on medicine and drugs, that they must exceed 1 percent of your adjusted gross income, no longer applies if you or your spouse is 65 or older, or to your or spouse's parent 65 or older if your dependent. As before, you don't have to reduce by 3 percent of adjusted gross income, the total medical expenses you pay for an elderly, dependent parent.

● Victims of flood damage, as well as other casualties or theft, such as auto collision, fire, etc., can deduct non-reimbursed losses, but now only the amount over $100 for each loss.

● Workers, including new employes, now can deduct unreimbursed moving expenses if the new place of work is at least 20 miles from the former.

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A CHECK FOR $514, part of the proceeds from sale of tickets for a series of children's movies, is presented by the Sioux Falls, S. D., Council of AFL-CIO Auxiliaries to pay off the mortgage on the Hope School, a local school for retarded children. Left to right: Mrs. Eva Olinger, president of the auxiliaries council, which annually sponsors the children's movie series; Mrs. Willma Ross, ticket sales chairman; Mrs. George Sweeney, founder of the Hope School; Cliff Knoll, manager of the theater.

Joint Statement:

Haggerty-Reuther Situs Picketing Text

Here is the text of the joint statement of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept. announcing agreement to support a bill to end the secondary boycott aspects of common-site picketing at construction jobs:

ON BEHALF OF the Industrial Union Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept., we are pleased to announce our complete agreement on a joint proposal to the Congress that will resolve the problem of situs picketing and strengthen the bonds of trade union solidarity.

After months of discussion, these two departments of the AFL-CIO have agreed upon the language for a measure which, when adopted by the Congress, will eliminate a troublesome area in labor-management affairs in this country. Leaders of both parties in the Congress are pledged to the speedy enactment of this bill and we are convinced that its enactment will be good for the building trades, good for the IUD, good for the American labor movement, and, above all else, good for sound labor-management relations in the United States.

Simultaneously, we have adopted a statement of principles to govern the relations between the unions of the IUD and the building trades in legitimate strikes and picket line activities.

This statement affirms:

1. The trade union obligation of all affiliates to refuse to perform struck work.

2. The trade union obligation of all union members to refuse, to the legal extent permissible, to cross the picket lines of another union.

3. The resolve of the affiliates to refrain from any action that adversely affects the position of a union on strike.

The statement also provides a working arrangement to handle any questions or complaints that may arise.

Those that arise will first be submitted to the presidents of the international unions involved for resolution. In the event that agreement is not reached, they will be submitted to a committee composed of the president of the AFL-CIO and the presidents of the Building Trades Dept. and Industrial Union Dept. for consideration, fact-finding, and a recommendation to the parties for a solution designed to achieve maximum trade union solidarity.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Anybody Who Wants Brand X Soon Learns to Hate Shopping

By Jane Goodsell

I DON'T REALLY hate shopping. I enjoy trading money for merchandise as well as the next woman. But the merchandise marts and I don't see eye to eye. The way I look at it is, why don't they ever have what I want? Their attitude is, why don't I want what they have?



My wants seem reasonable enough to me. There's nothing esoteric about them—although, come to think of it, maybe that's the trouble.

What I had in mind was a plain wool dress. Just a little in-between sort of dress—the kind you can wear out to lunch or to a PTA meeting or a small Sunday night supper. In green, maybe. Or blue. I was open-minded. Still, I wasn't open-minded enough to settle for a black silk dress with spaghetti straps and ruffles. Or a green metallic sheath. Of a pale pink bulky tweed suit. And no, a black velvet princess style with a satin collar wasn't what I had in mind, either.

These, they explained to me, were what they were showing this year. There was no such thing as a little in-between wool dress, and they as much as said that I was unreasonable to request something so outlandish.

Have you ever tried to find a big, white cover-up apron with a bib? Well, don't because you won't. They'll show you net aprons sprinkled with sequins, and dinky little chintz aprons with pot-holder pockets. But nobody ever heard of a big, white, cover-up apron with a bib.

YOU CAN FIND cookie jars shaped like Humpty Dumpty. And cookie jars shaped like chickens and gingerbread houses and Yogi Bear and the Three Little Pigs. But just try to find a cookie jar shaped like a cookie jar.

The most difficult color to find nowadays is white. Paper towels in lemon yellow? Yes. Shower curtain in lavender? Certainly. Toilet tissue in floral patterns? Why, of course. But plain white? Why would anyone want plain white when she can have her choice of eight lively decorator colors?

They treat me as though I'm abnormal, and sometimes I wonder if they're right. When I find something that seems just about perfect, they quit making it. My favorite nail polish color was dropped. The slip that washed beautifully and fit perfectly is no longer available.

I seem to be cast in the role of the shopper who asks for Brand X.

Council Statement

The AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., on Feb. 26 issued the following statement hailing the agreement reached by the federation's Industrial Union and Building Trades Departments on situs picketing:

THE AFL-CIO Executive Council hails the agreement reached today by the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the Industrial Union Dept.

It is based on sound principles of trade unionism and will, we firmly believe, promote the welfare of workers in both industrial and craft unions. We salute the officers of both departments who have worked long and hard to achieve this agreement in this area.

There now is no longer any reason for the Congress to fail to enact the situs picketing bill. The leaders of the Congress, from both parties, are pledged to the enactment of this legislation and we look forward to its early passage.

This Executive Council therefore instructs the Legislative Dept. of the AFL-CIO to immediately commence work to achieve passage of this measure.

We consider this agreement a major accomplishment in our continuing endeavors to promote the principle of trade union solidarity. Enactment of the situs picketing bill will correct a long-standing injustice and contribute greatly to the objectives of a united labor movement.

Legislative Drive Set:

Trades, IUD Agree On Picketing Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

may arise. Complaints or questions will first be submitted to the presidents of the international unions involved. If they cannot reach agreement, the issues will be submitted to a committee composed of the president of the AFL-CIO and the presidents of the IUD and the B&CTD for consideration, fact-finding and a recommendation for solution.

Reuther, at the press conference signing, termed the agreement a "very historic step" and an example of how the departments can work together to achieve "maximum trade union solidarity."

Haggerty declared that the agreement "brings us much closer together" and that the situs picketing bill will assist greatly in the organization of the construction industry, where the unions have been stymied by NLRB and court decisions.

'Talkouts' Provided

He stressed that the agreement will allow the parties in disputes to talk out their problems "rather than throw rocks at each other."

Reuther said that the Statement of Principle will apply to the problems arising for industrial unions while the draft bill will meet problems of the building trades unions.

Extension of the Denver rule to industrial unions had previously caused them to seek relief from the situation in any legislation designed to clarify the picketing rights of building trades unions at construction sites. In a case involving the Steelworkers and the Carrier Corp. in New York, however, the Supreme Court last year upheld the right of Steelworkers to picket a railroad gate used by New York Central workers, and this decision removed the pressure of the situs picketing rule from industrial unions, they believe.

The council in its statement hailing the agreement declared:

"It is based on sound principles of trade unionism and will, we firmly believe, promote the welfare of workers in both industrial and craft unions. We salute the officers of both departments who have worked long and hard to achieve this agreement in this area."

The council stressed that "there now is no longer any reason for the Congress to fail to enact the situs picketing bill."

Limits Urged On Use of Food for Peace

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. Food for Peace program should be clarified and safeguards provided to protect the interests of the nation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It urged curbs on the Food for Peace program if it is used as a "food-for-work program" which would allow a foreign government "to wield awesome dictatorial powers over the lives of its working people."

The council supported steps to bar the food program when a government "fails to protect or covertly or overtly instigates, incites, or promotes mob violence against citizens, representatives, establishments or property of the United States."

It recommended also that benefits from the program should cease if a government engages in direct attack or indirect aggression (subversion) against any country with which the U.S. has diplomatic relations.



LABOR EXHIBIT in U. S. Pavilion at the Intl. Fair in Colombo, Ceylon, is inspected by (left to right) Dir. James Turner of the Rubber Workers Fair Employment Practices Dept.; Harold Davey, of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Intl. Affairs, and Henry Rutz, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs. The U. S. labor delegation also included Business Rep. Lester Zosel of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, who is not shown.

Labor Pledges Full-Scale Drive Against Use of 'Lie Detectors'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A "full-scale campaign" will be waged by the AFL-CIO against the use of so-called lie detectors in both public and private employment.

The federation's Executive Council charged that polygraph tests "infringe on the fundamental rights of American citizens to personal privacy" and are of "dubious" reliability.

"Neither the government nor private employers should be permitted to engage in this sort of police state surveillance of the lives of individual citizens," the council declared. A special subcommittee of the Executive Council, to be appointed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, will fight the use of lie detectors through both "education" and "legislation."

Meany told a news conference here that he was "appalled" by the widespread use of the polygraph in employment. He also voiced strong opposition to "peephole surveillance" of workers and to the use of closed cricuit television for observing employes.

The Executive Council resolution praised state laws outlawing the use of polygraph tests in employment in Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Oregon and Rhode Island.

"Many of our affiliated unions have likewise forced their elimination through collective bargaining," the council noted. "However, it is obvious that further steps must be taken without delay."

Distributed to newsmen, along with the Executive Council statement, was an AFL-CIO research study on the "increasing and widespread use of the lie detector in labor relations."

Sign 'or Else'

Some companies require employes and job applicants to sign pledges to submit to a lie detector test whenever demanded or face dismissal, the study noted. It added:

"Union members throughout the country report that employers are asking questions about their union activities, personal finances, past employment and future job plans, drinking habits, physical condition, police record, driving habits, sexual activities, political beliefs and many other topics—all while hooked up to a machine."

A congressional study last year revealed that 19 federal agencies use lie detector examinations. Excluding the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council whose data were not disclosed, 17 agencies in 1963 employed 639 polygraph operators, used 512 polygraph machines, and gave 20,000 polygraph tests.

A Wall Street Journal survey found polygraph users including major companies in steel production, copper refining, auto manufacturing, meat packing, food processing, oil, electronics, retailing and supermarkets.

In an effort to make employes tell of perhaps unsubtantiated suspicions of other workers, some polygraph operators warn a worker taking a polygraph test that even if he is innocent, the machine will show him to be guilty if he has suspicions which he has not disclosed of some other employe.

Meany's denunciations of "peephole" infringement on privacy coincided with testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on the use of one-way "peepholes" in post offices. Top officers of AFL-CIO postal unions strongly protested the continued used of "peepholes" to observe employes both at work and in locker rooms. Only last December did the Post Office Dept. close its peepholes in employe rest rooms.

U. S. Urged to Develop Strong Merchant Fleet

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council supported the efforts of its sea and longshore unions to strengthen the U.S. merchant marine and urged the President to "mobilize all the administrative agencies of the government" to build a merchant navy capable of meeting the "vital needs of the nation."

The council said in a statement that the nation requires a well-balanced merchant marine sufficient to:

- Promote and protect the nation's foreign commerce, including passenger service, and serve and develop the commerce of outlying states, possessions and protectorates.
- Maintain a strong work force of civilian personnel aboard ship and in shipyards to "provide a practical demonstration of the standards achieved by American workers, and the nation's intention to maintain such industrial standards" against direct competition from areas with less advanced standards.
- Serve as a primary instrument to maintain a favorable international monetary balance.
- Serve as an auxiliary to the armed forces.

The council expressed its support for the efforts of its seagoing and waterfront unions to establish programs through Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee, to implement and strengthen the national maritime policy.

It declared that maritime policy established in the 1916, 1920 and 1936 Merchant Marine acts has "never been fully implemented by administrative programs, despite the wise consistent urgings of Congress."

It asked the President to mobilize all administrative agencies "to provide positive assistance to this committee in the development of a program to implement our nation's maritime policy."

Local Presses Job Hunt As Envelope Firm Dies

Dayton, O.—The Dayton-Miami Valley AFL-CIO has undertaken the often frustrating task of finding employment for 377 union members whose jobs were wiped out when the Intl. Envelope Corp. closed on losing a postal contract it had held for 40 years.

By using a little imagination and a lot of hard work, a committee headed by AFL-CIO Field Rep. Tom Stewart has steered some 90 members of Envelope Makers Federal Labor Union 20311 to prospective employers who thought well enough of their qualifications and background to hire them.

Like other AFL-CIO field representatives, Stewart usually spends most of his time in organizing. He took on the job placement service with the approval of Regional Dir. Jesse Gallagher in Cleveland.

The first thing he did was to get in touch with the officials of local unions in the Dayton area and ask them to try to persuade their employers to hire the former envelope workers. In some cases he went to the employers himself, and found the reaction, he said, heart-warming. Many of them eased their normal hiring requirements.

"These are good people," he observed. "They have lived in Dayton for years. Many have their homes here. They have had friendly relations with their employer through the years and through no fault of their own are out of work."

Only a few of the envelope makers failed to reply to a questionnaire intended both to find out how many wanted help in obtaining jobs and what their qualifications were.

About 80 percent of those who replied did not have high school diplomas. An even dozen of the 120 male production workers were over 60 years of age and 60 of them were over 40 years. The average length of service with the envelope firm was 15 years.

But despite the admitted difficulties of finding jobs for people in the higher age brackets, local employers hired several men in their 40s and at least one in his 50s, according to Joseph Bramlett, former treasurer of Local 20311.

Labor Board Splits Los Angeles Office

The National Labor Relations Board has split its Los Angeles Region 21 into two areas to handle an increasing volume of cases in the area.

The division in Los Angeles County was made along major transportation arteries. The revised Region 21 will consist of that part of the county east and south of the Harbor and Pasadena Freeways, Arroyo Boulevard and U. S. Highway 66 to the county line, plus Orange, San Diego, Riverside and Imperial Counties.

The new Region 31 will include the rest of Los Angeles County plus Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino and Inyo Counties in California and Nye, Lincoln and Clark Counties in Nevada. Inyo County and the three Nevada counties are now served by Region 20 in San Francisco.

Meany Seeks Assurance On Israel Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the Administration to help insure stability in the Middle East by urging West Germany to "resist attempts by the United Arab Republic to stop German aid to Israel."

In a wire to Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Meany declared that in view of the mounting supply of arms in the hands of the United Arab Republic, it is "imperative" to insure stability in the area by "strengthening the deterrent capacity of Israel."

Under Sec. of State George W. Ball, acting for Rusk, replied to Meany that the Administration shares the AFL-CIO concern over the "continued build-up of Soviet-supplied armaments in the troubled Near East," and that the U.S. would seek measures to avoid "either a spiraling arms race or an arms imbalance which could threaten stability."

Retail Clerks Offer Seven Scholarships

The Retail Clerks are offering seven four-year scholarships to members of the union and their children for the college year beginning next autumn.

The scholarships are worth $2,000 each, payable in four installments of $500 at the beginning of the academic year. One recipient will be chosen in each of the international union's seven organizing divisions, and the finalists will compete only with candidates from their own division.

RCIA Local 324, Buena Park, Calif., has increased its annual scholarship offering to 29 for the coming academic year.

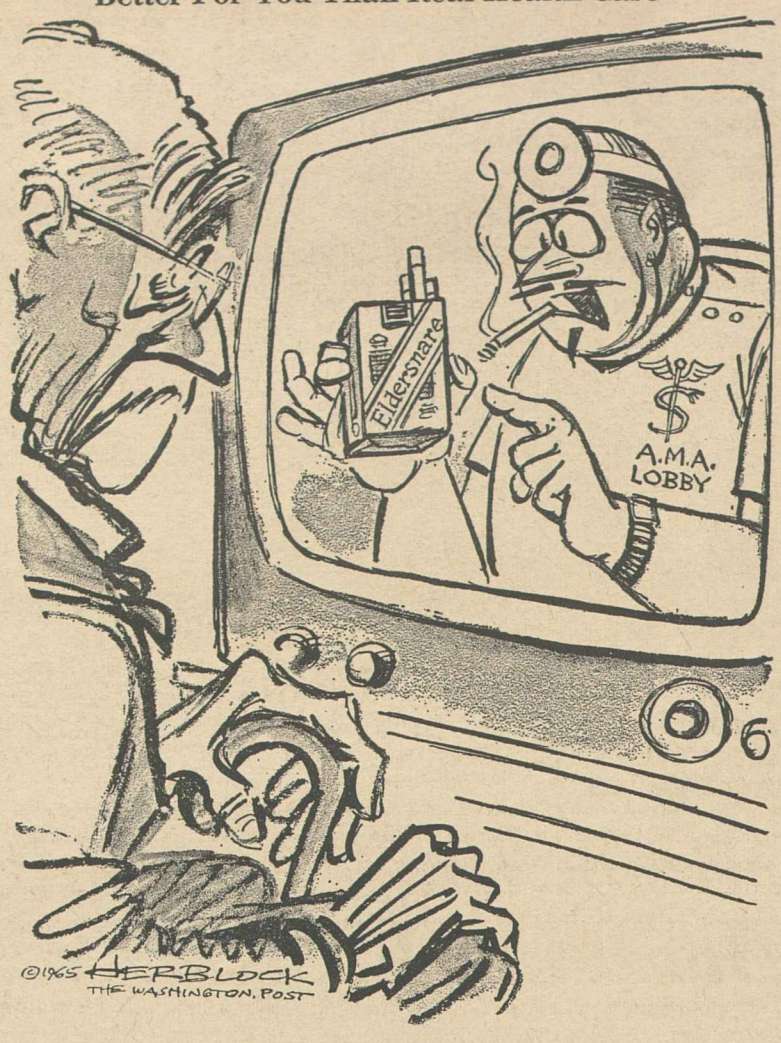
Worth a total of $10,000, they include awards of $750 and $500 for graduate study; two undergraduate grants of $750 each and three of $500 each; one $500 undergraduate award for study at the University of California, Irvine, and 21 undergraduate awards of $250 each.

The Auto Workers, for the third year, are sponsoring scholarships for talented children of members at the National Music Camp, Interlochen, Mich., the world's largest summer arts camp. The awards, to two high school boys and two girls, cover the $750 camp fee.

A campaign for scholarship contributions to enable needy youngsters in Israel to continue their education has been launched by the American Trade Union Council of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

The Histadrut scholarships would enable youngsters, primarily from immigrant families from Africa and Asia, to attend high schools, vocational schools and universities. Chairman Moe Falikman said unions are being invited to sponsor $2,500 self-perpetuating scholarships and one-year scholarships of $250.

"Eminent Paid Propagandists Testify That This Is Better For You Than Real Health Care"



Solid Bargaining Front Backed in Aerospace

San Diego—Delegates from 53 Auto Worker locals representing 125,000 aerospace workers voted here to demand substantial contract improvements this year and to coordinate forthcoming negotiations with the Machinists, as in two previous contract rounds.

More than 100 delegates from U.S. and Canadian locals approved position papers describing the wage and job protection gap between aerospace and other industries and calling for sharp improvements.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock told the two-day conference that the job-protection measures guaranteed to civilian workers by Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara when military installations are closed are not available to aerospace workers in an industry effectively controlled by the Defense Dept. through contract awards.

Describing the aerospace-government operations as "private socialism," Woodcock declared:

"The Defense Dept. has a responsibility to aerospace workers as great as its responsibility to other civilian workers."

The industry sells almost all its product to the government but fails to give its workers the benefits common in other industries, speakers said.

Woodcock and Vice Pres. E. R. White of the Machinists told the delegates the two unions would continue the policy of presenting a "solid front" to industry.

Termination Dates

UAW contracts with aerospace firms terminate Mar. 31 at Hayes Aircraft, July 15 at Douglas Aircraft, Sept. 30 at North American Aviation, Oct. 3 at Curtiss-Wright (New Jersey), Oct. 4 at the Vertol Div. of Boeing, Oct. 15 at Ryan Aircraft and Oct. 16 at Ling-Temco-Vought.

Conference speakers included California Gov. Edmund G. Brown and Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) McGovern reported on his proposal for a national economic conversion commission to aid states and towns in adjusting to federal policy changes.

White said the IAM, at a January conference in Las Vegas, Nev., adopted key bargaining goals including a substantial general wage increase, the 35-hour week, 10 paid holidays, broader seniority protection, and pension plan improvements including retirement at 62 with a benefit of at least $4.25 per month for each year of service.

The IAM delegates voted unanimously, White said, to keep the union shop as the Number 1 bargaining objective in aerospace.

Consumer Price Index Edges Up in January

The Consumer Price Index of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics rose in January—for the fifth consecutive month—to a new peak of 108.9, one-tenth of 1 percent above the December level.

The mark compares with 107.7 for January 1964. It means that the goods and services that cost an average of $10 in 1957-59 cost $10.89 in the first month of 1965.

The rise was triggered by sharp increases in the price of house ownership and transportation. Home ownership rose from 110 in December to 110.6 in January as a result of higher purchase prices and scattered rises in taxes and fire insurance.

The transportation index, which Assistant BLS Commissioner Arnold Chase said has been rising "very rapidly" in recent months, went to 111.1, compared with 110.5 in December and 109.4 in January 1964. Gasoline prices and insurance went up, and prices of new and used cars dropped less than they usually do in January.

Increases also were registered in the cost of medical care as hospital charges moved upward and hospitalization insurance rates were raised.

The food index was driven down from December's 106.9 to 106.6.

Prices of most fresh fruits and vegetables dipped more than enough to offset a rise in potatoes. Clothing and shoes showed their usual January drop.

The change in the index brought 1 cent an hour wage increases to about 950,000 workers in the auto, farm equipment and aerospace industries.

The BLS predicted that the CPI will rise this year at about the same rate it has in the past few years—from 1 to 1.5 percent. The February index should be about the same as for January, or perhaps a "little" higher.

The Labor Dept. said in a separate report that the take-home pay of factory workers remained close to December's highs. It averaged $95.09 a week for a worker with three dependents, compared to $95.35 in December, and $87.47 for a worker with no dependents, as against $87.43 a month earlier.

Challenges Tie Up Cab Vote Result

Detroit—Drivers for the Checker Cab Co., largest taxi firm in Michigan, voted 454-261 for Transportation Local 10 of the Seafarers in a National Labor Relations Board runoff election here, but a ruling on 216 ballots, challenged mostly by management, will determine the outcome.

The union came within 12 votes of a majority and hopes to be certified as bargaining agent within 30 days, Sec.-Treas. John Weaver said. Local 10 petitioned for an election in May 1962 and has had to go through three votes and legal roadblocks set up by management and the unaffiliated Teamsters, according to the union.

The SIU now represents cab drivers in San Diego, Chicago and St. Louis, it said.

Court Suit Filed:

Poll Tax Assailed By Virginia Labor

The Virginia AFL-CIO has launched a new attack on the state's poll-tax-controlled voting system through the device of a suit to compel commonwealth officials to collect "more than $10 million due in assessed and uncollected" capitation levies.

Named as defendants in the suit, filed in the State Supreme Court of Appeals, are Gov. Albertis S. Harrison, Revenue Commissioner C. H. Morrissett, and the treasurers of every county and city in the state.

The effort to scuttle the poll tax involves using the tax itself as the principal legal weapon. A total of $10.7 million in theoretically compulsory levies went uncollected during the 1950s, the suit alleges. The plaintiffs indicated that they hoped to make collection so onerous and expensive that the tax would be repealed.

The suit charges that Harrison has publicly stated the poll tax is "universal" and "assessed on every adult," a "debt owed like all other taxes." In practice the tax is enforced only on election day to prevent or permit voting and must be paid in advance, on a voluntary basis, to make a voter eligible.

Pres. Harold B. Boyd and Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper of the State AFL-CIO said in a statement that labor's "strong position" in opposing Virginia's $1.50 annual poll tax for the privilege of voting "is well known."

"We believe that every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote without paying a fee for the privilege," Boyd said.

The purpose of the suit, he continued, is to force the state "to stick to its law regarding its capitation tax" and "we hope the tax itself may fall simply due to the cost of rigidly enforcing it."

The $1.50 annual capitation (poll) tax "means very little to people earning good incomes," Boyd and Carper acknowledged, but it means "perhaps as much as half a day's wages to low-paid laborers or farm hands."

Since the tax is levied by the state and "there is still great need for more revenue to meet Virginia's educational requirements," Boyd continued, it should be "enforced to its fullest collection possibilities." State law designates for educational purposes $1 from each $1.50 poll tax paid.

Taxes which "permit only those to pay who wish to pay, in our opinion, are discriminatory taxes," he said.

"The AFL-CIO will continue to work hard for complete elimination of poll taxes in the commonwealth."

The poll tax was outlawed in Virginia for federal election purposes by ratification of the 24th Amendment to the Constitution. The state has continued its $1.50 per year levy for purposes of voting privileges in state elections.

The suit to force collection of the tax was filed by Boyd, Carper and a Norfolk, Va., businessman, William L. Shephard, Sr.

Steelworkers Strike 2 Largest Can Firms

Pittsburgh—Some 32,000 Steelworkers struck the nation's two largest can manufacturers at 68 plants when a contract extension expired without immediate prospect for a satisfactory renewal settlement.

The walkout at American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. plants began Mar. 1 after USWA negotiators voted unanimously to reject what they called a "one-benefit" contract offer and a company request for another contract extension. The stoppage affected plants in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Contracts at the plants expired last Sept. 30 and the union agreed to an extension until Mar. 1, to "provide time for the parties to arrive at a settlement" that would meet worker needs, Chairmen Al Whitehouse and James Robb of the USWA bargaining committee said.

Despite extensive negotiations in January and late in February, they declared, the companies waited until four days before the contract expiration to place their first and "final" offer on the table.

That offer, said Whitehouse and Robb, was for a wage increase only and would have "swept under the rug" all the other problems confronting union members. It was "totally" inadequate, they said, and was rejected along with a new request for extension of the contract.

The wage increase offer of 12 cents an hour would "barely make up for the increases in living costs since the last wage adjustment," said the union spokesmen.

They declared that a fair settlement could be reached quickly if management would "sit down with us in a genuine effort to reach an understanding."

Federal mediators brought the parties together for a meeting Mar. 1 at which management refused to deviate from its "final" offer, the co-chairmen reported. Another meeting was scheduled.

The union has asked for wage increases of 12 cents an hour retroactive to Oct. 1, 1964, and another 12 cents Mar. 1, 1967; a minimum guarantee of 95 percent of straight-time hourly wages; improvements in supplemental unemployment and pension benefits and upgrading of sickness and accident insurance, plus an early retirement plan for qualified workers and other benefits, subject to bargaining.

Meanwhile, the union's negotiating committee chairmen were meeting with managements of 11 basic steel firms as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Bargaining on contracts for 354,000 employes of these firms was scheduled to be resumed here Mar. 8 after a recess since Jan. 7. All contracts have May 1 expiration dates.

Bottle Blowers To Vote on Pact

Philadelphia—The Glass Bottle Blowers extended a contract deadline to Mar. 18 to permit 30,000 members of local unions to vote on a new contract offer from the glass container industry's eastern division employers.

Union negotiators said the offer was made just in time to head off a Mar. 3 strike deadline. A walkout would affect plants producing about 90 percent of the nation's glass container supply.

With Biggest Producer:

16-State Master Pact Reached by ILGWU

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers and Jonathan Logan, Inc., largest U.S. producer of women's apparel, have negotiated a master agreement bringing nearly 7,000 garment workers under one contract "roof" over 75 plants in 16 states.

Terms of the unique master pact, designed to maintain uninterrupted production in the far-flung Logan operations while contract negotiations are in progress, were released here by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and company Pres. Richard J. Schwartz. The pact, they said, names Dr. George W. Taylor, noted arbiter and economist at the University of Pennsylvania, as impartial chairman for adjustment of disputes between the parties.

The agreement, Dubinsky and Schwartz reported, was nearly a year in the making. Its economic terms have been in effect since March 1964. In that period, company sales have continued to rise to an annual volume of $138 million.

The pact operates on two levels. A central agreement describes overall principles and procedures for all covered shops. A series of supplemental agreements covers each plant in terms of its own local needs. Problems will be referred to Dr. Taylor if they cannot be resolved by union and management representatives.

The new agreement sets up procedures to insure that work will proceed in all plants while negotiations continue on the central agreement, and for an additional period if needed for negotiating the supplemental pacts.

The master contract provides a wage increase of about 10 percent in two steps and sets up piece-rate earnings standards and craft minimums for Logan plants producing similar products.

Other Union Benefits

The agreement also provides standard ILGWU health, welfare, retirement and severance pay benefits and specifies that any new production facilities will be brought under the company-wide agreement.

Half of Logan's workers are in shops covered by established agreements with employer associations, including those in the seven-state New York dress industry agreement.

Dubinsky and Schwartz said they believe the new double-decker contract will result in continued industrial peace in a complex operation by establishing a centralized bargaining arrangement while recognizing the importance also of solving local plant problems.

They said that Taylor would be "eminently suited" for his role as impartial chairman, having served in similar roles in auto, construction and other industries. He was chairman of the National War Labor Board in 1945, of the Wage Stabilization Board in 1951 and the Presidential Board for the Aerospace Industry in 1962, they noted.



RUBBER WORKERS from 11 states, taking part in their union's five-day Washington Legislative Institute, hear Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.) at a luncheon session. It is the 14th year the URW has conducted Washington institutes as part of its political education program. Two other institutes will be held this year.

Miami, Gulf Dock Talks Continue, One Pact Reached in Galveston

Galveston, Tex.—The Longshoremen came to terms with employers for one group of workers here and continued negotiating for members of other locals at Gulf and South Atlantic ports to settle a strike that began Jan. 11.

Negotiations mediated by members of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's staff have been going forward since mid-February at Galveston for 10 West Gulf ports and at Miami for 13 South Atlantic ports.

At Galveston, the union won an agreement for cargo handlers and tried to win similar terms for locals of clerks and checkers represented by the ILA. Each pact embodies terms of the 80-cent "master" package first won in the port of New York, plus language tailored to the needs of local workers.

3 Miami Issues

At Miami, three issues remained for settlement by employers and ILA locals—minimum gang sizes, layoff pay during wet weather, and line handling.

The South Atlantic locals consider the last issue a major one, a union officer said, because state port authorities in North and South Carolina have been assigning more and more work customarily performed by ILA members to state employes.

The union has no objection to the state supervising docks "but they shouldn't take our jobs," the union spokesman said, "by moving into line handling and warehouse work."

Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds has been meeting with labor and management negotiators in Galveston and was scheduled to sit in on Miami talks when Galveston contracts are "wrapped up."

Job security has been the main objective of the ILA in all negotiations this year. It was won in the New York settlement with a guarantee of at least 1,600 hours of work a year for all qualified members at minimum pay of $5,856.

The union also won increases totaling 36 cents an hour; pension betterments including early retirement, and other gains. It was agreed also that general cargo gangs may be reduced from 20 men in 1966 according to a formula applying to the port of New York.

More than 60,000 ILA members walked out when contracts expired in January. Most returned when the union's major goals were won, but southern employers continued to hold out.

February Jobless Rate Increases to 5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

men was virtually unchanged at 3.6 percent and the rate for married men was about the same at 2.7 percent.

The jobless rate for teenagers dropped from 15.2 percent in January to 14.4 percent last month, but remained the only rate at a higher level than a year ago February.

Teen Rate Unchanged

In the past 12 months, Labor Dept. officials said, the overall unemployment rate has dropped 7 percent, the rate for women has dropped a similar amount and the rate for adult men and married men has decreased 12 and 13 percent. Only the teenage rate has failed to show improvement.

For February the labor force time lost through unemployment and parttime work registered 5.4 percent, a 10 percent drop from a year ago.

There was a more than seasonal increase in February among those unemployed 15 weeks and more, but the number of unemployed 27 weeks and over dropped to the lowest February level in 5 years.

The increase in the labor force of 1.2 million over the year was about the average year-to-year increase registered each month in 1964 but the rate of increase is expected to go up later in the year as the large group of youngsters reaching 18 years of age enters the labor force.

Included among the employed in February were 1.9 million non-farm workers on parttime for economic reasons, a drop of about 150,000 from January and down 250,000 from a year ago.

Training Plan Set For Deck Officers

New York—The first government-financed union training program for maritime deck officers has been signed by the Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training with Masters, Mates & Pilots Local 88.

The program will run for 52 weeks with four classes of 25 trainees each. The participants will be given six weeks of training at union headquarters here and 46 weeks of on-the-job training at sea. The local will furnish space, books and other material in 16 subjects upon which deck officers are examined by the Coast Guard. The steamship companies will pay wages totaling more than $1.8 million.

40-Year Holdout Ends As Workers Pick IAM

South Charleston, W. Va.—Forty years of failure were turned into victory by the Machinists when employes of the Union Carbide Corp. here picked the union as their bargaining agent in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Despite a management campaign which the union said included personal pressure from foremen and supervisors, a deluge of leaflets and overtime pay for listening to management speeches, the IAM polled 1,137 votes to 1,073 for no union and 32 for the Pipe Fitters, which did not conduct a campaign. Eleven ballots were challenged and seven were void.

The IAM was invited into the plant by the employes and had never attempted to organize there during the four decades in which the company had turned back efforts by other groups.

The newly-unionized workers join Carbide employes at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Texas City, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla.; and Jacksonville, Fla., which are already under IAM contracts.

The IAM drive featured a strong in-plant committee that grew stronger as the drive went on. Hundreds of workers dialed a telephone number to hear recorded union messages from their fellow employes, and in groups of five and 10, they attended neighborhood union meetings. In the final days of the campaign, which was directed by IAM Rep. Robert Logsdon, the committee used 27 radio programs of 15 minutes each during shift breaks in order to reach the employes.

Clothing Workers Set Wage, Welfare Goals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A substantial wage increase and improved welfare benefits will be the chief goals of the Clothing Workers in negotiations with the men's clothing industry.

The ACWA executive board set a package of 36 cents per hour as its target for the 125,000 workers who make men's and boy's suits and coats. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky announced the board's decision to reopen the existing contract, which has a year to run. The reopening provision, with a right to terminate the contract if agreement is not reached by June 1, is part of the pact.

Among the proposals which the ACWA will present to the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States, the employers' group, on March 24, will be:

- Higher monthly pensions, to include those members already in retirement.
- Higher daily hospital room and board allowances to meet current costs.
- Increased allowances for "incidental" expenses for the hospitalized.

ACWA welfare benefits cover members and dependents and are financed through employer contributions based on payroll. The union maintains its own insurance companies, which are operated on a non-profit basis. The result is that 94 cents of every welfare dollar is paid out in claims or placed in reserve to pay for future claims.

The "fringe benefits" started in the 1940s. By the end of last year $357,269,732 had been distributed in insurance benefits and pensions, More than 50,000 members have retired since the inception of the program.

Ohio Labor Editors Air State Issues

Columbus, O.—State issues were emphasized as the Ohio Labor Press Association, made up of editors of AFL-CIO papers throughout the state, held its first two-day conference here in cooperation with the Labor Education & Research Service of Ohio State University.

Speakers included State AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King, Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard and Legislative Rep. Warren Smith.

Monthly Magazine Launched by IUD

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has began publication of a new monthly magazine, Agenda, "dedicated to the ideals of the Great Society."

In a foreword IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the magazine will be edited "with the goal of serving not the narrow interest of any one sector of our society but of serving the broad realm of the liberal community."

"It will provide, we hope, both facts and inspiration to encourage a purposeful dialogue," he added. "Agenda will be the symbol of a mature and democratic labor movement working with friends and neighbors. . . ."

Agenda is edited by Henry Santiestevan, director of the IUD Information Center.

Johnson Asks Aid to Cities:

Rent Subsidies Proposed In Middle-Income Housing

By Willard Shelton

Pres. Johnson proposed a system of rent subsidies for eligible middle-income families as "the most crucial new instrument" in a broad-ranging plan to rebuild and revitalize the nation's cities.

In a "Message on the Cities" to Congress, renewing the late Pres. Kennedy's earlier request for creation of a Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, the President declared:

"Our urban problems are of a scope and magnitude that demand representation at the highest level of government."

The proposed new Cabinet department, which Congress refused to authorize in 1962, would take over "all the present programs" of the Housing & Home Finance Agency and would be "primarily responsible for federal participation in metropolitan area thinking and planning," the message stated.

The rental subsidies Johnson proposed would stimulate construction of half a million new housing units in four years—built by private, nonprofit or limited-profit companies—and would authorize subsidy of the rentals required to support a middle-income family in adequate quarters without forcing expenditure of more than 20 percent of its income for housing.

Administration officials said this would mean, in practice, subsidies ranging up to 25 percent of rentals for families, depending on their needs, in the $4,000 to $6,500 income range.

The objective would be to fill the gap left in current housing programs between those with incomes above the maximum for low-cost public housing and those eligible for moderate-income housing projects where the builders, not the families, are now subsidized, in the case of the builders with below-market-rate loans.

The President's message called on Congress to recognize that more than 70 percent of our people now live in the cities, using the word city to mean "the entire urban area—the central city and its suburbs."

City Growth Seen

"More than 80 percent of our population increase" in the next 35 years will occur in cities, Johnson stated, and "two giant forces are converging: the forces of growth and the forces of decay."

"Urban population will double, city land will double, and we will have to build in our cities as much as all we have built since the first colonists arrived on these shores."

The President's message did not cover his major housing program for the year, which is covered in a separate bill sent to Congress. Nor did it carry an estimated cost on the programs he suggested for replanning and redeveloping the cities. In the housing bill $200 million was budgeted for rent subsidies.

It emphasized, instead, what the President treated as "the core of the problem," which he termed "people and the quality of the lives they lead."

The problems are "housing and education, increasing employment and ending poverty, beauty and nature, recreation and an end to racial discrimination," he said.

To meet basic needs for planning and rebuilding, the President proposed:

- Federal incentives to persuade various metropolitan governmental units, city and suburban, to cooperate in planning transit, highways, redevelopment and housing programs to serve the entire areas.
- A Temporary National Commission to study the problems all city complexes face in modernizing building codes, zoning, development standards and tax resources.
- Programs to encourage the purchase and basic development of outlying districts, before using them as open spaces or selling them for private community-housing projects. The purpose would be to check the uncontrolled spread of "urban sprawl" and suburban slums.
- Renewal of the public housing program with revision of the laws to "acquire and rehabilitate existing dwellings" as well as build new projects. "There is more to eliminating slums . . . than knocking down old buildings and putting up new ones," the President said.



VOLUNTEER COLLECTORS for the Heart Fund, a labor-endorsed cause, used fire stations in the District of Columbia as area headquarters on Heart Sunday, Feb. 21. Here Mrs. Marle N. Bailey and her son, Jonathon, leave their collection envelope with Louis O'Brien, a member of Fire Fighters Local 36.

Appalachia Bill Cleared, 1st Major LBJ Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ment from the AFL-CIO. It will provide, over a five-year period, $840 million in federal funds to build 2,350 miles of highways and 1,000 miles of access roads.

Other major projects include establishment of health facilities, reclamation of land made barren by strip mining, soil and timber redevelopment, water resources study, and extra funds for vocational education and other federally-aided programs.

Coal Towns Desolate

The mountain ranges of Appalachia have provided the nation with more than half its coal needs—but today towns built around coal mining lie desolate. On the surface of these mountains once stood one of the world's greatest hardwood forests, but the forests were stripped to provide housing, mine timbers and railroad ties. The mountains which have been harvested of their natural resources also formed barriers to commerce and the land was bypassed by business and industry.

Mapping the redevelopment of the region will be a 12-member commission—one from each Appalachia state and a federal member. Projects utilizing federal redevelopment funds must be approved by a majority of the state representatives and the federal commissioner.

States in the program are Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The bill also allows the inclusion of a group of counties in New York, subject to the approval of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and the commission.

While many Republicans from the Appalachia region joined with the Democratic majority in supporting the bill, a freshman "Goldwater Republican" from Alabama, Rep. James D. Martin, told the House that he opposed the legislation even though his congressional district would share in the program.

There is some "poverty" and "need" among his constituents, Martin said. But he called for a halt to "spending" and declared: "When we have the money in the bank I am willing to do it, but not now."

The floor manager of the bill, Alabama Democrat Robert E. Jones, took a different view.

"It is not a handout," he declared. "It is a hand held out. It is a hand which I believe will be grasped by the people of this region and in so grasping they will be able to pull themselves up to a life of dignity and self-respect."

Republicans hammered hard at the argument that other parts of the nation were in as much need of help as sections of Appalachia, and their substitute bill would have made any economically depressed area eligible for additional federal aid, scrapping the concept of regional planning and coordination.

This, Illinois Democrat Kenneth J. Gray retorted, would spread available money so thinly that "it would be like spitting in the Atlantic Ocean and trying to overflow it."

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Rules Committee rejected, 5-4, any liberalization of the filibuster rule which requires a two-thirds vote to cut off debate. The committee is obligated to report its recommendations to the full Senate, giving the anti-filibuster bloc an opportunity to stage a fight on the issue.
- Senate hearings opened on proposed constitutional amendments which would have the effect of nullifying the Supreme Court's one man, one vote mandate for apportionment of state legislatures. Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has 37 co-sponsors for an amendment which would allow a state, with referendum approval of the voters, to apportion one house of its legislature "upon the basis of factors other than population."

Labor Backs Transit Plan For D. C. Area

The AFL-CIO gave its support to legislation to build a rapid transit system to serve the national capital area, including a subway system in downtown Washington, D. C.

Legislative Rep. F. H. McGuigan told a House District of Columbia subcommittee that the Administration bill corrects a "serious defect" of legislation defeated by the House in 1963.

Labor opposed the earlier bill, he noted, because of inadequate protection for the job, contract and bargaining rights of local transit employes who might be affected. The new bill, McGuigan observed, corrects this omission.

Therefore, he said, "we are happy to support this bill and we urge its early adoption."

While "rapid transit alone is not the answer" to Washington's transportation problems, McGuigan declared, "without a rapid transit system there is no real hope of meeting the present—let alone the future—transportation needs of this community."

The Administration bill would provide $100 million in federal funds, plus $50 million from the District of Columbia, and would authorize a $281 million bond issue.

House Unit Approves $1.3 Billion School Aid

Pres. Johnson's $1.3 billion proposal "to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth" in elementary and secondary schools started on the road to House passage with a strong 23-8 endorsement from the Education & Labor Committee.

All committee Democrats and two Republicans voted for the labor-backed bill; eight Republicans opposed it. Still being worked on in a subcommittee is a companion $260 million aid to higher education bill.

The committee-approved bill would channel federal funds into locally-devised programs to meet the special educational needs of culturally disadvantaged children.

The President, in his Jan. 12 Education Message to Congress, had urged that "equal educational opportunity" be made a "national goal." Children from slum homes start school with a cultural handicap, he stressed, fall further and further behind their classmates, become discouraged and drop out of school.

During its first year, the bill would channel more than $1 billion to school districts in which at least 100 children or 3 percent of the school-age population come from families with annual incomes under $2,000, or families receiving aid to dependent children grants.

An estimated 95 percent of the nation's school districts would be eligible for such grants. The formula would be based on the number of school-age children from needy families multiplied by one-half the average per-pupil expenditure for public schools in the state.

Cutbacks Barred

School districts would be barred from cutting back their normal expenditures on receiving federal grants and would be encouraged to increase the amount. Those that do would be eligible for additional federal funds through a system of incentive grants.

Needy children attending private schools would be counted in determining the amount of the basic grant, and special programs devised by public schools to enrich the education of students would be open, wherever feasible, to children from parochial or other private schools.

The bill, which the AFL-CIO Executive Council said would "go a long way toward meeting the nation's educational needs," also provides:

- $100 million to buy textbooks, library books and instructional material for use in both public and private, non-profit schools. Only texts used in public schools could be loaned to private schools under this program.
- $100 million to be used primarily to set up community educational centers in needy neighborhoods to help enrich school curricula and also possibly to serve as centers for adult education. At such centers, children might receive after-school help with homework or receive guidance counseling. This, too, would be open to children who do not attend public school.

Benefits for needy children attending private schools were praised by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its Feb. 25 statement as providing "badly needed help," as recognition of "the burdens being carried by the non-public schools," and as "a practical approach toward the resolution of the impasse" over aid to non-public schools.

3-6-65

Critical Issue

Previous broad aid to education bills have foundered in Congress over the issue of church-state relationship.

The House bill also provides funds for educational research and planning grants.

Administration leaders hope to bring the bill to the House floor before the end of the month and House Education & Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said he will ask the Rules Committee to give it quick clearance.

Rep. William H. Ayres (O.), ranking Republican on the committee, denounced the bill as a "pork-barrel," claiming that much of the money would go to comparatively wealthy districts that don't need federal help. But Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) termed the bill "modest" and said: "The need for federal aid to education is clear and present."

Johnson told a group of teachers at the White House that he considers federal aid to education a continuing need. Noting that some opponents have complained that if the education aid program is more than $1 billion this year, it will be even more next year, the President retorted: "Well, it will be."

LBJ Brands Jobless Rate 'Intolerable'

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 13, 1965 | No. 11

House Unit Set to Approve Broader Health Care Plan

Need Seen To Match Men, Jobs

Pres. Johnson set the nation's sights on a full employment economy providing useful, satisfying work for a labor force trained and educated to the highest level attainable.

He told Congress in his annual Manpower Report that "much remains to be done" to move the nation closer to this "Great Society" goal.

"Unemployment and underemployment are intolerably high," the President said, "particularly for those lacking education, skills or opportunity because of poverty and discrimination."

Matching Urged

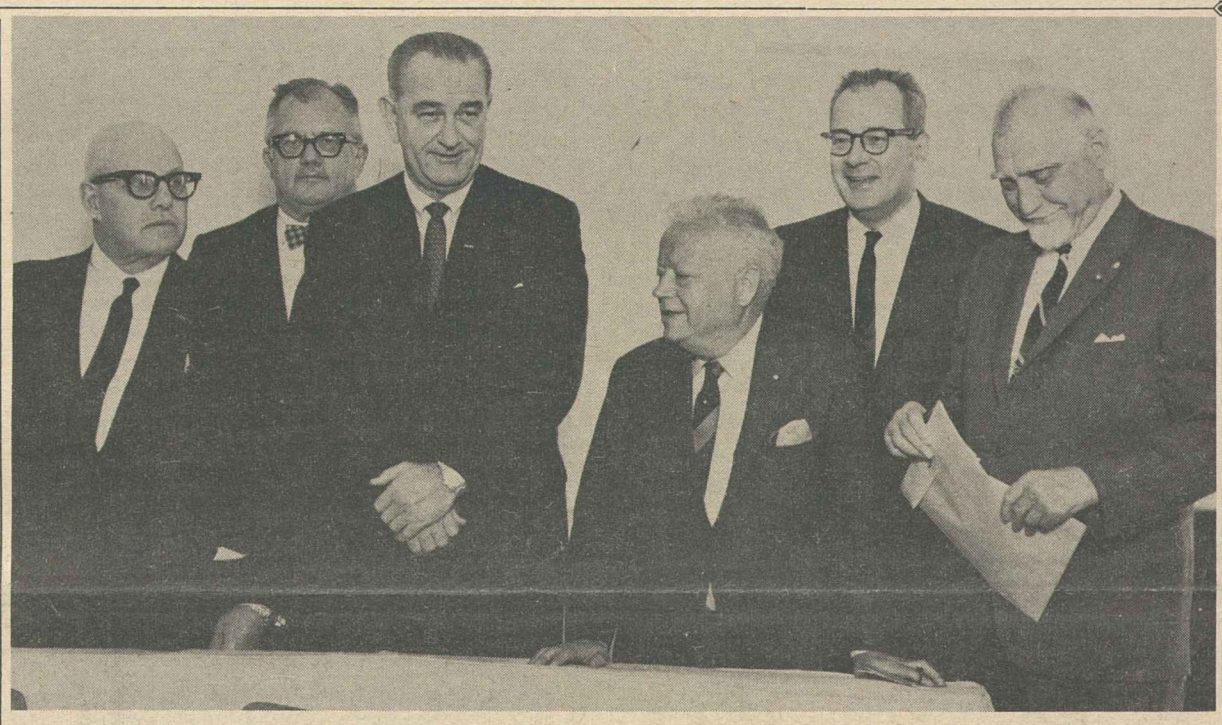
Johnson stressed the need to match men and jobs, to avoid the paradox of continued high unemployment at the same time that jobs requiring skills and education remain unfilled.

"As we open up new demand and opportunity for work," Johnson said, "we must be able to respond by having workers move into such jobs without delay—so that we can move on to full employment without inflation."

To meet the nation's manpower goals, the President said:

● "Education has immediate high priority. . . . The educational

(Continued on Page 7)



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY and other spokesmen discuss with Pres. Johnson and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz actions of the Executive Council at its recent Bal Harbour, Fla., meeting. On Fair Labor Standards Act revisions, including the federation's request for a rise in the wage floor above the existing $1.25 an hour, Meany told reporters that he was "encouraged." Left to right: Meany, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, the President, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, Wirtz, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky.

Mills Sees Floor Vote In March

By David L. Perlman

The House Ways & Means Committee will approve a comprehensive health care for the aged bill within a matter of days and it will pass the House before the end of March, Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) told a cheering gathering of senior citizen leaders.

Mills, accompanied to the senior citizens' luncheon by 13 other members of his committee, confirmed reports that the health care package will include:

● A basic social insurance program of hospital care, based on the labor-supported King-Anderson bill.

● An increase in social security cash benefits.

● Improvements in the existing Kerr-Mills Act's program of medical assistance for the aged, including an Administration-sought provision for medical care to needy children as well as the needy elderly.

● An optional supplementary program covering many health expenses not included in the basic hospital insurance, to be partially financed from federal funds.

Earlier Pres. Johnson sent a message to the luncheon, sponsored by the Senior Citizens Golden Ring Council of New York, telling them that the crusade for health care is on the verge of victory.

"The long debate is drawing to a close," the President said. "There

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Voices Labor's Shock:

Voting Law Spurred By Selma Brutality

"We of the AFL-CIO are appalled by the police brutality in Selma, Ala.," Federation Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to Pres. Johnson pledging that labor would do "everything in our power" to back the swift enactment of new voting legislation to safeguard Negro citizenship rights.

"The men and women who were clubbed and beaten by the state police and other law enforcement officers" on Sunday, Mar. 7, were seeking to exercise "the most fundamental right of American citizens—the right to register and vote," Meany told the President.

Support Assured

"The AFL-CIO will support every effort made by the federal government to secure this right for all our citizens and to halt the disgraceful abuse of police power ordered by the governor of Alabama [George C. Wallace]," he declared.

As indignation mounted in Congress and the press at the brutality with which state police broke Negro efforts to make a 40-mile voting-rights demonstration march from Selma to Montgomery, the Alabama capital, Johnson announced that long-awaited voting rights legislation would be finally drafted within a few

(Continued on Page 3)

Ninth Class Graduated By AIFLD

By Gervase N. Love

Twenty-five potential labor leaders headed back to their Latin American homes this week with new learning in the techniques of trade unionism as the American Institute for Free Labor Development graduated its ninth class.

They came from a dozen countries and seven of them were women—the first of their sex to complete preliminary training in their own countries and then go through the intensive 10-week postgraduate course the AIFLD offers in Washington to the pick of its students from below the border.

They left with the blessing of Pres. Johnson, the warm good wishes of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and sound advice on the urgency of building free democratic labor unions and free economies from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N.Y.), Peruvian Ambassador Celso Pastor de la Torre and Samuel F. Pryor, vice president of Pan American World Airways and a member of the AIFLD board of directors.

Before they left, they presented Meany with a plaque inscribed with their names and countries, and sang an especially-written "graduation" song as the climax to a graduation luncheon.

(Continued on Page 2)

Repeal of 14(b) Backed By Montana Legislature

Helena, Mont.—The Montana legislature has called on Congress to repeal the "right-to-work" Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The state's conservative Republican governor, Tim Babcock, signed the joint resolution as a "courtesy," he said, though his approval was not required by law.

Both houses of the legislature voted overwhelmingly to petition Congress for "speedy enactment" of a Taft-Hartley amendment taking away the authority for states to prohibit union shop agreements.

The Senate vote was 43 to 6, with 28 Democrats and 15 Republicans voting for the resolution and only five Republicans and one Democrat opposed. The House approved the "memorial" to Congress by a 63-25 vote. For passage were 54 Democrats and nine Republicans; opposed were 24 Republicans and one Democrat.

A resolution memorializing Congress in support or opposition to federal legislation cannot be vetoed by the governor in Montana and takes effect whether or not he signs it.

Exec. Sec. James S. Umber of the Montana State AFL-CIO said copies of the memorial are being sent to all members of the Montana congressional delegation, chairmen of the House and Senate Labor Committees and to Pres. Johnson, as well as to the presiding officers of the House and Senate.

Labor Asks SEC to Okay Mortgage Pool

The AFL-CIO has asked the Securities & Exchange Commission to approve a $50 million mortgage investment trust that would allow unions and pension and welfare plans to pool their funds to purchase government-guaranteed mortgages.

The mortgage investment trust was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and General Board in February 1964 to provide a medium to "create socially desirable housing projects," create additional employment in the construction trades and allied industries and

(Continued on Page 2)



AMERICANS from varied states and nations saluted 25 potential leaders from a dozen countries at the ninth graduation ceremony of the American Institute for Free Labor Development in the AFL-CIO auditorium. Left to right, Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Ambassador Celso Pastor de la Torre (Peru), AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R-N.Y.), Ambassador Juracy Magalhaes (Brazil), AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino Romualdi, Samuel F. Pryor, vice president of Pan American World Airways and a director of AIFLD.

Free Labor Institute Graduates Ninth Class from Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

Johnson's greetings were read by Meany at commencement exercises in AFL-CIO headquarters.

"History demonstrates," he said, "that there can be no genuine democracy or great society when a wide gulf separates the affluent few from a large underprivileged mass. The AIFLD has accepted the challenge of the Alliance [for Progress]: there can be no real and lasting economic progress without social justice.

"I urge all the members of the class to meet this challenge by joining other free and responsible groups in Latin America in their struggle for economic progress and social justice."

Meany had to leave for a White House meeting after reading Johnson's message and introducing Rockefeller.

Rockefeller, who has long had a deep interest in Latin America and who in the early 1940s was assistant secretary of state for relations with the American republics, addressed the graduates in fluent Spanish before turning to English.

He praised Meany, an old friend, and Serafino Romualdi, AIFLD executive director who presided, for their work for freedom and justice in Latin America, going back to their efforts to strengthen the forces of democracy against Nazi and Fascist infiltration during World War II.

There can be no free enterprise without free labor, he said, and no free labor without free enterprise.

"The importance of this interdependence of capital and labor and management is accentuated," he said, "by the threat of communism, political instability, rapid growth of populations, technological change — all the intermingled elements of challenge and opportunity that make this a most extraordinary time in which to live."

Ambassador Pastor discussed the Alliance for Progress as a tool for bringing the nations of the hemisphere into a unity based on democracy and bent on overcoming "the scourge of hunger, poverty and illiteracy."

Truth a Guarantee

"We bear on our shoulders the burden of responsibility to tell the truth to our peoples," he said. "That truth can become an assurance and a guarantee if our trade union leaders, arm-in-arm with government and management, march together with deep understanding in pursuit of our development—fully cognizant that we must work and work hard, and maintain an unbroken faith in democracy."

Carmen Arimana Alva, a dark-eyed, black-haired teacher from Peru, speaking for the graduates thanked the AIFLD for its instruction and expressed the hope that when they return home they can help promote labor education "so that workers can play their rightful role in national programs of economic and social development."

Pryor spoke at the luncheon, which was presided over by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and AIFLD secretary-treasurer.

He lauded the AIFLD program because "it works from the bottom up, teaching future labor leaders like you to work with the people in your own unions to bring dignity to the working man and to help him achieve better living conditions with his own efforts, not as a gift."

Afro-American Center Opened by AFL-CIO

New York—An African-American Labor Center has been opened here by the AFL-CIO to help trade unionists take a part in establishing free and democratic societies in the developing nations of Africa.

The aim is to help the workers in the task of building the economic and social structures their newly-independent countries need. Major emphasis will be on development projects, under union auspices, in such areas as worker education, vocational training, cooperatives, health clinics and housing.

Irving Brown, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at the United Nations, has been named executive director of the center. The administration will be managed by a board of directors composed mainly of union representatives headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as president and board chairman.

Writing in the AFL-CIO Free Trade Union News, Brown said the center will utilize the services of consultants, "including competent technicians and interested management representatives who have knowledge of specific areas of Africa." In addition, he said, contact will be maintained with other international and intergovernment bodies concerned with African development.

Eventually, Brown said, it is hoped to organize seminars, conferences and round table discussions in cooperation with African missions to the UN so as to provide an open forum for the exchange of ideas in the field of African economic and social affairs. Aid will be offered visiting African labor and management groups, he added, to acquaint them with aspects of the U.S. labor movement.

The center will seek to expand such operations as the tailoring institute of Kenya co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO, the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Kenya Tailors & Garment Workers Union, which was set up in March 1963 with the aid of Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

For several weeks Mrs. Springer has been in Nigeria as a representative of the center to set up a training school for drivers and mechanics in cooperation with the Motor Drivers & Allied Workers Union.

Serving with Meany as AALC directors are Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky; Pres. Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Chief Executive George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

CONVENTIONS

The New York State AFL-CIO will hold its annual convention Sept. 13-15 in Buffalo, with headquarters in the Statler Hotel.

The Connecticut AFL-CIO announced that its convention will be held Sept. 15-17 in the Sheraton-Hilton Hotel, Hartford.

525 Involved:

Final Dock Contracts Hinge on Two Ports

New York—Final settlement of the long-drawn-out dock dispute hinged on the votes of 525 Longshoremen in Miami and Port Everglades, the last two ports to stay out in the strike for job security that began Jan. 11.

Dockers in the two ports turned down contract terms accepted by other South Atlantic ILA locals and resumed picketing eight shipping and warehousing firms for the "New Orleans pattern"—18-man gangs handling general cargo.

At other ports involved in Miami negotiations, ILA locals agreed to accept 16-man gangs—an improvement in the sense that no minimum gang size had been spelled out in the contract.

An Important Issue

Gang sizes were an important issue in the negotiations that triggered a walkout of more than 60,000 Atlantic and Gulf Coast dockers.

Locals in some 38 other ports won not only on that issue but also achieved a four-year package of wages and benefits valued at 80 cents an hour—38 cents in pay hikes and 42 cents in pension, welfare and other improvements.

The major gain was a wage and hour guarantee which for the first time in history, according to ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason, transformed the status of longshoremen from casual laborers to that of guaranteed wage workers.

In its New York port contract, the ILA got a landmark guarantee of 1,600 hours of work a year for all who worked a minimum of 700 hours in the preceding year. It was agreed also that general cargo gangs would be reduced from 20 men to 18 in 1966 and 17 in 1967.

Economic terms of the New York pact were won later in all ports, with gang sizes varying from port to port but paralleling the New York formula.

Last two areas to conclude negotiations were Galveston and Miami. The Galveston district ratified new terms Mar. 6 and the South Atlantic area a day later, except for the two dissenting ports. Settlement efforts in the two ports were being pressed by Gleason and Federal Mediator William McAlister.

At strike's end, the Association of American Railroads lifted an embargo on export rail freight that it had earlier announced at many ports. Piles of cargo and truck tieups were reduced as dockworkers labored to clear the piers and get ship traffic back to normal.

Labor Liaison Stressed At Defense Dept. Parley

Los Angeles—Continued dialogue and communication among government, management and organized labor to help America meet its security goals was urged here by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Addressing the first of a series of regional meetings on long-range defense procurement needs, Haggerty reminded more than 1,200 delegates representing aerospace contractors that "without labor, whether it be construction or production labor, there would neither be a national security program that worked nor would there be any degree of national security."

He said priority building jobs, such as those for missile sites, weathered early problems caused by lack of communication by the defense establishment. Filling this gap, he continued, enabled "the largest, most complex construction job in the history of the world" to proceed smoothly and effectively.

Haggerty paid tribute to the Dept. of Defense and the National Security Industrial Assn. for setting up the regional talks and giving labor a key role. The meetings, he noted, would serve as part of the continuing program of communications so vital to the nation's defense.

Other labor officials are scheduled to address subsequent sessions in the series, which is designed to aid firms seeking defense contracts.

The schedule includes: New York, Mar. 16-17, speaker Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, Auto Workers; Chicago, Mar. 31-Apr. 1, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Dallas, Apr. 14-15, Pres. A. J. Hayes, Machinists; Washington, Apr. 28-29, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Haggerty noted that despite some early misunderstandings, "time has shown that in building the missile bases less than one-tenth of one percent of total time worked has been lost" due to work stoppages and that organized labor had "tendered its skills and talents to the whole military effort."

He pledged the full support of the B&CTD's 3.5 million skilled construction workers "in this form of voluntary cooperation."

Labor Asks SEC to Okay Mortgage Pool

(Continued from Page 1)

to increase the rate of return on union funds.

The trust will be headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and will sell participation certificates of not less than $1,000 to affiliated unions and qualified labor-management welfare pension or retirement plans.

The trust would invest its funds initially in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages of the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. Unions could use strike, death-benefit, pension and general funds to buy participation certificates as well as help determine the participation of jointly administered welfare and pension funds.

The trust is expected to be in operation in 60 to 90 days and will be handled by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, headed by Alexander Bookstaver.

Meany will serve as chairman of the board of the trust and initially select trustees to serve on the board. Charter members listed on the statement filed with the SEC are AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison.

In setting up the trust the Executive Council said it would provide "an ideal vehicle" for the investing, with the full protection of the United States government, "of funds that must not be handled in a speculative manner yet should earn the highest possible interest return, putting them to a practical and useful purpose."

Laud Wirtz for 'Courage':

Congressmen Back Farm Labor Stand

A group of western congressmen declared strong opposition to renewed importation of foreign farm workers and praised Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for his "courageous stand" in rejecting pressure from employers seeking "a cheap, docile and captive" labor force.

The delegation said after meeting with Wirtz that "American farm workers can and will very shortly meet our entire domestic requirements."

The seven-member group charged that big growers, seeking re-enactment of the Mexican bracero program or entry of temporary workers under the Immigration Act, have deliberately "used repressive tactics to drive U.S. workers away."

USES Praised

The U.S. Employment Service has done "an excellent recruiting job" in lining up domestic farm workers, the group said.

But employers "have rejected busloads of U.S. workers as unfit before they even arrived at the farm. They have flagrantly canceled orders for workers, while claiming in the same breath that they cannot get U.S. laborers. They have given American workers filthy, inadequate housing, and asked them to work under completely unacceptable conditions," the group charged.

The congressmen — Democratic Representatives Jeffrey Cohelan, Philip Burton, W. Donlon Edwards and Edward R. Roybal, all of California; Spark M. Matsunaga and Patsy Mink of Hawaii, and Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota—said they would lead a fight against any attempt to re-enact the bracero program.

They told Wirtz a majority of Congress opposes the program, which reaped "a harvest of shame both at home and in Mexico."

The group congratulated Wirtz on the "high standards" he set on wages and working conditions which must be offered to Americans before a grower can apply for admission of alien workers. These standards, the delegation declared, "assure that American workers will no longer be deprived and foreign workers will no longer be exploited."

At the same time, the congressmen criticized the recent certification of a group of Japanese workers to harvest the California lemon crop.

Owners of the big corporate farms, the congressmen said, have mounted "a massive campaign of unprecedented proportions" to bring in foreign workers. "They simply have not accepted the fact that foreign farm labor importation is dead. Instead, many growers, and their associates in related fields, believe they can impress and intimidate Congress and the Administration with panicky, unfounded cries of help."

The congressmen added: "We want them to know that we will not be stampeded. We want them to stop playing games; to make sincere, honest efforts to attract and keep U.S. workers in a free enterprise labor market. That is what other U.S. industries have done for years, and that is what corporate agriculture must do as well."



AFL-CIO CHARTER PRESENTATION to the San Juan (P.R.) & Vicinity Central Labor Council was made by James C. Gildea (second from left), aide to Pres. George Meany, to Port Agent Thomas Martinez (left) of the National Maritime Union; Vice Pres. Earl Shephard (center) of the Seafarers; Pres. Keith Terpe (second from right) of the new local central body, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Agustin Benitez.

Supreme Court Upholds Broad Voting Lawsuits

The Supreme Court ruled that the government can sue a state in federal court to compel it to cease a pattern of discrimination against Negroes seeking to register as voters.

In two decisions, involving Louisiana and Mississippi, the court held unanimously that the government could move to protect Negro voting rights in mass rather on an individual basis.

The speed with which the decisions may be enforced remains to be seen. Their effect is to knock out certain discriminatory practices; they do not provide for immediate registration of Negroes.

In the Louisiana case a federal three-judge court had ruled against the state. The Supreme Court affirmed its judgment, and the lower court retained jurisdiction and presumably can issue enforceable decrees—although any decrees might be subject to further applications for review.

Mississippi Reversal

In Mississippi, a three-judge court dismissed the government suit. The Supreme Court reversed but a lower court hearing on remander must still be held.

Both Mississippi and Louisiana cases involved literacy or constitutional "interpretation" tests given otherwise qualified Negro citizens, on a discriminatory basis, to keep them from registration.

The state constitution of Louisiana, said Justice Hugo L. Black for the court, has provided since 1898 a "successful policy" of denying Negro voting rights. Since 1960 the policy has been exercised, Black wrote in his opinion, through a provision that any registration applicant must give a "reasonable interpretation" of any section of the state or federal constitution "when read to him by the registrar."

"This is not a test but a trap, sufficient to stop even the most brilliant man on his way to the voting booth," the court said.

Education No Help

Negroes with the most advanced education "were declared by registrars with less education to have an unsatisfactory understanding" of the two constitutions, the court continued. "The cherished right of people in a country like ours to vote cannot be obliterated by laws like this."

In Mississippi, Black wrote, an 1890 state constitution was designed "to establish and perpetuate white supremacy." Applicants for voting rights have lately been required to be able to read, copy and "reasonably" interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the local registrar. In 1960 a requirement was added that the applicant have a "good moral character" as determined by the registrar.

The package of Mississippi law, the court said, amounted to a "pattern and practice" of discrimination under which Negroes seeking to register as voters were denied their rights.

Black pointed out that the 15th Amendment "in plain, unambiguous language provides that no state shall deny or abridge the right of citizens to vote because of their color."

Top Radio Award Goes To Morgan

New York—Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator whose broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, has been declared winner of a George Polk Memorial Award for outstanding radio reporting in 1964.

Another winner, among eight in several categories announced by Long Island University, is Associate Editor Sam Marshall of the CWA News. Marshall was labor reporter for the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer in 1964 when he exposed a waterfront "shakedown" racket.

The awards, conferred annually for 17 years in memory of a CBS correspondent killed in Greece, will be presented at a Mar. 31 luncheon here with Morris L. Ernst, famed civil libertarian, as chief speaker.

The university's Dept. of Journalism said Morgan is being honored for his "incisive comprehension of events, skill in communicating them, and initiative in commenting on issues of urgency to the American people."

Morgan's news program on the ABC radio network is heard Monday through Friday from 7 to 7:15 p.m. (EST). The program is in its 11th year of AFL-CIO sponsorship.

Marshall won a Polk award for outstanding community service "for exposing unsavory union practices on the Cleveland waterfront." He said of his series of stories that resulted in the taking over of Longshore Local 1317 administration by the ILA, and the indictment of two expelled officers:

"These articles would not have been possible if the members of Local 1317 had not been determined to clean out their own house."

Other Polk awards were for metropolitan reporting, foreign and national reporting, criticism, television reporting, and a special award for a book about the destruction of the free press in Hitler's Germany.

The LIU journalism faculty, who served as judges, said the awards were based on discernment, courage and resourcefulness in pursuing a story; skill in reporting, and effectiveness in bringing about change or new understanding.

Labor Dept. Issues Pension Rights Guide

Prospective beneficiaries of private pension plans—about one of every three employed workers—can learn what they should know about their programs, and where they can find out in a new pocket-size pamphlet, "Rights of Pension Plan Participants," which my be had free by writing the U.S. Labor Dept., Washington, D. C. 20210.

Selma Brutality Spurs Drive for Voting Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

days and would be sent to Congress "immediately."

The President said in a statement on the Selma episodes, which were nationally exposed on the television networks:

"I am certain Americans everywhere join in deploring the brutality with which a number of Negro citizens . . . were treated when they sought to dramatize their deep and sincere interest in attaining the precious right to vote."

Calmness, Respect Urged

Johnson urged all persons in leadership positions "to approach this situation [in Selma] with calmness, reasonableness and respect for law and order."

He noted, however, that "the best legal talent" in the federal government was working on legislation "which will secure" the right to register and vote "for every American."

He also disclosed that he had directed the Dept. of Justice to intervene in behalf of the plaintiff in the injunction suit Negro citizens have filed in U.S. District Court seeking to restrain Gov. Wallace and state police from interfering with their right of peaceful demonstration and parades to dramatize their drive for voting rights.

District Judge Frank Johnson, in whose court the injunction suit was filed after the Sunday afternoon clubbings and tear-gas attacks, issued a temporary restraining order directing Negro and white demonstrators to cease operations pending further court hearings.

The voting-rights demonstrators, led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ignored the restraining order to the extent of making a token march two days after the state police attack and then, after a confrontation in which the police cleared the highway of their lines, returned to the church from which they had started.

Three white clergymen were savagely beaten by white men on the Selma downtown streets several hours after the demonstration halted—one of them, the Rev. James Reeb of Boston, so severely that he was listed as in critical condition with a fractured skull. Four white men were arrested as the alleged assailants.

International and local unions of the AFL-CIO joined in protests of the police assaults on Selma demonstrators. The protests included a telegram to Wallace from Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, telegrams to Johnson from Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers and officers of the Clothing Workers headed by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, and a letter to the President from Local 157 of the Auto Workers.

'Apostles of Hatred'

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers in a telegram urged the President to take all appropriate steps, "including the use of federal mashals and troops, if necessary," and thus help "discourage the apostles of hatred, bigotry and violence who would divide America."

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coordinating body for many groups in which the AFL-CIO participates, also urged Pres. Johnson in a telegram to "utilize the full powers of your office" to provide a federal "presence" in Alabama that would "prevent further bloodshed and the continued violation of constitutional rights."

Labor Backs Home Rule for D.C. Citizens

The AFL-CIO urged enactment of home rule legislation establishing "the right of the residents of the District of Columbia to govern themselves."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the people of the nation's capital "are entitled to have a voice in shaping their destinies, just as the citizens of other cities have such a voice in self-government."

He wrote Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.), chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, that labor supports the Administration's proposal for an elected mayor, an elected city council, and a built-in formula for federal contribution to the district's budget. The federal government, the largest "industry" in the city, does not pay taxes.

Biemiller noted that AFL-CIO conventions have repeatedly gone on record for home rule legislation, that the last four Presidents had urged home rule, and the Senate has passed four home rule bills in the past 15 years.

The "extraordinary turnout" of voters in the presidential election last November—the first in which District of Columbia residents had a vote—was "convincing proof of their interest and willingness to participate in the democratic process," Biemiller said.

A Never-Ceasing Task

TWO OF THE BASIC TENETS of a democratic system of government—the right to vote and the right to an equal vote— are currently the focus of intensive national discussion, proving once again that the fulfillment of democratic goals is a never-ceasing task.

The rearguard actions now being fought against full voting rights for Negroes in the deep South and equal voting rights for the vast majority of Americans who live in urban areas are symptomatic of a period of major change in American life.

The nation is at last penetrating the outward form and structures of democracy to determine whether there is content and substance.

The bitter-end segregationists and the clutching ruralists are only momentarily blocking the path to fulfillment of the American democratic dream. They will move or be moved aside, for our democracy is strong and virile and will not be denied.

The Goal

THE BATTLE for the achievement of full and equal opportunity for all Americans is far from won. The AFL-CIO is dedicated to the achievement of that goal and it will continue and intensify its efforts until that goal has been reached.

This Executive Council is gravely concerned about the areas of hard-core resistance and in particular by the denial of citizenship rights in areas such as Selma, Ala. The right to vote is fundamental in a free country and any arbitrary denial of that right must be stopped. We intend to seek and support both executive and legislative efforts to insure full and equal voting rights for Americans of every creed, color, race or national origin.

Achievement of voting equality is, of course, not our only goal. We want equality of opportunity in every walk of life. We reiterate, however, our conviction that there cannot be true equality of opportunity until there is full economic opportunity—until we have eliminated poverty and slums and unemployment. That is the overall goal of the American labor movement; that is what we intend to achieve.

—From AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on Civil Rights adopted Feb. 25, 1965.

A Phony Cry

THE BIG GROWERS have predictably raised the phony cry of labor shortage rather than pay the decent wages and provide the basic working conditions prescribed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. And they are currently applying tremendous pressure to have the secretary approve use of the immigration laws to circumvent the congressionally enacted ban on importing foreign farm workers.

The exploitation of farm workers by the growers—both foreign and domestic workers—has been one of the nation's most shameful and tragic chapters.

These corporate-styled growers have successfully balked every effort to provide the protection and benefits long ago extended to other American workers by the federal government. Now they seek, by political and economic pressure, to force the government into providing them anew with a source of exploitable labor.

Wirtz and the Administration deserve the support of all Americans in standing up to the growers' demands. The misery and tragedy that have shadowed so much of the nation's food production must end once and for all; the "harvest of shame" must not be repeated.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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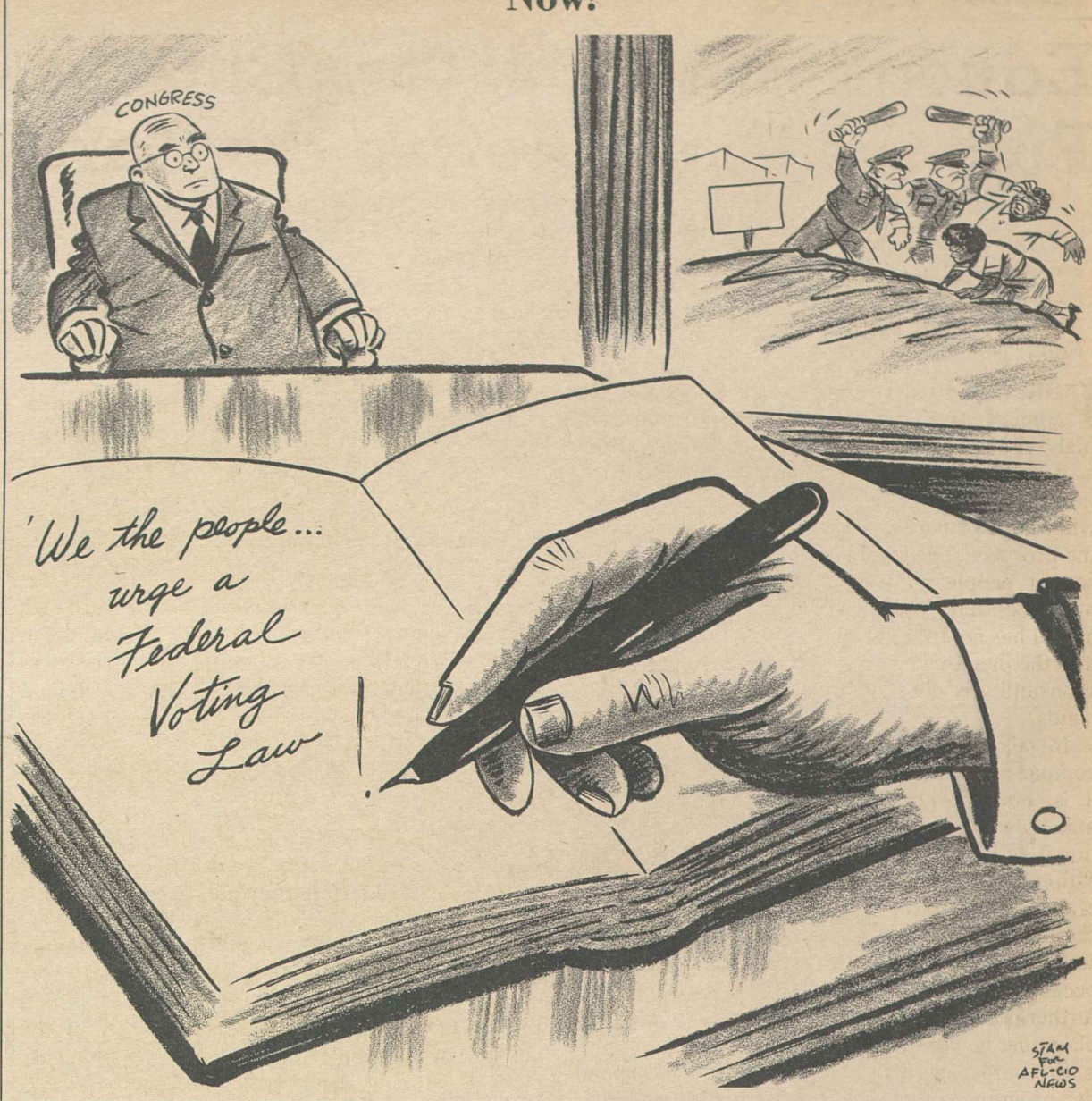
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, March 13, 1965 No. 11

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'How Is It Possible?':

Beyond All The Drama of Selma The Issue Is One of Basic Rights

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO a 15-member delegation of congressmen, Republicans and Democrats, went to Selma, Ala., to investigate the right to vote situation at first hand. One of the group, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), said he had a number of questions in his own mind. Among them were:

"How is it possible for a county in which the Negro population outnumbers the white to have neither a single Negro elected public official or a single Negro public servant in a position of responsibility—such as a policeman?

"How is it possible . . . for avowed and outspoken segregationists who are opposed to the best interests of the majority to get elected and re-elected to public office without fail?

"How can most states and counties survive and progress on simple registration qualifications when this jurisdiction finds it necessary to have registration standards much higher than those to be found almost anywhere else?"

The congressional delegation took testimony from a number of persons seeking the right to vote. What they discovered was a pattern which added up to a wholesale denial of the right to vote:

- Only a limited number of people could be registered each day.
- The registration office was open only on certain days.
- No one could register unless a registered voter vouched for him and persons willing to vouch were maltreated to the point that they were unable to follow through.
- Those seeking to register were arrested on the slightest pretext.

Each person giving testimony had similar stories to tell but each story was personal and sharply revealing.

Take the case of Mrs. Mary Foster, 46, who has lived in Selma for 40 years. This is what she told the congressmen:

"We have to sign the register before we can get a number. If we sign the register the sheriff will tell our boss and the boss will fire employes. They don't let many people register a day. The last day of registering they let six people register. They give us a very hard literacy test and it's real long. They make us stand in line and we can't talk. When the 'drive' started, vouchers couldn't talk to applicants.

"If people who receive social security checks and old age pension checks try to go to mass rallies they cut their checks off. One person I know that got her check cut off was Cadolia Smith. She lives at 1012 Weaver St. Her phone number is 872-3534.

"Tuesday morning we stood at the courthouse trying to register and they pushed us with cattle prods and loaded us on the bus. After they arrested us they sent us to Camp Selden. . . ."

SOME OF THE prison camp stories—prisoners because they sought to register—are horrifying. Mary Wesley was arrested and put in the county jail. She testified:

"I've been arrested twice. Been at the Selma prison camp. At the camp there was no place to sit. I was arrested—in county jail. Stayed four days. Trustees beat on the walls at night every 15 or 20 minutes. A pregnant woman in the group asked for milk. They wouldn't give it to her—not even water. Had to drink water from the commode. They gave us two meals a day, meals not prepared right. The pregnant lady couldn't get milk, orange juice, or sanitary water."

She told Rep. Jeffery Cohelan (D-Calif.) that the charge against her was "unlawful assembly" but the fact was she was trying to register to vote.

Many applicants complained that when they stood in line they were given a number but before their number was called the registration office closed. The next day whites would be given priority in the line and the process would be repeated.

The story of Selma is being told in only bits and pieces. Much attention is given to the disputes between Negroes and Sheriff Jim Clark.

Aside from all the harsh drama, however, the issue remains basically one of the right to vote. Citizens in Selma just don't have that right. **(PAI)**



Morgan Says:

Education Aid Bill, for a Change, Puts the Horse Before the Cart

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the history of this country, substantial federal aid to grade and high schools seems about to become a reality. Long as it has been in coming, sound as the Administration's legislation is in general, now that success is within grasp there is something frightening about the prospect. The trouble is that people may say, in effect, well, Washington has finally stepped into the picture so the responsibility is out of our hands.



Morgan

In fact the assistance, comparatively massive as it is, does not begin to match the nation's educational needs and no educational program, federal, state or local, can be successful without active—not passive—public support. The risk is worth the running, however, because a start has to be made somewhere and furthermore Pres. Johnson has already made it plain that he considers this just a beginning.

From his aggressive determination to expand the program, a lot of citizens, already apprehensive of the bogey of big government, undoubtedly conclude that their worst fears are being realized, that bureaucrats are about to brainwash American children.

But if they will apprise themselves of the ghastly deficiencies of our educational system and realize that the Administration's concept of a remedy is not an indiscriminate avalanche of aid but selective help, not sheer quantity but quality, developed and applied with the cooperation and guidance of teachers and technicians at the local level, then, hopefully, their anxieties can be transformed into approval.

Congress has authorized limited aid to education before, ranging from school lunch programs to scholarships, grants and loans at the college and university level through the so-called Defense Education Act. But a major federal assist to primary and secondary education has always run aground on the shoals of segregation, arch-conservatism and the church-state issue.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act has minimized the racial problem in school legislation, progressive elements in Congress were reinforced by the last election and the perennial parochial school nettle has been blunted if not plucked by a new approach, the "shared services" concept. Under it, not private schools but private school students would be helped. They could share the use of textbooks, reading aids, films, classrooms for special mathematics courses, etc., with public school students. Parochial student participation would vary widely, depending on state laws.

The philosophy behind this is that "if a child has the right to a free fulltime public education, he has the right to it parttime too." The separation of church and state, the theory goes, would be preserved because public authorities would manage these projects, supported by an advisory council representing the entire community.

Happily, church leaders seem willing to try this pattern—or at least not oppose it— and although eventual court tests are probably inevitable, a deathly struggle on the constitutional issue does not now threaten the legislation. The $1.2 billion bill emerged, virtually unscathed, from the House Education & Labor Committee and should be headed shortly for the House floor, where the Administration also has the votes.

THE MEASURE'S biggest thrust is toward children in city and rural slums. At the age of three they would start in public nursery schools so when they reached first grade they would be better prepared to hold their own with youngsters from middle-income families. On the theory that poverty and ignorance travel together, $1 billion would be allotted to states on the basis of the number of children living in families earning no more than a subsistence income—roughly $2,000 a year or less but not counting the welfare checks they may draw to eke out an existence.

This, for once, is putting the horse before the cart, for it attempts to strengthen the fabric of our society at its weakest point. One big objective, as Johnson likes to put it, is to transform tax-eaters into taxpayers by preparing underprivileged children who might otherwise become dropouts, delinquents or relief cases.

Dollars are important. In the Progressive Magazine, Washington Post Education Writer Gerald Grant reports that in South Carolina, which spends an average of $240 a year to educate a child, only 48 percent of the state's draftees pass the Selective Service test and only half the eighth-graders finish high school. In California, which spends $515 on a child's education, 85 percent pass the Selective Service exam and nearly 90 percent of the eighth grade population completes high school.

One of the bill's architects, U.S. Education Commissioner Francis Keppel, emphasizes the need for research and innovation to improve education. So there will be education service centers in rich and poor areas, pilot plants for new ideas, methods, techniques, to build change into the schools and, one might add, to work toward an adequate educational system, for a change.

Washington Reports:

Works Program Seen Needed To Maintain Economic Surge

THE NATION NEEDS a public works program to continue the economic improvement the tax cut began and to prevent a recession later this year or next year, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) declared in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People, heard on more than 700 radio stations.

Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) asserted that Congress should keep a number of public works projects on the shelf, the kind on which design, engineering and costs are complete, the kind that are ready to go.

"We should give the President the authority," he said, "to have a program such as this to call on when there is a weakening of any economic pier. He should have funds available to act quickly."

Both Saylor and Blatnik reported that the 1962 Accelerated Public Works program, now expired, had been "a great success." Saylor said the people in his district "can give positive proof of what such a program can do." Blatnik said the program ended with a backlog of over $500 billion worth of projects ready to go.

A NEW BLATNIK BILL would vote $2 billion of federal money to provide community facilities, with the emphasis placed on local need and financial inability.

Blatnik listed the needs of many communities for housing, water facilities, sewerage works, streets, lighting, hospitals, nursing homes and public buildings.

Saylor emphasized that great numbers of municipalities have exhausted their funds and have huge costs for relief.

"One of the main purposes of this bill would be to prevent people being placed on relief rolls, because we would have work they can do," he added.

The $2 billion for public works would stimulate an economic turnover 10 times as great, Saylor said.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



A SPECIAL IRONY attaches to the broadened hospital care bill the House Ways & Means Committee was ready to report out in time for floor action expected the week of Mar. 22. At last it is back in shape to be truly called a "medicare" program—and for this the American Medical Association's last-minute barrage of public attacks must be gratefully acknowledged.

In the long legislative battle over the original Forand bills (sponsored by former Rep. Aime Forand of Rhode Island) and the various versions of the King-Anderson bill in recent sessions of Congress, certain compromises and whittling-downs were deemed essential in order to try to build support.

At the time, they were essential, for the key House Ways & Means Committee was thoroughly conservative. On some occasions not more than eight or nine votes could be counted—out of 25 on the full committee—for even substantially modified versions.

The elections last year substantially changed the picture. Liberal Democrats were elected in large numbers and the new House was clearly ready to vote a bill through. Republican membership of the Ways & Means Committee—which in the past had lined up solidly against the legislation—was cut from 10 to 8.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas indicated clearly that a formula had been found to meet his previous objections and the bill was on its way. As modified across the years, the program was primarily for hospital and nursing-home and home-visit benefits, but the social security principle had been preserved—and this was basic.

* * *

AT THIS POINT, two things happened. The AMA desperately adopted what it called an "eldercare" program as a substitute and began assailing the King-Anderson program as lacking in benefits to help pay physicians, surgeons and other health personnel.

Heavily-financed with compulsory assessments loaded on physician-members, the AMA flooded television and radio programs with propaganda saying that "eldercare" offered broader benefits and was really more generous than King-Anderson.

The AMA never acknowledged that medical benefits had been knocked out of the social security program by its own opposition, by its shrill charges that benefits to help pay physicians would be "socialized medicine," but it publicized the absence of medical benefits.

The second thing that happened was that a so-called Republican "constructive alternative" to the King-Anderson bill was sponsored by Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, ranking GOP member of Ways & Means. And this, too, provided optionally for benefits to meet the cost of physicians and surgeons—the medical bills themselves—as well as hospital charges and home visits by nurses.

Mills and the majority Democrats, in clear acknowledgement that a broader bill would be preferable, decided on a three-layer approach. Preserving the social security principle, they prepared a hospital-care section, added a liberalization of the existing Kerr-Mills Act program channeling funds to the states for medical care to poorer citizens, and adapted part of the Byrnes formula for optional medical-care as part of the new federal program.

* * *

THESE IMPROVEMENTS in the measure did not arise entirely from the Byrnes substitute and the AMA's belated, and in many ways deceptive, propaganda. The signs are clear that Congress has finally sensed the depth of support among the people for providing social security protection against the often-crushing financial burdens of sickness in old age.

The members are moving in response to public opinion, thoroughly tested in public surveys and underscored by the difficulties Sen. Goldwater had last year in trying to explain away his opposition.

To the end, the AMA fought a rearguard action, discredited by exaggerated slogan-mongering, marked by a succession of so-called "substitutes" that never were really substitutes, politicking from an absurdly narrow base. What is about to happen to the political doctors is repudiation.



A STANDBY PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM is essential if the nation is to maintain the economic upswing, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), left, said on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) also called for a backlog of projects ready to go should a downturn threaten.

House Rollcall Vote on Appalachia Bill

The House passed the labor-supported Appalachian redevelopment bill Mar. 3 on a 257-165 rollcall vote. Supporting the bill were 232 Democrats and 25 Republicans; opposed were 109 Republicans and 56 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the Appalachia bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) W
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) PR
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) PR
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) W
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. Irwin (D) W
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Grabowski (D) W

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) R
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagen (D) R
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens, Jr. (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) W
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) PW
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) R
7. Hansen (D) R

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) PW
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) R
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) W
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) PW

MICHIGAN
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) PW
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) W
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) W

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) W
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) W
7. Widnall (R) PW
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstocki (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) W
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) R
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) A
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) R
6. Kornegay (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) R
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

OHIO
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha, Jr. (R) R
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) W
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) R
8. Curton (R) R
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) PR
17. Schneebeli (R) R
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) R
2. (Vacancy)
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) R
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) R
8. Everett (D) R
9. Grider (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Jobless Rate 'Intolerable':

LBJ Urges Step-Up In Training Projects

(Continued from Page 1)

program I have urged will bring better education to those who need it most.

- "The war on poverty must now be enlarged. Its beginnings have stirred hope and effort.
- "Manpower training must be strengthened. . . . The feasibility and value in skill training for the unemployed and underemployed have become apparent.
- "Employment services must be improved . . . for more effective bringing together of workers and employers.
- "Minimum wage and overtime protection should be extended to protect the unprotected.
- "Unemployment insurance has to be modernized . . . to better sustain the income of workers during the gaps between jobs."

An accompanying Labor Dept. report said the nation's economy must continue to grow at last year's near-record pace to reduce the unemployment rate from the present 5 percent to "a more tolerable level" of 3 percent.

The nation's gross national product—yardstick for the economy—rose 4.75 percent between 1963 and 1964. But the Labor Dept. report noted that "at no time on our recent peacetime history have we been able to sustain a rate of increase in gross national product of over 4 percent for more than a brief period."

About half of the rise of nearly $28 billion in output during 1964 was required merely to maintain the 1963 level of employment in the face of automation and other factors increasing productivity, the Labor Dept. said.

1.5 Million Jobs Created

The other half of the increase in gross national product generated about 1.5 million additional jobs, of which 300,000 went to reduce unemployment and more than 1.2 million were filled by persons entering the labor market.

During the balance of the decade, there will be an even greater number of young workers and Negro workers entering the labor force—adding to the groups which now have the highest unemployment rate, the report warned.

Reviewing 1964, the Labor Dept. said that 80 per cent of the 1.5 million new jobs were in the private sector of the economy, a sharp upswing from previous years when half the job increase had come from state and local employment. There was also a gain in employment in the goods producing industries, reversing a pattern of declining employment in manufacturing.

Johnson told Congress 1964 "was the best year for economic and employment growth in this decade."

He cautioned, however, that the "long-term trend" is still unchanged: most of the employment rise was in trade, services and state and local government activities. "The sharpest upturns in demand continued to be in the clerical, professional and technical occupations."



WARREN S. BAILEY is the new administrative secretary of the American Guild of Variety Artists, elected by the executive board. A graduate of the University of Alabama and a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, Bailey since 1961 has been with the Dept. of Labor assigned to the entertainment industry.

Akron Ordinance Bars Lie Tests by Employers

Akron, Ohio—The city of Akron has barred the use of lie detector devices as a condition of employment.

The labor-supported ordinance was passed by a 10-2 vote of the City Council and signed by Mayor Edward Erickson (D). It prohibits both private employers and the city government from requiring either job applicants or employes to take a polygraph test.

Five states have similar laws, but Akron is believed to be the first city to adopt an anti-polygraph ordinance.

Rubber Workers Sec.-Treas. Ike Gold, speaking for a 70-member labor delegation which witnessed the passage of the ordinance, addressed the City Council after the vote and expressed thanks "on behalf of all who work for a living."

URW Pres. George Burdon termed the action "a significant victory for the cause of human justice and dignity."

In the council chamber were delegations from the city's Central Labor Council, the local Building & Construction Trades Council and a number of individual unions.

Final passage came a week after the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for "a full-scale campaign" against the use of lie detector devices in public and private employment. The Executive Council said the devices are of "dubious" reliability and "infringe on the fundamental rights of American citizens to personal privacy. Neither the government nor private employers should be permitted to engage in this sort of police state surveillance."

All 10 Democrats on the Akron City Council voted for the ordinance, which was sponsored by Councilman Victor Herbert. Two Republicans opposed it and one GOP councilman abstained. Before final passage, the council defeated, 8-4, an amendment to exclude Police Dept. applicants.

Both the Ohio State AFL-CIO and the Rubber Workers have testified before a State Senate subcommittee on behalf of a statewide ban on the use of lie detectors in employment. States which presently have such bans are Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Oregon and Rhode Island.



PRES. JOHNSON hands one of the pens he used in signing the Appalachia bill to Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation. Behind and to Biemiller's left is Jack Curran, legislative representative of the Laborers. Labor gave strong support to the program, which pumps $1.1 billion in federal funds into the 11-state region to reinvigorate its lagging economy.

Appalachia Aid Bill Signed by President

Pres. Johnson signed the Appalachia bill—the first major social legislation of the 89th Congress—declaring, "The dole is dead. The pork barrel is gone."

It is "landmark legislation," he said as he signed the measure in the presence of more than 80 persons—union officials, most governors, congressmen and senators of the 11 states involved, and other officials of both legislative and executive branches of the federal government.

The bill authorizes $1.1 billion in federal funds in a cooperative federal-state-local program to lift the lagging economy of the Appalachian area in a joint program.

The new program was "originated by the governors of the Appalachian states," Johnson noted, and has been developed progressively with full participation by the governors who themselves called for a "special regional program" of economic development in which the federal government would take the lead and in which both private and public forces were invited to join.

The President's "pork barrel" reference apparently referred to the fact that concentrated funds are being invested in a single region, rather than scattered inadequately for relatively trivial projects in many economicaly depressed areas.

On the newly-created Appalachian Regional Commission, administrative body for the project, the 11 governors at the President's request, named themselves as members rather than delegating authority to deputies. Johnson will appoint a 12th member to represent the federal interest.

Johnson pointed out, as he signed the bill in White House South Garden ceremonies, that Appalachia's area is larger than that of most states, that its population, 17 million, is larger than that of the Rocky Mountain States or New England, but that economically it is severely depressed.

Per capita income is little above $1,400 as compared with $2,300 nationally, more than 25 percent of the people have less than a fifth-grade education, a high percentage of the population receives some form of federal public assistance.

A documented report showed that the region had lost 640,000 jobs in agriculture and mining alone in 10 years—much greater proportionately than the loss in these two occupations nationally.

The 10-year cost of existing federal programs in Appalachia would be "almost $5 billion," Johnson said, and the hope is to help the region lift itself by its own bootstraps with the infusion of small government development funds.

More than $800 million of the federal funds will go into road construction, largely for access roads to bring easy transportation to isolated areas.

Other federal funds will go to construction and operation of hospitals, pasture improvement, grants for the development of timber markets, grants for public wildlife and fishing areas, grants for vocational schools.

Bills Backed to Promote 'Best of Medical Care'

Four Administration health bills were strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Commerce Committee.

They were described by Lisbeth Bamberger, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, as "crucial steps" in bringing "the best of medical care" to all Americans.

Miss Bamberger, accompanied by Legislative Rep. John E. Beidler, urged committee approval of:

- A bill providing federal grants to help pay the salaries of professional and technical staffs for community mental health centers being constructed under a 1963 law. The grants would pay 75 percent of staffing costs for the first 15 months, gradually declining thereafter.

Urging its enactment, the AFL-CIO said "no other sources of funds" can meet the need. Up until now, the federation testified, community outpatient treatment of mental illness has, with few exceptions, "simply not been available to working people and the poor."

- Legislation authorizing federal mortgage insurance and direct loans in some cases for construction of group health practice facilities.

"From the patient's point of view," the AFL-CIO said, "group practice is a great boon. . . . The patient is cared for by doctors working in cooperating with each other to maintain his health, rather than in competition for his fee."

- Legislation extending and liberalizing federal grants for mass vaccination programs for young children. Existing law authorizes grants to states and localities to immunize children under five years of age against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The Administration has asked that this be broadened to cover all pre-school children and to include vaccinations against measles and any other disease the surgeon general finds to be a major health problem. The same bill also extends federal grants for health services for U.S. migrant workers until 1970.

"Suffering and death" from preventable diseases "cannot in this affluent nation be allowed to co-exist with the scientific techniques which could prevent them," the AFL-CIO said in support of the bill.

- A bill extending and increasing federal matching grants for construction of health research facilities—from the present $50 million a year level to $400 million over five years.

NBC to Air 'Isaac, Jacob' In 'Light' Series

A radio version of the widely-acclaimed television drama, "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," will be broadcast over the NBC network at 12:30 p.m. (EST) Sunday, Mar. 28, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the George Meany Foundation has announced. Broadcast times in other areas will be indicated by local listings.

The foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute, each year underwrites the production of a program for the Eternal Light TV and radio series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

"Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," written by Millard Lampell, was first seen on NBC-TV on Dec. 13, earning uniformly enthusiastic reviews, Keenan said. The radio presentation will use the same performers—folk singers Ronnie Gilbert, Will Holt and Barry Kornfeld, and actors Burt Brinckerhoff, George Voskovec, David Hurst and Court Benson.

The play deals with the impact of automation on the concept of work as a social and spiritual good. Previous presentations by the George Meany Foundation have dealt with events in the lives of William Green and Philip Murray, late presidents of the former AFL and former CIO, respectively.

Loren Hargus Dies, Kansas City Leader

Kansas City, Mo.—Pres. Loren Hargus of the Kansas City AFL-CIO died here following a heart attack. He was 58.

He helped organize Div. 1287 of the Amalgamated Transit Union in 1941, had served as its president since 1948, and was a leader in the successful statewide fight of unions in the public utility field to have the King-Thompson Act prohibiting strikes declared unconstitutional.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a telegram to his widow extended the condolences of organized labor, declaring that Hargus "served the labor movement and his fellowman with tireless devotion."

Boston-to-Washington:

Intercity Rail Plan Asked by Johnson

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to authorize a major effort to salvage the nation's obsolescent short-haul railroad lines through intensive research designed to produce a vastly-improved intercity rail system.

Choosing the heavily-populated Northeast Corridor (Boston-to-Washington) as a proposed pilot project, Johnson warned that swift advances in the "speed, reliability, comfort and convenience" of ground transportation systems are essential to prevent a choking-off of economic growth and to keep America "a liveable nation" for the vast majority living in cities.

Intensive application of science and technology, an Administration spokesman said, might evolve "wholly new kinds of vehicles, guideways and operational and control systems" that would "differ from passenger trains and railways as we know them today."

The Northeast Corridor pilot project could be expected to produce technological advances in ground transportation that would be readily transferrable to other densely-populated areas, the President said. Other such "corridors" are the West Coast (San Diego-to-Seattle) complex and the vast nest of cities stretching the length of the Great Lakes.

In other messages developing the Administration's unfolding program, the President:

- Sent to Congress a draft housing bill to continue existing public housing, urban renewal and Federal Housing Administration mortgage programs at about their current levels, adding $50 to $200 million a year for proposed rent subsidies to handicapped families in the $3,000-$5,000 income range.
- Sent a message urging increased federal-state-local efforts to combat the rise in crime rates, which have grown "five times as fast as our population since 1958."

In addition, the Dept. of the Interior submitted a draft bill for creation of a National Wild Rivers System in line with the President's proposal in his Feb. 8 message on national beauty.

The Dept. of Justice submitted a bill to make assassination or other violence against the President, Vice President, Cabinet members or others in the presidential succession a federal crime.

The housing bill, designed partially to implement recent presidential proposals in a special message on the cities, would nevertheless not greatly expand existing programs.

Public housing units would remain at 35,000 a year, although authority would be added to assist cities in acquiring 60,000 existing dwellings and leasing 40,000 after rehabilitation. Urban renewal would run at about $700 million a year.

New Drug Controls

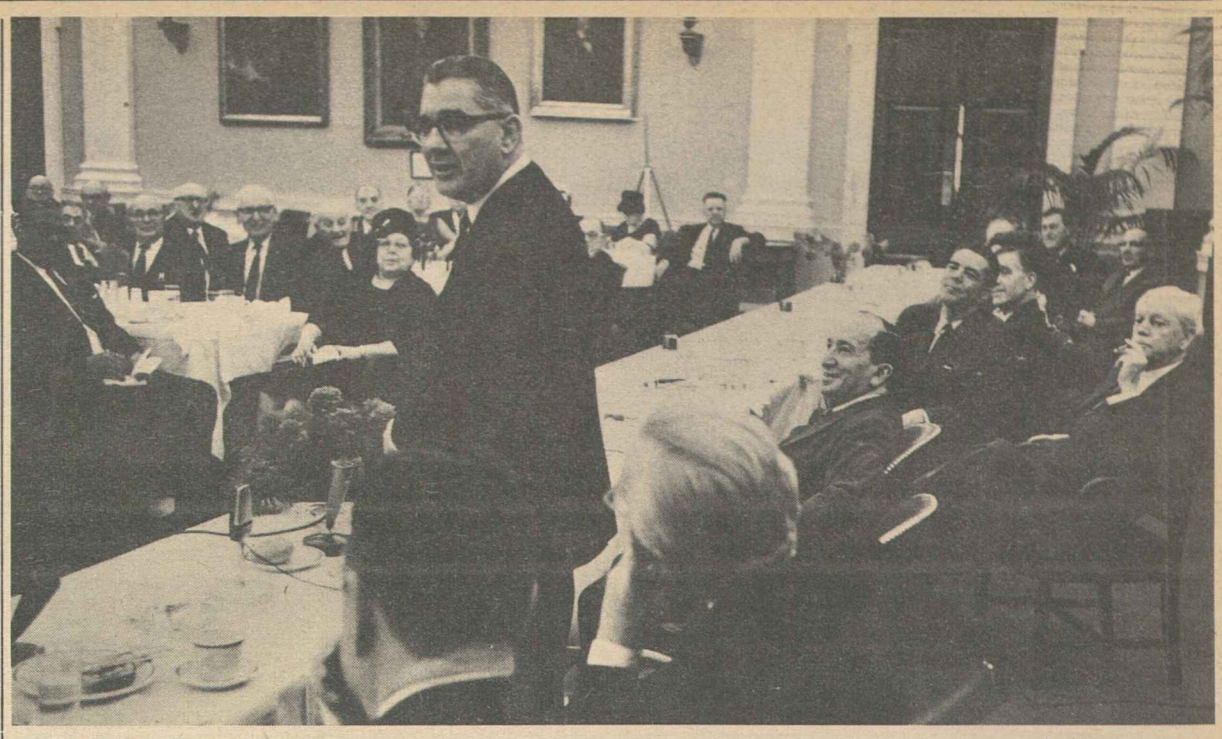
In his message on crime, Johnson said he would seek new federal legislation on drug control and to restrict the unregulated interstate (mail-order) traffic in firearms. One bill would allow civil commitment, rather than a mandatory minimum prison sentence, for drug addicts while tightening up on sale of non-prescribed drugs.

"Crime in the streets—robberies, muggings, housebreaking—are the primary responsibility" of local authorities, the President said, but he promised a sharp step-up in existing federal activities in training local and state police officials and a new effort to strengthen crime-control programs.

The President, in addition, said he would name a high-level commission for "a comprehensive, penetrating analysis of the origins and nature of crime" in this country, including the sources from which crimes spring, the overcrowding of court dockets, the possible reform of correctional programs and steps to increase "public respect for law and law enforcement officers."

A currently-operating Northeast Corridor rail-transit project, designed to produce passenger trains running between Washington, New York and Boston at 100-150 miles an hour, is expected to produce results possibly within five years.

The long-range goal is a drastically improved—and perhaps largely new—system, possibly using tubes and other new equipment, furnishing jolt-free service at even faster speeds.



QUICK HOUSE PASSAGE of a comprehensive health care for the aged bill was predicted by House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) at senior citizens' luncheon held in the committee hearing room. Leaning back, at far right, is Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), sponsor of the basic social security hospital care bill.

Health Care Drive Near Victory, President Tells Senior Citizens

(Continued from Page 1)

is going to be a program of health insurance for older people in this country. And the basis of that program is going to be our great social security system."

Johnson said that "for far too long" older Americans "have had to cope as best they could with the steeply-rising costs of hospital care and other health services that they need."

He told them: "You have been patient in your actions, progressive in your thinking. Now your patience is to be rewarded by action."

The several hundred delegates from Golden Ring clubs, affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens, lunched in the Ways & Means Committee hearing room where, for years, supporters and opponents of social security health care had debated the issues.

Three Hosts Preside

Co-chairmen of the luncheon were Adolph Held, retired official of the Ladies' Garment Workers and chairman of the Golden Ring Council, and Pres. David Sullivan, of the Building Service Employes, vice-chairman of the council. The congressional host was Rep, Eugene J. Keogh (D-N.Y.).

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), sponsor of the basic social security hospital care bill and leader in the years-long drive to win committee approval, said the "long road" had to be traveled because the legislation now moving so swiftly represented a basic change in attitude and policy on the part of the government.

There is "every indication," he said, that the bill to be sent to the floor will be "far better than we expected."

Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), assistant Democratic House leader, told the senior citizen leaders they are "about to win a battle" which they waged "against great odds." The legislative result, he said, "will be one of the great milestones in our country."

The committee's ranking Republican member, Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, greeted the gathering but did not commit himself on the bill, which incorporates a portion of his proposal for a Treasury-subsidized voluntary insurance program, with a modest premium paid for through a checkoff from social security benefits.

Committee Majority Present

Other committee members present, all Democrats, were: Representatives Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), Al Ullman (Ore.), Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.), W. Pat Jennings (Va.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), Dan Rostenkowski (Ill.), Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), Charles A. Vanik (O.) and Richard H. Fulton (Tenn.). The turnout added up to a majority of the 25-member committee.

Mills departed from past practice to comment publicly on legislation being considered by the committee.

He said he expected the committee to complete voting on a draft bill by Mar. 12, introduction and formal approval of a "clean" bill Mar. 16 or 17, filing of a committee report a few days thereafter, and scheduling of the bill for debate and vote the week beginning Mar. 22.

He said he is "thoroughly convinced" that the bill will pass the House and be "generally acceptable as a proper solution."

The decision to bring out a comprehensive bill came with dramatic suddenness. One effect was to pull the rug out from under the American Medical Association's lavishly-financed "eldercare" campaign, which combined attacks on social security hospital insurance as "inadequate" with advocacy of a program of federal-state matching grants to pay part of the private insurance costs for persons over 65 whose income is below levels set by each state.

8-18-65

Federal Program Urged To Safeguard Pensions

A federal insurance plan to guarantee payment of earned pensions when a company goes out of business was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

Richard E. Shoemaker, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, said a "quite modest" insurance premium could protect employes from loss of pensions. The insurance, he told a panel of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, would be in an amount equal to the "unfunded liability" of the pension plan.

Shoemaker also urged that bankruptcy laws be amended to give pension obligations the same priority as wages if a company becomes bankrupt. "Employer contributions to pension plans, like wages, are an obligation of the employer because of work performed," he declared.

Private pension plans, Shoemaker said, could fill a more flexible social purpose if social security benefits provided "a really adequate level of income upon retirement." He cited early retirement provisions to meet the problem of unemployment in mass production industries as "an example of the adaptability of private plans to meet special conditions."

While "the great preponderance of pension trusts are honestly administered," Shoemaker said, federal action may be necessary to prevent employers from using "tax free" pension funds for corporate financial manipulations.

Multi-employer pension plans, such as those negotiated by a number of AFL-CIO unions, are one solution to the problems of coverage for employes of small businesses, Shoemaker noted.

He suggested that the federal government could spur extension of pension coverage "through policies to stimulate and encourage the formation of multi-employer plans on either a local or national level."



JACK T. CONWAY
Named OEO Deputy

Jack Conway Nominated As Poverty War Deputy

The nomination of Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity has been sent to the Senate by Pres. Johnson.

Conway had previously served on an unsalaried basis, while on leave from the IUD, as an adviser to R. Sargent Shriver in the latter's capacity as director of the OEO, which is headquarters for the attack on poverty.

A native of Detroit, Conway, who is 47, was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1940, did graduate work and taught sociology at the University of Washington, and went to work in a Chicago General Motors plant in 1942, joining Auto Workers Local 6.

After a stint as assistant director of the University of Chicago's radio department, he returned to Detroit as administrative assistant to Walter P. Reuther following the latter's election to the UAW presidency in 1946.

During his 15 years in the post he was also a director of the National Housing Conference, a trustee of the Citizens' Redevelopment Corp. of Detroit and a member of the mayor's committee on industrial and commercial redevelopment.

From 1961 to 1963 he was deputy administrator of the Housing & Home Finance Agency and served on several presidential advisory bodies. He returned to the labor movement in the IUD post.

Johnson also sent the Senate the nomination of three assistant OEO directors—Glen Ferguson to head the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Dr. Otis Singletary to direct the Job Corps and Theodore M. Berry to be in charge of community action programs.



AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 20, 1965 | No. 12

Labor Pledges Full Support To LBJ on Voting Rights



ON THE STEPS OF BROWNS MEMORIAL CHAPEL, in Selma, Ala., labor's representatives gather around Dr. Martin Luther King after joining in a procession to the Dallas County Courthouse. Facing the camera near King is Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, and in the foreground, back to camera, is Vice Pres. Louis Simon, of the Clothing Workers. Above, on rear step, are Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Vice Pres. Robert Powell of the Laborers, also a Civil Rights Committee member, Assistant Dept. Dir. Walter Davis and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Praises Firm Call For Speedy Action

The AFL-CIO pledged its "full endorsement" of Pres. Johnson's demand for prompt action by Congress to guarantee full and free voting privileges to American Negroes in federal, state and local elections.

Labor "strongly commends your firm stand and ringing declaration that America will not tolerate the denial of voting rights and the abuse of Americans who seek such rights," Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to him.

"Democracy, human rights—and voting rights—are the very strength of our nation.

"We renew our pledge of labor's full endorsement of this much-needed legislation and our support of its prompt enactment."

Before Joint Session

Meany's expression of support came within minutes after Johnson's extraordinary personal appearance before a joint session of Congress.

The President declared that "this time" there could be "no delay, no hesitation, no compromise" on enactment of a simple bill saying that if the states and their subdivisions will not allow Negroes to register and vote, the federal government must be able to "open the polling places" and "extend the rights of citizenship to every citizen."

The Administration's draft version of a bill went to Congress two days after the President's message and was introduced in the House by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), Judiciary Committee chairman.

In the Senate the bipartisan leadership, Senators Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), decreed a slight delay to give an enemy of the legislation, Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), a chance to pledge that the

(Continued on Page 11)

Gains Hold In February Job Report

By Robert B. Cooney

The non-farm job situation showed continued improvement in February, with a "pervasive" strength demonstrated throughout all industries, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The job gain over the month totaled 230,000, after adjusting the figures for seasonal influences, the department said in its detailed report, based on payroll data. Only about one-fourth of the increase was due to the return to work of longshoremen and seamen with the end of the dock strike.

In its earlier summary report, based on household surveying, the Labor Dept. had announced a rise of 200,000 to a total 4.2 million unemployed in February. This pushed the seasonally-adjusted jobless rate to 5 percent from January's 4.8 percent; a year ago the rate was 5.4 percent.

The detailed report for February offered these highlights: payroll employment totaled 58.3 million, up 1.8 million over the year; construction hit its highest

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AFL-CIO Helps Swell Ranks:

Selma March Rallies Nation To Negro Rights Struggle

By Willard Shelton

Selma, Ala.—The long column moved out at 5:05 p.m. from the Sylvan St. compound where the Negro right-to-vote demonstrators had been hemmed in by police barriers for eight days and nights since their first attempt at a "march" to the state capital had been clubbed back by sheriff's deputies and "possemen."

In rows of three, hands clasped together, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., they walked past the barrier lines, walked past the massed cars of the blue-helmeted state troopers, and marched the eight blocks to the Dallas County Courthouse. There they held the memorial service they had demanded for a white clergyman, the Rev. James J. Reeb, beaten to death by white toughs for backing voting rights.

And no longer was the Selma Negro community alone, fighting an uphill battle in this isolated Alabama community. The Negro's own national leaders were there, giving guidance and courage. The clergy from all over North America flew into Selma to stand by the colored citizens of Dallas County.

Labor was there on the day the Selma Negroes held their memorial services for James J. Reeb—first in the little Browns Memorial Chapel that had been their refuge for weeks as their voter-registration campaign mounted toward tragedy and bloodshed, next on the courthouse steps after they had marched in triumph through the city streets to vindicate their rights as human beings.

A five-member AFL-CIO delegation marched in the procession from Browns Chapel to the court-

(Continued on Page 11)

Senate Votes to Extend Job Training Program

The Senate gave a strong vote of confidence to the government's three-year-old job training program for unemployed men, women and youth.

It voted 76-8 to liberalize benefits under the Manpower Development & Training Act, to provide full federal payment of training costs for an additional year, and to extend the program beyond its scheduled 1966 expiration date.

The program has provided training for some 320,000 persons, half of whom had been out of work for 15 weeks or longer, one-third jobless for more than 26 weeks.

Of those who completed training, about three-fourths were placed in jobs.

Under existing law, states would have to pick up one-third of the cost of the program on July 1—

(Continued on Page 12)

Buying Power Stressed As Key to Growth, Jobs

More purchasing power in the hands of consumers and more dynamic action by government are necessary if America is to continue economic expansion, achieve victory in the war on poverty and make a significant gain toward full employment, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The views were spelled out in a review of the President's Economic Report presented to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the Economic Policy Committee.

He praised Administration-sponsored proposals for their attention to economic and social needs of Americans, but noted that greater expansion in the programs was necessary for them to be truly effective.

"One of the major distortions (in the economy) is the failure of workers' buying power to keep pace with their productivity. The gap between what the average worker produces with an hour of work and what he can buy with what he earns for that hour has been steadily widening over the past eight years," the AFL-CIO said.

To correct this imbalance, labor called for increases "not in the already inflated profits and dividends, but in the wages which provide the incomes of most low and moderate

(Continued on Page 10)



NEED TO DEVELOP an active manpower policy was emphasized by Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg (speaking at a Conference on Achieving Full Employment sponsored by the Greater Washington AFL-CIO. At his right are AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger and Economist Marvin Friedman.

Final Contract Approval Ends Long Dock Strike

A new era of improved labor-management relations on the waterfront was predicted by Longshoremen leaders as the last of 60,000 striking ILA members returned to work after ratifying their new contract.

Miami and Port Everglades workers unanimously approved a settlement they had initially rejected—including the "pattern" 80-cent-an-hour wage and benefit package and gang size guarantees designed to prevent loss of jobs to automation.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said the four-year contracts, longest ever negotiated by the union, provide both the "greatest gains" achieved in the ILA's bargaining history and a needed breathing spell to work out waterfront problems before they reach crisis stage and lead to long strikes.

He said union-employer human relations committees will keep a close eye on how the new manning agreements work out in practice and take up any areas of dispute which might arise.

Legislation Sought

Carrying out a provision of the new contract, the ILA and the employers have jointly asked the New York and New Jersey legislatures to pass legislation temporarily closing the Waterfront Commission's hiring registry in the Port of New York.

Gleason said he expects approval by both legislatures. The contract guarantees at least 1,600 hours of work a year for longshoremen—and in effect assures a guaranteed wage of not less than $5,856 a year. It will be accompanied by a gradual reduction of gang sizes on general cargo from 20 to 17 men by October 1967.

The pattern agreement provides higher pay, additional vacation, extra holidays, improved medical benefits and a big boost in pensions. It permits retirement at age 62 without reduction of benefits. The initial wage hike of 10 cents an hour is retroactive to last Oct. 1.

Gleason said the effect of the agreement is to transform the status of longshoremen from casual laborers to guaranteed wage workers.

The complexities of the new pact led to initial rejection of the contract by several big locals, and varying standards of gang crews from port to port bogged down negotiations at several points during the walkout, which began Jan. 11. But misunderstandings were cleared up, port after port approved the pattern and reached agreement on local issues, and Gleason commented that the end result was to "solidify" the union.

By mid-February, only three port areas were without agreements.

Civil Liberties Meet To Be Held Apr. 1-2

The 17th annual conference of the Civil Liberties Clearing House will be held April 1 and 2 in the new Washington-Hilton Hotel.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general council, will be chairman of a session on reapportionment at which Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, will be one of the principal speakers. Other sessions will be devoted to "The New Federalism," with Dir. LeRoy Collins of the Community Relations Service as the main speaker, and to "Civil Rights Today."

Henry Rhodes Appointed To CLC Organizing Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress has announced the appointment of Henry Rhodes as the CLC's acting director of organization.

Rhodes, 52, has been assistant director of the department and fills the vacancy caused by the appointment of Joseph MacKenzie, who has taken a leave of absence, to the Board of Maritime Trustees.

Court Orders L-G Reports By Law Firm

Fort Worth, Tex.—A local law firm has been ordered by the U.S. District Court here to file with the U.S. Labor Dept. a report of all money received from employers for labor relations advice or services.

Federal Judge Leo Brewster overruled a request by the firm of John Edward Price for an order against Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. The court granted Wirtz's petition calling on Price to file an "adequate and complete report" of all receipts and expenditures for labor relations services.

The order directs the firm to use the Labor Dept.'s report form LM-21 for 1962, the year for which Price refused to file a report; to stop violating the Landrum-Griffin Act by other refusals to file reports; and to pay the costs of the lawsuit.

The ruling was the second of the kind under the Landrum-Griffin Act. The U.S. District Court for Middle North Carolina ruled last year that another lawyer was justified in refusing to report receipts for all his labor law practice. That ruling, and the one in Fort Worth, are being appealed.

Wirtz said the law compels labor relations consultants to report agreements with employers when they "undertake to persuade employes how to vote in union elections" and gives them 30 days to file.

Consumer Income Lags:

Buying Power Held Key to Prosperity

A better balance of the sales dollar between profits and consumer income is the key to continuing expansion of the nation's economy and to a meaningful attack on the problem of unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger told a Conference on Achieving Full Employment sponsored by the Greater Washington (D. C.) AFL-CIO.

The economic proposals advanced by the Johnson Administration by themselves will not stop a rise in joblessness that may appear later this year, he said. An increase in demand is necessary particularly among low-income families, he asserted, and could be created by such things as a $2 billion public works program, double time for overtime under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the 35-hour week.

Goldfinger pointed out that the nation's consumers just haven't enough money to buy the goods the country is capable of producing. One reason he cited was that between 1961 and 1964 corporate profits after taxes rose 44 percent and dividends 30 percent, but wages and salaries rose only 19 percent.

AFL-CIO Economist Marvin Friedman said that education and training, or the lack of them, are not the "culprits" responsible for high unemployment among young people, but blamed it rather on "the poor performance of the economy."

"If lack of education is the reason," he asked, "why are Negro high school graduates working as laborers?

". . . If the economy is growing fast enough and the employers need workers, they will hire them—even unskilled workers whom they will train. And they will hire and train young people as well."

Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, agreed that unemployment is so high because too much money is going into profits and not enough into wages. By putting more purchasing power into the hands of the people, he claimed, the government can take up the slack.

He was sharply critical of the advice the CEA is giving the President. It has projected a growth rate of about 4 percent a year, he said, but its own figures indicate that a rate of at least 5 percent is necessary. The council is not needed for forecasts, he added, but to develop programs to keep the economy functioning properly.

Manpower Dir. Stanley H. Ruttenberg discussed the need to develop an active manpower policy.

Other speakers included Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Washington Urban League; James G. Banks, executive director of the United Planning Organization, and Fred Z. Hetzel, director of the Washington office of the U.S. Employment Service. Presiding at discussion periods were Assistant Dir. Frank Fernbach of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and Sec. Walter J. Bierwagen of the local AFL-CIO.

Unit of Broadcast Chain Held Subject to NLRB

Jurisdiction over a labor dispute at a radio station doing business of less than $100,000 a year rests in the National Labor Relations Board rather than state courts when the outlet is one unit in a chain, the Supreme Court has ruled.

Involved were Station WSIM, Mobile, Ala., and Broadcast Technicians Local 1264. The company sued in a state court to restrain peaceful picketing and to stop solicitation of advertisers intended to persuade them to cease doing business with the station.

The Alabama Suprme Court ruled that state courts had jurisdiction. The union conceded that the station did business of less than the $100,000 a year required to bring it under NLRB jurisdiction, but claimed WSIM was an integral part of a group of stations owned by Charles W. Holt and the Holt Broadcasting Service, and that the gross receipts of the common enterprises exceeded the minimum.

The Supreme Court in an unsigned decision noted that a state court may assume jurisdiction in a labor dispute over which the NLRB has jurisdiction if the board specifically refuses to exercise it, but that was not the case with respect to the Mobile station.

"In determining the relevent employer," the high court continued, "the board considers several nominally separated business entities to be a single employer when they comprise an integrated enterprise. . . .

"The controlling criteria, set out and elaborated in board decisions, are interrelated operations, common management, centralized control of labor relations and common ownership. . . .

"The record is more than adequate to show that all these factors are present in regard to the Holt enterprise and that this is not a case which the board has announced it would decline to hear."

"Due regard" for federal enactment requires that state jurisdiction "must yield," the opinion concluded.

Unfair Labor Practice Charged In 2-Year-Old Kingsport Strike

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed against the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press, Inc., by three of the unions which have been on strike against the country's largest book-printing plant since March 11, 1963.

The firm was accused of refusing to bargain collectively and with discriminating against members of the unions, which have been certified as exclusive bargaining agents for the workers in their jurisdictions. They are Electrotypers Local 175, Printing Pressmen & Assistants Local 336 and Bookbinders Local 82.

The three charged the company with failure to consult or bargain when it unilaterally contracted out platemaking operations previously performed by members of the bargaining unit.

The also declared the firm "undemined" their "prestige and authority" by negotiating with individual employes who sought to be indentured as apprentices, without consulting with the proper union; by entering into at least 34 individual contracts with employes in the bargaining unit, and by refusal to bargain with the union about the impact of these individual contracts on the bargaining unit.

In addition the unions supported the discrimination charge by citing the payment of vacation pay to nonstrikers and to strikers who returned to work, and refusal at the same time to give strikers vacation pay they had earned before the walkout began.

The New York City AFL-CIO and the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State in an advertisement in the New York Times sharply took the city's Board of Education to task for buying textbooks from publishers who patronize Kingsport Press.

"It is morally and personally repugnant to have school officials use our tax money to buy scab-produced books," the ad declared.

Citing both moral and economic issues, it said school officials "are actually encouraging and financing Kingsport Press' fight against its long-service, skilled employes."

"If this keeps up," it warned, "it will be the ruination of New York City's book-printing industry and will cause the loss of thousands of jobs in the city.

"Then where will the Board of Education get the tax dollars to keep on buying these scab-produced products?"

Better Homes for All:

Housing Conference Hails Keenan's Role

Leaders in the long fight for better housing honored one of their veteran members at the 34th annual meeting of the National Housing Conference and in doing so gave recognition to the part the AFL-CIO has played in the movement to provide decent shelter for all Americans.

The meeting, in Washington, paid tribute to Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president, in a resolution passed during the sessions and formally presented to him at a dinner by Robert Oliver, convention chairman.

Keenan was hailed "for his leadership and wise counsel which have played a major role in keeping the NHC in the front lines of the battle for better housing in well-planned communities."

The conference also lauded him "as a foremost fighter for the advancement of the American people in every field of life," and added:

"For reforging the tools of freedom in Europe after World War II, he was awarded the nation's highest honors, the Medal of Freedom and the Award of Merit, by his grateful government.

"For strengthening the tools of freedom through leadership on every economic and social front at home, the National Housing Conference honors him."

Meany Joins Tribute

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joined in the tribute with a statement read in his absence by Oliver.

In honoring Keenan, he wrote, the NHC "is paying a fitting and timely tribute to a forthright fighter for better housing, better neighborhoods, better cities and better living for every American family."

"Joe Keenan has served the cause of good housing in America with diligence and devotion for many years," Meany said. "His own union . . . and its locals have pioneered in sponsoring and developing some of the best cooperative housing within the reach of workers' families in the land."

Keenan said he accepted the honor on behalf of the AFL-CIO because "in all my life I have only carried out the policies and programs of organized labor." He recalled some of the early days in the housing movement, which he entered in 1935 in Illinois.

Describing housing as "the most important thing" in achieving the American ideal, he called on the conference to "wake up the blind people who are against housing" and every other effort to help people. The AFL-CIO will continue its program and "will be in the van of support" for NHC programs, he said.

A brief memorial service honored the late Mrs. Catherine Bauer Wurster, housing authority and teacher who was the first secretary of the former AFL Housing Committee.

Sparkman a Speaker

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Housing subcommittee, predicted passage of "a rather large, omnibus housing bill" this year. He recalled that some of those who most strongly opposed federal housing programs when they were inaugurated are new among their most ardent supporters.

The conference re-elected AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Harry C. Bates and Walter P. Reuther as vice presidents and named to new terms as directors Bates, Keenan, Ben Fischer and Roland M. Sawyer of the Steelworkers, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Speakers during the session included Jack T. Conway, executive director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. who has been nominated as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, nerve center of the war on poverty.

'Human Renewal' Discussed

Conway outlined the use of urban renewal in the OEC's attempt at "human renewal" and spelled out the role of housing in the attack on need.

"There is a place in the Great Society for everyone," he added. "Our job is to open up opportunities and to make sure that our commitment to wipe poverty off the face of this nation is backed up with muscle. We shall win."

The meeting was preceded by the eighth National Conference of Cooperative Housing which included a panel session on the role of unions in developing new co-ops. Speakers included Shishkin, who also was chairman; Alexander Bookstaver, AFL-CIO director of investments; Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and Vice Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen of the Transit Union.



FOR STRENGTHENING "the tools of freedom through leadership on every economic and social front," the National Housing Conference paid tribute to Sec. Joseph D. Keenan (right) of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with a presentation made during a dinner at its meeting in Washington by Robert Oliver, convention chairman.



CONTINUED PROGRESS for government workers through improved collective bargaining procedures was predicted by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an address to the federation's conference on bargaining in the federal service. Twenty-eight unions, the Metal Trades Dept., and the Government Employes Council were represented at the conference.

Bargaining in Federal Service Here to Stay, Meany Declares

Labor is "determined" to make collective bargaining work as well in the federal civil service as it does in private industry AFL-CIO Pres. Meany declared.

Meany spoke at an AFL-CIO Conference on Collective Bargaining in the Federal Service—a searching, two-day review of union-management relations in government employment. Representatives of 28 affiliated unions, the Metal Trades Dept. and the Government Employes Council—joined at several panel sessions by high-ranking government officials—compared frustrations as well as progress in the first rounds of bargaining with federal agencies.

"We expected problems," Meany told the conference. "What we must do now is to find the ways to solve them."

He stressed that the principle of collective bargaining for government workers, established three years ago through an executive order by the late Pres. Kennedy, "has the unstinting support of Pres. Johnson."

There is "no doubt," Meany said, "that this principle has been definitely and irrevocably written into the labor-management life of our country. No President, I am convinced, will ever repudiate that principle."

New Day Here

Some goverment supervisors, Meany said, have yet to learn that "the day of 'papa knows best' has gone from labor-management relations—in the government as well as in private industry."

The government worker, he added, "is going to have a say about the conditions under which he works . . . is going to be treated as an adult . . . is going to make sure that there is democracy in the workplace."

Meany invited the participating groups to make recommendations to the AFL-CIO Executive Council on changes to be sought in government policies so as to further "genuine collective bargaining" in the federal service.

He noted that there is presently no machinery to resolve an impasse in negotiations. "There can and must be a way to solve these deadlocked situations," Meany said. "I intend that we find it."

Gains Spelled Out

A report to the conference by Otto Pragan, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, showed that as of Feb. 1, unions had won exclusive bargaining rights for 757,200 federal employes and had completed negotiations of contracts covering 665,000 of them.

Postal employes represent two-thirds of all employes under exclusive recognition and three-fourths of the number working under collective bargaining agreements.

Agreements with the Defense Dept.—primarily with the Navy—account for three-fourths of the non-postal workers covered by union contract.

Approximately one-third of all federal employes are in exclusive bargaining units, although the figure drops to 14 percent if postal workers are excluded. Many thousands of other government workers, however, are union members in establishments where the union does not yet have majority status. AFL-CIO unions represent 85 percent of all employes in exclusive bargaining units.

Participants in conference panels included Civil Service Commission Chairman John Macy, Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds, Dir. Louis Wallerstein of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Employe-Management Relations; Deputy Assistant Defense Sec. Stephen Shulman, and Ida Klaus, staff relations director for the New York City Board of Education.

600 UPWA Members Strike for Pay Equality

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Six hundred packinghouse Workers are in the second week of a strike against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., here and at a sister plant, Iowa Pork Packers, in Perry, Ia.

The strike was called, the union said, when negotiations in progress since October failed to yield a first contract that even approximated wages and conditions prevailing in the rest of the organized meat packing industry. The union charged that Iowa Beef is paying its employees 50 cents an hour less in wages and fringes.

Dave Hart, UPWA Dist. 3 director, said the company has offered only an improvement of 6 cents an hour per year over the life of a 3-year contract. In addition, Hart said, workers have no sick leave, no clothes changing time, no job security, and inadequate insurance programs and hospital coverage.

Iowa Beef Packers, although in operation only since 1961, is already the fourth largest beef processor in the nation. Its plants in Fort Dodge and Denison, Ia., have the largest productive output of slaughtered beef of any two plants in the country. Later this year it will open a new plant in Dakota City, Neb., with a capacity of 11,500 cattle per week, making it "by far the largest beef slaughter plant in the nation," according to A. D. Anderson, the firm's president.

70 Percent Earned

Anderson reported that net profits for the last fiscal year were almost two and half times earnings in fiscal 1963. Profits averaged more than 2 cents per sales dollar last year and Anderson noted that earnings yielded a return of 70 percent on the money common stockholders had invested at the beginning of the year.

The company announced it will attempt to operate its plant here with strikebreakers.

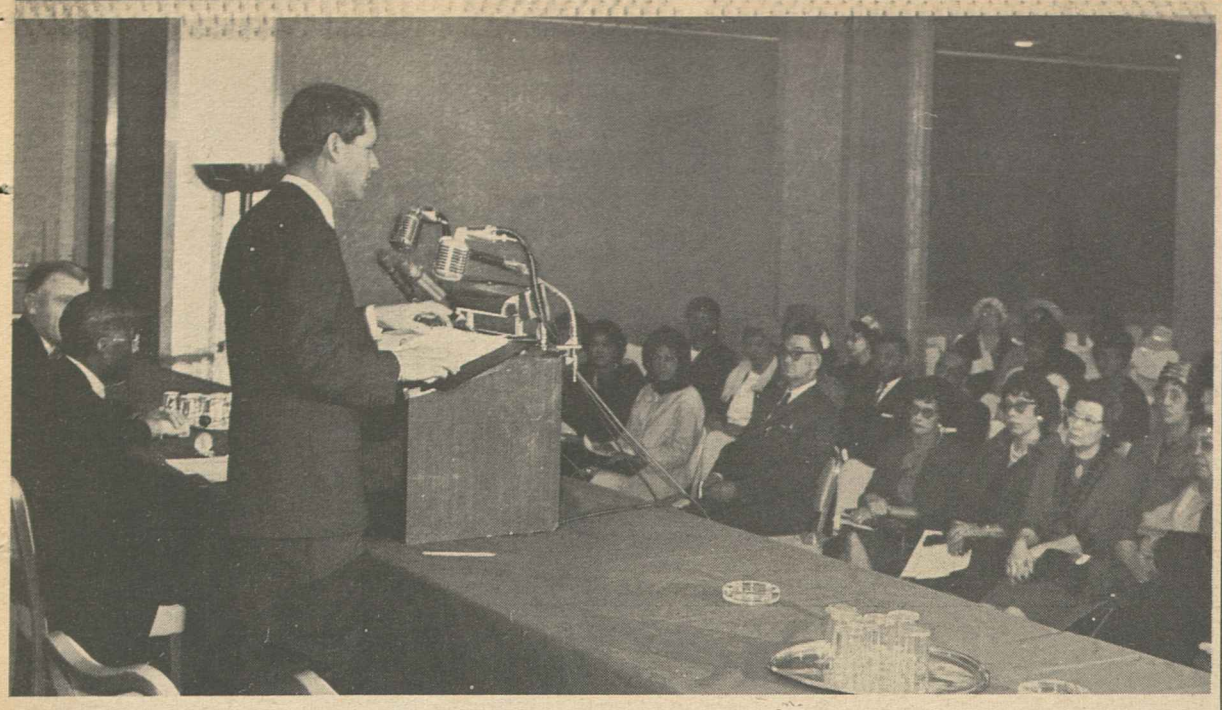
An injunction issued against the union by State Judge Harvey Uhlenhopp of Fort Dodge limits picketing to three plant gates and permits only two pickets at each site. Union officials characterized the injunction as one of the "most vicious and restrictive in recent years" in the area.

An injunction petition brought by the union against the company and its agents was denied by the same court on all counts except to forbid the carrying of firearms into the plant. Early in the strike, one 23-year-old youth who had been called in to work by the company crashed through the picket line with a drawn revolver, the union reported.

Private police were on duty at the plant here the day before the strike began and a large force of state highway patrolmen appeared on the first day of the walkout, but was withdrawn within a few hours.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said the strike "is more than a question of winning justice for hundreds of deserving workers. It is a question of whether this company is to be allowed to turn the clock of history back to the mid-thirties. If Iowa Beef is to be allowed to succeed in its campaign to keep wages and standards low, every gain that our union has made slowly and painfully over many years is in danger. . . ."

Full support for the strike has been pledged by the Iowa AFL-CIO and central bodies and local unions in the area.



LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of Washington, D. C., Teachers Union heard Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) call for major changes in the nation's educational system to put the greatest effort into teaching children most difficult to educate. He challenged educators to innovate and adapt to the needs of their students instead of "trying to transform all children into facsimiles of suburban youth."

President Offers Broad Program Of Federal Aid to Arts, Humanities

A multi-million dollar program of federal aid for the arts and humanities was sent to Congress by Pres. Johnson with a declaration that its enactment would win for House and Senate a "sure and honored place in the story of the advance of our civilization."

The President called for the establishment of two autonomous agencies, a National Endowment for the Arts and a National Endowment for the Humanities, and a coordinating Federal Council on the Arts & Humanities.

Each endowment would receive $5 million the first year plus up to $5 million additional in matching funds to attract gifts and bequests from the public.

The Endowment for the Arts would make matching grants to universities, museums, similar non-profit institutions and private groups and to states for promotion of a broad rather than a narrow range of "arts." As defined the term would permit grants to individual artists and scholars; would help in the construction of new theaters, and would be applicable to such fields as the movies, television, radio, photography and design as well as painting, writing and drama.

The humanities endowment would provide grants to individuals and institutions for study, research and education in areas such as language, literature, philosophy and history.

The Federal Council would be composed of the chairmen of the two endowments, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the librarian of Congress, the director of the National Science Foundation and a representative of the State Dept.

The NSF has supported some research into the social sciences during the past few years, and the State Dept. has a cultural affairs unit.

Bills were introduced in the Senate by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D- R. I.) and in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.). Senate co-sponsors were Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) and Sen. Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska). At least a half-dozen House members were listed as co-sponsors.

The AFL-CIO strongly endorsed the bills in letters from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Pell and Thompson, the chairmen of subcommittees weighing aid to the arts. Enactment, he wrote, would "go a long way toward enriching our civilization at home while enhancing our image abroad."

He urged inclusion in the legislation of a proviso requiring that promoters of professional performances under federal grants be required to pay at least minimum professional salary rates.

In a message accompanying draft legislation, Johnson said his recommendations were designed to secure "recognition and encouragement for those who extend the frontiers of understanding" in the arts and humanities.

"The humanities are an effort to explore the nature of man's culture and to deepen understanding of the sources and goals of human activity," he wrote. "Our recommendations recognize this effort as a central part of the American national purpose, and provide modest support to those whose work offers promise of extending the boundaries of understanding."

He declared that the "pursuit of artistic achievement" and "making the fruits of that achievement available to all" are among "the hallmarks of a Great Society."

Freedom 'Essential'

Johnson emphasized that the arts must be free to attain their fullest flowering, saying:

"We fully recognize that no government can call artistic excellence into existence. It must flow from the quality of the society and the good fortune of the nation. Nor should any government seek to restrict the freedom of the artist to pursue his calling in his own way. Freedom is an essential condition for the artist, and in proportion as freedom is diminished so is the prospect of artistic achievement.

"But government can seek to create conditions under which the arts can flourish; through recognition of achievements, through helping those who seek to enlarge creative understanding, through increasing the access of our people to the works of our artists, and through recognizing the arts as part of the pursuit of American greatness."

Johnson's recommendations held promise of federal funds for artistic endeavors for the first time since the Works Projects Administration of the late Pres. Roosevelt.

Improved Wage Floor Held Urgent D. C. Need

"The need is urgent" for a higher minimum wage and broadened coverage for workers in the District of Columbia who are not covered by the federal Wage-Hour Act, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Rep. F. H. McGuigan urged a House District of Columbia subcommittee to bring the district's wage floor up to federal standards. Presently the law covers only women and minors. Pay floors are established by industry wage boards with no statutory minimum.

Subcommittee Chairman Abraham J. Multer (D-N. Y.) has introduced a bill extending coverage to men and establishing a $1.15 an hour floor, rising to $1.25 in September 1966, for industries covered by existing wage orders—except for hotel and restaurant employes, who would have to wait until 1968 to receive the $1.25 rate.

Newly covered groups would start at a $1 floor, rising in two steps to $1.25 in September 1967. The statutory rate would be a floor, and wage boards could continue to set higher standards.

McGuigan said the bill would bring Washington's wage law "more closely in line with economic realities," but he urged that higher rates be made effective this year, and that the wage floor automatically be raised to keep pace with future improvements in the federal law.

Even at a $1.25 minimum, he testified, "a worker cannot adequately support himself, let alone support a family."

McGuigan termed the existence of state minimum wage laws applying only to women and children "an anarchronism under today's economic and social conditions." He noted that there are some jobs in the District of Columbia in which women are paid more than men because they are covered by the wage law.

The AFL-CIO spokesman also urged an amendment to the bill extending the federal equal pay for equal work law to D. C. workers not now covered.

Substandard wages, McGuigan stressed, represent unfair competition to employers who try to pay decent wages. In addition they must often be supplemented by relief payments "and thereby impose a heavy drain on public and community welfare resources."

Criticizes Procedures:

CLC Asks Changes In Parliament

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labor Congress sharply criticized the way Parliament has been conducting its business, calling for changes in rules and procedures that could make it "a more effective agency" in its operations.

The CLC's views were expressed in its annual submission to the government, a half-century-old tradition that permits labor to outline its stand on matters ranging from international affairs to social and economic topics. The attention paid to parliamentary conduct, at the outset of the memorandum, was unusual.

'Depreciation' of Status

The CLC expressed concern with "a considerable depreciation" in the status of Parliament among the people.

"We hold the view that our parliamentary system is a good one and in many respects superior to other forms of government," the CLC said. "But we very much doubt that it can successfully hold its own unless changes are made in the way in which the House of Commons conducts its business. . . .

"We are not so naive as to imagine that good rules and effective procedures necessarily make for good government. Integrity resides in people, not in parliamentary procedures. It will be for the people of this country to determine and pass judgment on your quality as a government.

"We are here concerned with Parliament as an institution. We wish to see it strong, effective and commanding the respect of the people."

In the economic area, the CLC called on the government to boost purchasing power by cutting income taxes so as "to keep aggregate demand growing in balance with productive capacity and to ensure smooth adjustment to the structural changes which accompany technological development and new commercial policies."

To attempt to balance the budget or to budget for a surplus, the CLC claimed, would be premature and could "jeopardize" continued improvement.

"We urge the government to undertake strong expansionary measures in the year ahead," the CLC brief said, "with due regard, of course, to maintaining reasonable price stability."

The CLC pointed out that despite substantial tariff cuts on autos as a result of the recent agreement between Canada and the United States, the government has taken no measures to "compel or even encourage" price cuts. Failure of benefits to trickle down to the consumers while the industry saves an estimated $50 million a year, it added, "does violence to the principles and basic purposes of free trade."

The CLC also warned that the federal government's delay in implementing the recommendations of the Hall Commission for a government-financed national health insurance program could lead to second-class legislation in some provinces which would "merely entrench vested interest rather than meet the health needs of the people."

Continued pressure for legislation to provide greater security under the Canada Pension Plan was promised. The CLC called for more equitable distribution of the pension cost, expressed dissatisfaction with inadequate protection for those ineligible for benefits from the plan, and suggested a pension of $100 a month at 65 without a means test.

The CLC called the widening disparity of wealth between the poor and the rich nations "the most explosive issue of our time" and urged a major expansion of Canada's foreign aid program.

Nickel Plate Line Yields On Talks Over Lodging

Cleveland, O.—A strike by 500 members of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen against the Nickel Plate Lines ended after eight hours when railroad management agreed to negotiate the question of suitable lodging for road crews away from home.

The strike Mar. 13 affected most of the road's 4,000 employes on lines from Buffalo to Chicago, Peoria to Sandusky, O., Toledo to St. Louis and Indianapolis to Michigan City, Ind.

The Nickel Plate was acquired recently by the Norfolk & Western Railway System. The Wheeling & Lake Erie district of the NKP was not affected because agreement had been reached on lodging terms.

Vice Pres. J. W. Jennings of the brotherhood said union members called a walkout because management refused to negotiate the union's request for the "suitable lodging" agreed to by 200 U.S. railroads and five unions representing 200,000 railroad "operating" workers, in a White House agreement last April.

Jennings reported some progress after talks began here. At issue are the question of "suitable" lodging and what it consists of; transportation to and from lodging facilities, and liability insurance covering employes while traveling to and from such facilities.

The right of rail unions to negotiate the question of away-from-home expenses was one of the major gains won in a strike-avoiding agreement worked out by a special panel named by Pres. Johnson. The other benefits included wage gains for yard employes, and recognition of the 100-mile unit of work for train crews.

The union said in a statement that the dispute began last July when the BLF&E served formal notice on Nickel Plate management as required by the Railway Labor Act. The railroad dismissed the proposal as "improper" and the National Mediation Board was advised of the dispute Aug. 14 and Sept. 3 but took no action.

Another work stoppage, by 700 BLF&E members on the Santa Fe Railroad's Coast Lines halted transcontinental traffic on those lines for 15 hours Mar. 12 and 13. The strikers went back to work under a five-day restraining order issued by U.S. District Court in Los Angeles but offered again to negotiate the major issue, which they said involved violation of union agreements on mileage and extra service.

Mrs. Hilton Named Women's Bureau Deputy

Mrs. Mary N. Hilton, a veteran of 19 years in the civil service, has been named deputy director of the Women's Bureau, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced. She succeeds Beatrice McConnell, who retired in January.

To Study Union Charges:

ILO Governing Body Enters Greek Case

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has agreed to investigate charges that the Greek government is attempting to interfere in the affairs of the country's trade unions.

The decision to enter the Greek case was one of several moves to guarantee the rights of workers made by the ILO Governing Body, or executive committee, at a session just held here.

The governing group of 48 government, labor and employer representatives instructed ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse to press governments to bind themselves to observe the ILO conventions or treaties, "most closely related to basic human rights."

Worker delegates urged that the ILO concentrate its efforts during the current Intl. Cooperation Year to get countries to ratify the conventions outlawing forced labor and discrimination in employment, and those on the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Japan expressed to the Governing Body its hope that the Japanese parliament would ratify the convention on freedom of association at its current session. Countries that ratify this convention pledge to guarantee to workers the right to join together in unions of their own choice. The ILO, a United Nations specialized agency, supervises the observance of the pledge.

Fact-Finders Report

An ILO fact-finding committee said in a report to the Governing Body that Japan should ratify the freedom of association convention "without further delay."

The committee drafted the interim report following a visit to Japan to make an on-the-spot study of trade union claims that workers in government-controlled industries and services were denied the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

While awaiting the committee's final recommendations, the Governing Body noted that the investigating group had already found that the initiative for improving relations with labor in Japan "must necessarily come from the government at the highest level."

A similar investigating unit is to be appointed under the decision of the executive group to act on the complaint from Greek unions that the government had "interfered in a high-handed manner in trade union affairs." Although denying the charges, the Greek government has agreed to permit ILO investigators to visit the country to prepare a detailed study for the Governing Body.

The Communist countries received a sharp preliminary rebuff when they were nominated for only one of the 36 elective seats they sought on the ILO's key industrial committees.

Seats Added

Worker and employer representatives from free enterprise countries joined forces in the nominating committee to deny most of their requests for seats.

However, the Soviet bloc raised protests about "discriminatory politics" and government delegates used their superior numbers in the Governing Body itself to balance the membership. They put through an amendment that added one seat to each of the 10 committees and accorded five of these extra seats to Communist countries.

Rudolph Faupl, Machinists Intl. representative and U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, attended all the preliminary committee work, but was obliged to return to the U.S. shortly after the Governing Body began its five-day plenary session. Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economist now headquartered in Geneva, carried on for Faupl.

Labor-University Meet Scans World Unions

San Francisco—Unionists and foreign affairs experts spent two days here in a close-up examination of labor's stake in a free trade union movement around the world and in the nation's foreign affairs.

Ernest Lee, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, told the conferees that the federation's support of Pres. Johnson's "no withdrawal" policy in Viet Nam rested on the premise that withdrawal would threaten the hope for freedom of most emergent nations.

He noted that the AFL-CIO's investment of 25 percent of its total income in the development of free trade unions throughout the world was a practical demonstration that American labor backs up its commitments.

Prof. Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California told the group of more than 150 both withdrawal from Viet Nam and bombing Pieping were equally untenable.

The test of support for a new nation, he said, was whether it had sufficient support from its own people, was efficient enough and independent enough to survive—not whether it is democratic enough.

Robert W. Arnett, deputy assistant secretary of state, described the rise of unionism in Asia as a post-World War II phenomenon that is developing toward neutralism and increasing hospitality to investment.

Fifty thousand jobs are created by the more than $1 billion dollars of trade between this country and Japan, the conference was told by Tsutomu Wada, Japanese consul general here. He said its expansion was the result mainly of highly advanced production techniques, not cheap labor.

The conference was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Departments of Education and Intl. Affairs and the California AFL-CIO in cooperation with the University of California Center for Labor Research & Education at Berkeley.

Bottle Blowers Strike 22 Firms

Atlantic City — Federal mediators headed by William Rose sought to work out accepetble terms for ending a strike of 32,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers against 22 companies manufacturing 85 percent of the nation's glass containers.

The workers struck at 12:01 a.m. Mar. 18 after their contract expired and after the companies had rejected key union demands in a new contract — including $2-an-hour minimum wage and a guaranteed number of weeks of work per year, a union spokesman said.



INTL. TRADE SECRETARIAT for Entertainment Trades Unions was formally organized at a meeting in Brussels by representatives of 32 labor bodies in 18 countries. Shown are, from left, Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians; J. Jenger of the French Cinema, Radio & Television Workers Union; Pres. Dana Andrews of the Screen Actors Guild; Exec. Sec. Duncan Angus of Actors Equity; AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard and Exec. Sec. Hy Faine of the American Guild of Musical Artists.

NBC Program To Probe Role Of Automation

The destructive potential in automation can be translated into greater freedom for all Americans, provided we don't "just wait for something to happen."

In remarks to accompany the NBC radio presentation of the "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison declared that the AFL-CIO does not fear the phenomenon of automation, but there is no magic solution.

"The answers are to be found only by planning and working together—labor, business, industry—and most certainly, government," he declared.

Harrison, who is a member of the AFL-CIO Committee on Shorter Workweek, made his commentary to follow the George Meany Foundation presentation Mar. 28 at 12:30 p.m. (EST).

The "Ballad of Isaac and Jacob" has been adapted for radio following its original NBC-TV presentation Dec. 13 when it received critical acclaim for its treatment of automation and its impact on the concept of work as a social and spiritual good.

The program is the third presentation by the George Meany Foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute, which each year underwrites production of a program for the Eternal Light TV and radio series. Earlier presentations dealt with the lives of the late AFL president, William Green, and the late CIO president, Philip Murray.

Spanish Workers Jailed in Protest

Several score workers have been jailed and beaten and held for the Tribunal of Public Order as a result of a demonstration in Barcelona planned to protect a workers' committee. The group was delivering a manifesto to authorities demanding trade union freedom, the right to strike, a mobile wage scale and a daily minimum of 200 pesetas, or about $3.30.

The demonstration was worked up by the Alliance of Workers Syndicates (ASO), according to word received by the Confederated Spanish Societies in New York. Three days before it began, political police made numerous "preventive arrests" in Barcelona, Cornella, Tarrassa and Sabadell.

Entertainment Unions Set Up World Body

Brussels, Belgium—The new Intl. Trade Secretariat for Entertainment Trades Unions, grouping together free world labor bodies made up of workers in the amusement field, was formally created here at a four-day meeting attended by delegations from 18 countries.

The new ITS represents 32 unions with more than 632,000 members and covers movie production personnel, television and radio staffs, actors and artistes, musicians, theater employes and similar personnel.

It plans to take whatever international action it may deem necessary to win satisfactory wages and working conditions for workers in the industry throughout the world; to establish machinery for consultation and negotiation with other international bodies—of both workers and employers—to collect and disseminate pertinent information on their common problems among workers in the industry, and possibly to undertake research.

The conference acted to set up the ITS after hearing Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, an AFL-CIO vice president, point out some of the problems posed for the entertainment world by automation.

"Our lives have been threatened by automation," he said. "There must be 1 million juke boxes in the United States, with receipts of about $1 billion annually. More than half the musicians in Canada and the United States are forced to work as teachers to earn livings."

He told the meeting that the musicians who recorded the score of "My Fair Lady" received a total of $25,000 for their work. Since the recording 5.5 million discs have been sold for what he said was $25 million—"but the artists got no part of this money."

Greetings from Meany

Kenin carried the greetings of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the delegates, and some "simple and direct" advice—"namely, get ahead with the task of providing a meaningful, permanent and effective world organization for entertainment workers, one dedicated to the concept that all men are free and that he who labors is worthy of his hire."

T. L. Littlewood of the British Broadcsters Union was elected president.

North American directors are Kenin and Sec. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians; Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Stage Employes; Exec. Sec. Donald C. Conaway of the Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA), and Exec. Sec. Hy Faine of the Musical Artists (AGMA).

Film Industry Salesmen Win $5.50 Raise

New York—Members of the Colosseum of Motion Picture Salesmen, affiliated with the Theatrical Stage Employes, have voted to accept a new two-year contract with nine film firms.

The new agreement gives film salesmen a wage increase of $5.50 a week, retroactive to Dec. 1; raises minimum pay for those with a year of experience from $100 to $105 a week; and raises employer payments into the IATSE Film Exchange Employes' pension fund from $3.75 a week to $4.50.

Other benefits include a third week of vacation after 11 years of service, formerly 12; Columbus Day off, raising the holiday total to nine; and an increase in the expense allowance of country salesmen from $12.95 a day to $13.

Employes involved work for M-G-M, Paramount, 20th Century-Fox, United Artists, Warner Brothers, Universal, Columbia, Buena Vista and Allied Artists.

Quentin Reynolds, Pegler Foe, Dies

Travis Air Base, Calif.—Quentin Reynolds, 62, noted author and war correspondent, died of cancer here where he was flown after being stricken on a writing assignment in the Philippines.

His brother, Assistant Secretary of Labor James J. Reynolds, had flown here to be with him.

Reynolds, who gained national fame for his World War II coverage in Collier's magazine, was a close personal friend of Heywood Broun, the columnist who founded the Newspaper Guild. He was a frequent target, along with Broun, of right-wing columnist Westbrook Pegler. In 1954 Reynolds won a $175,001 libel judgment against Pegler and two Hearst corporations.

The Measure of a Nation

THE 15TH AMENDMENT to the United States Constitution, adopted 95 years ago, consists of two simple sentences:

"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This constitutional guarantee has been violated in the South since a decade after the end of the Civil War. The emergence of an agrarian revolt in the 1870's and 1880's, coming on the heels of the collapse of the short-lived Reconstruction governments, led finally to a determined drive to disenfranchise the Negro.

Between 1889 and 1908 the 11 southern states of the Confederacy provided by statute or changes in the state constitutions the now well-known barriers to Negro voting: the poll tax, the literacy test, the grandfather clause that allowed illiterate whites to sidestep the literacy test, and the all-white primary.

It is against this historical setting of enforced disenfranchisement of the southern Negro that today's demand for full voting rights must be measured.

★ ★ ★

THE INTOLERABLE violation of the 15th Amendment guarantee of voting rights was an integral part of the American political scene until after World War II. A series of court decisions triggered by suits brought by Negroes struck down the white primary, the grandfather clauses and other barriers to full participation in the democratic process.

Last year the poll tax as a requisite to voting in federal elections was wiped out by a constitutional amendment. Literacy tests, however, still are potent weapons to prevent voting and registration despite the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1960, which have proved ineffective because of the piecemeal approach to each violation.

It is in this framework that the events that took place in Selma, Ala., take on their full meaning—the struggle to make a reality out of a constitutional guarantee of 95 years standing.

★ ★ ★

PRES. JOHNSON'S magnificent message to Congress on the need for voting rights legislation and the wide bipartisan support for a new law hold the promise of finally giving to the southern Negro the basic right of a free man—the right to vote.

But there is more involved here than even the basic right to vote. There is recognition finally that the measure of any nation is not its wealth or power, but its concern for democracy and justice, its determination to give here-and-now meaning to the concept that all men must have equal rights and opportunities.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, March 20, 1965** **No. 12**

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During UPWA Dispute:

Selma Sheriff's Civilian Posse First Formed to Combat Labor

THE ARMED, MOUNTED civilian posse in Selma, Ala., responsible for brutality against civil rights demonstrators, was first organized in 1958 by Sheriff Jim Clark to combat union activities in the area.

Clark admitted that the posse was first organized "to handle labor strikes and any other things going on," during a nationwide television broadcast over the American Broadcasting Co. Mar. 7.

T. H. Vincent, regional director of the Packinghouse Workers, in an interview with Press Associates, Inc., said that UPWA was striking two plants of the Ziegler Packing Co. in Bessemer and Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1958. The third plant was at Selma and some of the strikers, mostly women, went to Selma to try to win support from the workers there.

"A peaceful picket line was set up," Vincent said. "Clark arrived on the scene with one or two deputies. He stuck his finger in the face of Ray Morgan, one of our international reps, and said:

" 'You'd better be careful. As far as I'm concerned you're the leader of an unorganized mob and mobs mean trouble.' "

Morgan and Clark argued for a period and finally the sheriff said that one of the reasons he was there was that the plant manager was opposed to the picketing. Clark left, Vincent said, "but not before he threatened to jail us if we continued."

"Later two people from inside the plant came out to the picket lines with auto jacks, shouting threats to us. Since most of our pickets were women, two of our men met them," the union leader said. "Our men gave one a bloody nose and the other a cut lip. This was all Clark needed.

"He put the two men in his car and paraded them around the area shouting, 'This is what they call peaceful picketing.' "

Vincent said that "late in the afternoon Clark showed up to warn us that if we showed up again we'd be thrown in jail. Since most of our people were women, and knowing something about Clark's reputation, we decided to leave town.

"We were informed that early the next morning 50 to 75 farmers on horseback, deputized by Clark, showed up at the plant. They carried rifles, squirrel guns and baseball bats.

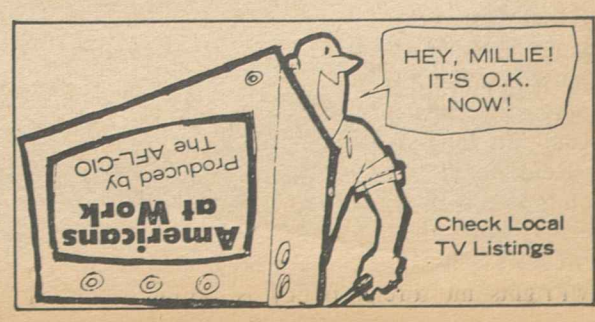
"The way people were keyed up by Clark, this posse was set for anything that could happen, I've no doubt about that. That is the way Clark works. He excites people, gets them worked up to the point to do things which he, himself, cannot do."

Vincent added that "having worked in the area some 15 or 20 years and watching the way Clark operates I have no doubt that the atmosphere he created led to the violence" in Selma.

VINCENT RECALLED, also, some of Clark's antics at the Swift cottonseed oil plant in Selma, which UPWA represented until recently. "Clark would come into the plant from time to time during free periods and if whites and Negroes were sitting together he'd order them to separate."

Clark was first elected in 1955, and has won re-election since then. He faces three Justice Dept. suits charging him with interfering with and intimidating potential Negro voters and staff members from the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Clark's proposal for solving Selma's racial troubles is for "outside agitators" to leave "and let Alabama handle its own problems." Clark said recent demonstrations "have done more to destroy the relations between the white man and the Negro in Selma and Dallas County than any other one thing that has happened in the past 100 years."

Clark and Col. Al Lingo, head of the Alabama State Patrol, are good friends. Clark says he had "been in daily contact with Lingo" and that "Col. Lingo and I have worked very close since (Martin Luther) King came to Selma" last January. The Dallas County sheriff has supplied Lingo with the services of his armed militia. Clark and his posse have appeared to put down racial demonstrations in Birmingham, Tuskegee, Gadsden and at the University of Alabama. **(PAI.)**



Morgan Says:

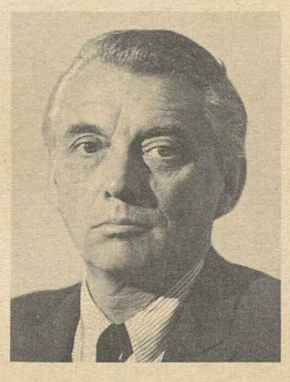
Club-Swinging Police in South Have No Line Left to Hold

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

NEW YORK—One good way to start to uproot a wrong is for somebody in high authority to say how wrong it is and then add simply that it has got to be righted.

Twice in rapid succession, at the White House and before Congress, Pres. Johnson articulated the nation's shame over the tragedy of Alabama and mobilized the power and majesty of the federal government to rectify that tragedy and redress the shame. In one of the most remarkable state papers of our time, the President, southern born and bred, told a joint session of House and Senate:



Morgan

"It is wrong, deadly wrong, to deny any of your fellow Americans the right to vote in this country. . . . This time, on this issue [the protection of voting rights for Negroes], there must be no delay, no hesitation, no compromise with our purpose."

There was a bite of urgency to his slow, Texas drawl which Congress felt almost physically. Republicans and Democrats alike rose to their feet and filled the House chamber with the loudest and longest applause of the evening—and they were generous with applause throughout his special address.

This was responsible leadership and responsible followership in a national emergency. What set this spectacle apart, what gave it more than passing meaning, was a kind of mutual discovery and public avowal by the President and Congress of a truth which the Supreme Court, with certain careful qualifications, has been trying to uphold in its civil rights decisions for more than a decade, namely that in a democratic society—if it is to endure—there can be only one kind of citizenship: full citizenship.

In other words, the executive, legislative and judicial braches of government have converged, more closely than ever before in conviction to uphold a basic but too long defied tenet of our form of government—equal rights and equal justice under law.

Some states have been getting around it by criminal subterfuge and/or brutality for generations. This has been public knowledge for years.

If anybody missed it, the Dept. of Justice reported that in the first two months of the Negro registration drive in Selma, three out of every four failed to qualify as voters whereas two out of every three white applicants were approved.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified 95 years come Mar. 30, states that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

For nearly a century white supremacists have succeeded in denying this right by employing, as the President put it to the Congress, "every device of which human ingenuity is capable . . .", and he added, up to now, "the fact is that the only way to pass these barriers is to show a white skin."

THOSE DECLARATIONS, backed by affidavits and other sworn evidence that would fill a warehouse, should spike for good the perjurous protestations of white southern officials that there has been no conspiracy to disfranchise Negroes. They should, but they won't—for the moment. Louisiana's Sen. Ellender vows filibuster "as long as God gives me breath," against the voting rights bill.

"If Congress lets them vote overnight," he said, "you could have governments of towns and counties in the hands of incompetents."

The senator might have saved his breath and eased his concern if he had read a dispatch in the Wall Street Journal from Tuskegee, Ala., reporting that after every candidate, white and black, backed by the local Negro leadership won in last August's municipal elections, fears of a black "take-over" failed to materialize. On the contrary Tuskegee, once one of the most sharply segregated spots in the South, has been taking "great strides" toward becoming a balanced community with moderate Negro leaders working closely with whites.

As a sequel to Selma, brutality surfaced in Montgomery. We are not finished with violence over the race issue. Civil rights leaders can help curb it if they recognize the federal government's commitment to march with them providing their demonstrations are peaceful and not provocative. They have won their point with the nation on voting rights. Now Congress must act with a minimum of distractions.

As for the racist provocateurs they are a vanishing race though they can still do damage before they realize it.

"Hold that line," club-swinging deputies and police shouted in Montgomery, unaware of the fact they really had no line left to hold.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



PRES. JOHNSON, his lanky frame towering over the stocky Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, firmly propelled the governor through a crush of more than 200 reporters in the White House west wing lobby; firmly led him out the door; and planted him in front of the television cameras set up on the driveway. He spoke a terse word of introduction and strode back into the White House, leaving the governor to fend for himself.

The governor fended with the practiced skill of an experienced politician, but it was perfectly clear that he had received no comfort from Mr. Johnson in any attempts to explain away the brutal suppression of Negro demonstrators in Selma, Ala., and the discriminatory application of the state's voting laws.

He had requested a meeting with the President, it had been granted, and the two men were together for more than three hours. The President was "gentlemanly, as always," Wallace told the press. It is altogether unlikely that the President had not told him, bluntly and as often as necessary, precisely what he said publicly at his own press conference a few minutes later—that "the events of last Sunday [Mar. 7] cannot and will not be repeated."

It is altogether unlikely that Mr. Johnson did not tell him precisely what he said publicly about voting rights in general—that the way to halt Negro demonstrations is to "remedy the grievances which led to the demonstrations."

It had been a bad week for Wallace and the events of the days that followed were bad news for him, too. He went on two nationally televised interview shows the next day, defiantly claiming that there wasn't any Alabama discrimination against "qualified" Negroes who wanted to vote, claiming his police were no more brutal than police in other areas during Negro demonstrations. But then he returned to Montgomery and went into unwonted silence.

* * *

THE NEGRO demonstrators at Selma suddenly found their ranks augmented by literally hundreds of clergy and nuns, white and colored, who walked into the little enclave around Browns Chapel and identified themselves with the drive for voting rights. Union officials poured in, scores of young people from the colleges and universities.

The processes of the federal courts began working. In Mobile, Ala., U.S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas ordered the state police and the sheriff to cease their interference with efforts of the Selma demonstrators to walk out of their enclave in a procession to the county courthouse and hold a memorial service for the Rev. James J. Reeb, beaten to death for befriending the Negroes.

The Sheriff's "possemen" and the state police got out of the way, the sheriff and Selma's mayor retreated into the courthouse and locked their office doors, and the demonstrators held their memorial service on the front steps—Wallace uttering not a word.

Another federal court, District Judge Frank M. Thompson, Jr., presiding, ordered Wallace, the state police and the sheriff and his "possemen" to permit a 50-mile Negro march from Selma to Montgomery—and ordered Wallace and the state police to protect them along the way.

In Montgomery some student demonstrations were broken up with unnecessary force, and the wave of indignation was so swift and overwhelming that responsible officials apologized, removed the whip-swinging irregular police who had broken up the crowds, and gave full protection to the next demonstration.

* * *

AND IN WASHINGTON, the President demanded a voting-rights bill that would remove forever any power of the officials of Alabama or any other state to smash down the effort of Negroes in reaching for the ballot, to discriminate against them in federal, state or local elections, to maintain a system under which a "white skin" is the major qualification for voting.

The bill can be stalled but it cannot be defeated, unless the temper of Congress and the President is being wholly misread. Wallace may go down in history as the man who finally set the stage for an effective federal voting law, with federal authorities ready to enforce it.

Washington Reports:

Enactment of School Aid Bill Seen Ending Years of Failure

CONGRESS, after long years of failure to agree on a program of federal aid to education, will pass a bill to bring needed assistance to primary and secondary school children, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N. Y.) predicted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

"The bill enjoys the widest support of any elementary and secondary school bill that has even been considered by Congress," Brademas said.

"For example," he noted, "among the groups that have endorsed the bill are the AFL-CIO Teachers and the National Education Association, two groups that agree on few other things. There's the National Council of Churches, the leading Protestant organization, and the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the American Association of School Administrators, a most important public school organization. All agree that this measure has successfully overcome the long-standing church-state argument."

Reid noted that the bill was reported out of committee with bipartisan support, "and it is my earnest hope that it will receive bipartisan support on the floor, because I think education, like civil rights and foreign policy, is too important for partisan politics. We are concerned here with the future of our children."

The New York Republican, declaring that he believed in "the clear separation of church and state," said he hoped and believed this issue has been successfully met in the proposed legislation because the aid it provides should not be "tied up in litigation for 4 or 5 years."

REID COMMENTED that this section of the bill was amended to meet objections of metropolitan areas with high living costs, where relief payments may be $2,000 a year, to "provide for over 200,000 childen whose family income is under $2,000, exclusive of relief payments."

Regarding the church-state issue and Title II, Brademas said that the title would authorize $100 million for purchase of textbooks for use of children and teachers in either public or non-public schools, but "the title to the textbooks must remain with a public agency, with the books put out only on loan."

Reid called the bill an investment in the individual for his benefit and that of the nation, pointing out that the cost per child in providing an adequate educations does not compare with the cost of a drop-out, juvenile delinquent, or criminal.



AID FOR EDUCATION, based on assisting the needy child wherever he may attend school, has overcome the long-standing church-state objection, Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), left, and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N. Y.) agreed in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

If You Know All the Deductions, Income Taxes Will Be Smaller

By Sidney Margolius

WAGE-EARNERS NEED to know all their rightful tax deductions, especially this year when a number of changes have been made.

Child or disabled dependent care: A reader reports that he has a wife who needs care while he is at work but was told by tax officials that this was household help, so not deductible.



It is true that you cannot deduct as medical expenses the cost of domestic help performing domestic services. But you can deduct the expenses for a practical nurse for that portion of the time she devotes to giving actual medical or nursing care. You need to document that these medical services were advised by a doctor. For example, if a practical nurse devoted half her time to nursing care of a family member, and half to domestic work in your home, you could deduct 50 percent of her pay.

Point out to the tax official that there have been Tax Court decisions to this affect, as cited by Lasser.

Another provision, while it won't help in this case, may help other families. This is the special deduction for care of children under age 13, or of disabled dependents other than a wife or husband. This new law allows working wives, widows, widowers, legally-separated men or husbands whose wives are incapacitated, to take this deduction. It can be taken whether the care is given in your home, as by a babysitter while you work, or outside, as in a nursery school.

The deduction is limited to what you actually spend, but not more than $600 in the case of one dependent, or $900 for two or more. Moreover, with certain exceptions, the deduction is reduced by the amount that the combined adjusted gross income of husband and wife exceeds $6,000. Thus there is no deduction at all if the couple has combined income of $6,600 or more with one eligible dependent, or $6,900 with more than one.

Beginning with this year's tax returns, this deduction also is allowed to a husband while his wife is incapacitated for 90 consecutive days or more.

You can take this deduction even if you paid a relative for the child care, but not if you also claim the relative as a dependency deduction.

Other taxes: You no longer can deduct for car and drivers licenses, or for selective state or local sales or excise taxes on alcohol beverages, tobacco, theater admissions, etc. But if you itemize deductions, you still can deduct general sales and use taxes; state gasoline tax; state or local income taxes, and property taxes. Your local Internal Revenue office can give you a guide to typical sales-tax deductions for your area, or show you how to estimate the sales taxes you paid.

THIS YEAR you also can take a credit of 2 percent of the remainder of your dividends. This is the last year for this credit, which has been criticized as favoring taxpayers who get income from dividends as against those whose income comes only from their labor.

Health insurance: Be sure to include in deductible medical expenses the hospital and medical insurance you pay through deductions from your paychecks.

Sale of residence: Older workers planning to sell present homes at retirement should understand the new rule governing sale of residence. If you sell on or after your 65th birthday, you won't have to pay any capital gains tax. If you sell before, you pay. (If the property goes for more than $20,000, part of the gain must be included in income.)

Vocational improvement: The deduction permitted for "employes educational expenses" permits you to deduct educational expenses including tuition, books and certain travel and transportation, if your employer requires you to take the course to maintain or improve the skills needed in your present job. It helps if you have a letter from your employer that you need to take this course.

You cannot take this deduction if you take a course to get a promotion or a new job.

Support of elderly dependent: The joint Social Security check received by a retired couple, for income tax purposes is now considered to be used half for the support of the husband and half for the wife.

This can affect claims for dependency exemptions for support given to elderly relatives getting Social Security. For example, your father and mother get joint Social Security of $1,100 a year. Each is deemed to get $550. But their actual expenses are, say, $2,800, of which you supply almost all the balance. Since you provide more than half their support, you can claim both as dependents.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Didn't Momma Ever Explain Life Might Just Be Like That?

By Jane Goodsell

WELL ANYWAY, it always SEEMS to happen:

—All the parking spaces are on the other side of the street.

—Three days after you have spent $20 getting your hair straightened, a news flash from Paris announces that straight hair is out and curls are back.



—Electric outlets are never where you need them.

—All girl children are built like halfbacks, and all boy children have curly hair and long eyelashes.

—On mornings when the alarm goes off 15 minutes late, the school bus arrives three minutes early.

—When you lie awake waiting for your teenage daughter who was supposed to get home from the dance 15 minutes ago, the air will scream with police sirens and screeching brakes.

—When you leave the breakfast dishes on the table in order to get to the doctor's office at 9 a.m. on the dot, the doctor will be running a full hour behind schedule; if you arrive 10 minutes late, the nurse will inform you that the doctor came to the office especially to keep your appointment, but has now rushed off to the hospital where he will be in surgery for the next three hours.

—Children always have to go to the bathroom where there isn't any bathroom.

—When you knit a sweater a size too big to allow for shrinkage, you shouldn't have. But if you don't, you should've.

—**THE PERSON** occupying the theatre seat in front of you will be a man six-and-a-half feet tall or else a lady with a beehive hairdo; the person sitting directly behind you will be a six-year-old child who kicks your seat and crackles popcorn throughout the performance.

—Guests never want cream in their coffee or ginger ale in their highballs unless you didn't get any.

—If every chair in the room but one is covered in washable plastic, a muddy-pawed spaniel will head straight for the one upholstered in pastel satin damask.

—The people at the next table, who were seated 20 minutes after you were, will be served first.

Local Labor Action Urged To Assure Good Libraries

Union members were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to help improve the quality of the libraries in their communities and establish them where they are lacking.

In a letter to all central labor bodies urging their participation in National Library Week, Apr. 25-May 1, Meany noted that millions of Americans have no library service available to them and additional millions have only inadequate service.

"Adequate libraries are an essential part of the educational and recreational opportunity which we provide for ourselves in America," he wrote. "They can help us to achieve a fuller life and to become better citizens and better trade unionists."

He suggested that local AFL-CIO units join with their community library committees to plan for observances of National Library Week.

Kefauver's Posthumous Book:

Monopoly Exposed In Drug Industry

WHEN THE AMERICAN Medical Association claims its objection to hospital care through social security is based on its deep professional concern for the well-being of patients, it hardly comes into court with clean hands considering its role in drug company advertising accepted in the AMA Journal.

The story of the abandonment of the AMA's limitation on advertising of drugs in its journals to those which had passed tests by its Council on Drugs in a search for vastly increased revenue to finance other activities is one of the most shocking reports in Sen. Estes Kefauver's posthumously published book on monopoly power.

The Tennessee Democrat had largely completed the first draft of this immensely readable account of hearings before his Anti-Monopoly subcommittee before his untimely death on Aug. 10, 1963. The text has been finished by Dr. Irene Till, an economist and teacher who was associated with Kefauver in the "administered price hearings."

The patient, skillful, courteous, scrupulously fair conduct of these hearings by Kefauver comes through in the book and it could well serve as a model for other congressional inquiries.

The most exciting reading and the most thorough reporting is the first chapter dealing with hearings on the drug industry.

Here are detailed the advertising and promotion practices designed to encourage physicians to prescribe drugs by brand name rather than by common pharmaceutical name, thus raising prices of needed medication by as much as eight times.

Here are detailed the practices of limiting competition through patent and licensing practices, thus preventing the most efficient producers from selling for less than the least efficient or the most greedy.

Here are detailed the fantastic profit rates of drug companies, ranging as high as 38 percent after taxes on invested capital.

Here is detailed some frightening evidence that some so-called "ethical" drug manufacturers ("ethical" meaning manufacturers of drugs which are available only through prescription, not their marketplace morality) even make invalid claims about the merits of their products to physicians.

One among several cases cited is that of a drug sold under the trade name of Medrol by Upjohn. Doctors were sent a series of nine advertisements about Medrol, each one spelling out the use of the drug for a specific disease and touting the value of Medrol which "hits the disease but spares the patient."

The fifth advertisement dealt with the use of Medrol for ulcerative colitis and contained two X-rays, one showing the condition and another showing the change "following successful therapy."

Dr. Loren T. DeWind, a Los Angeles specialist, got curious and wrote Upjohn's medical director on Mar. 29, 1960, asking simply whether the two X-rays were of the same patient, the time between them and what treatment had been given the patient.

The answer was something less than candid, suggesting that because the X-rays were so "obviously of different patients" that physicians would not assume they were "before-and-after" pictures. It took still another letter before a response came from the medical director of Upjohn's advertising agency on May 9, 1960, actually informing DeWind that the X-rays were of two different patients.

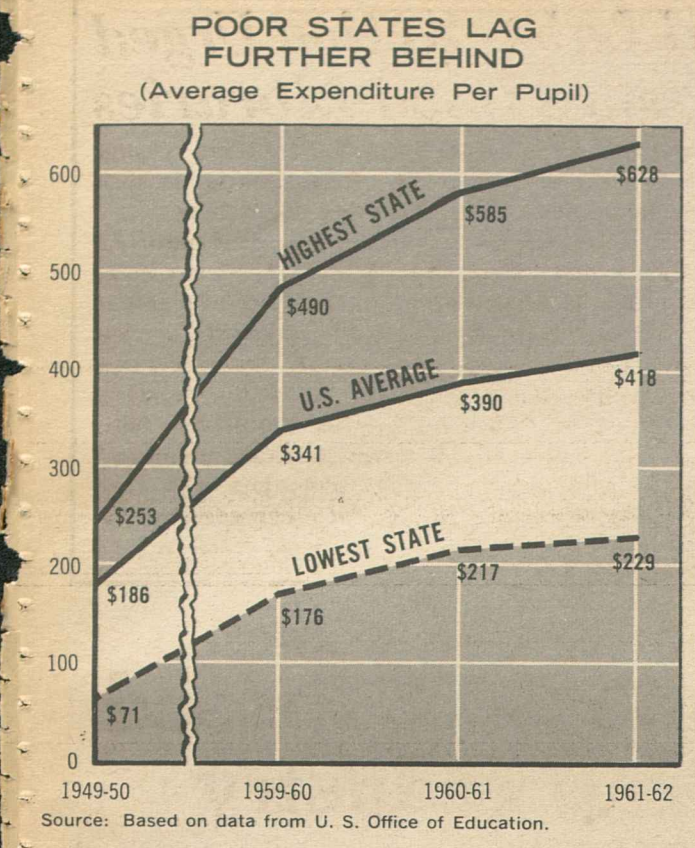
The book also has some interesting excerpts from testimony by John T. Connor, then president of Merck & Co. and now Secretary of Commerce, which indicate that he was a cut above other drug executives.

Other chapters deal with monopoly practices in automobile manufacturing, indicating that prices are based on a "target profit rate" rather than costs, and with steel pricing practices, demonstrating how it is possible to raise prices when production declines because steel companies can make a profit when their plants produce as little as 50 percent of capacity.

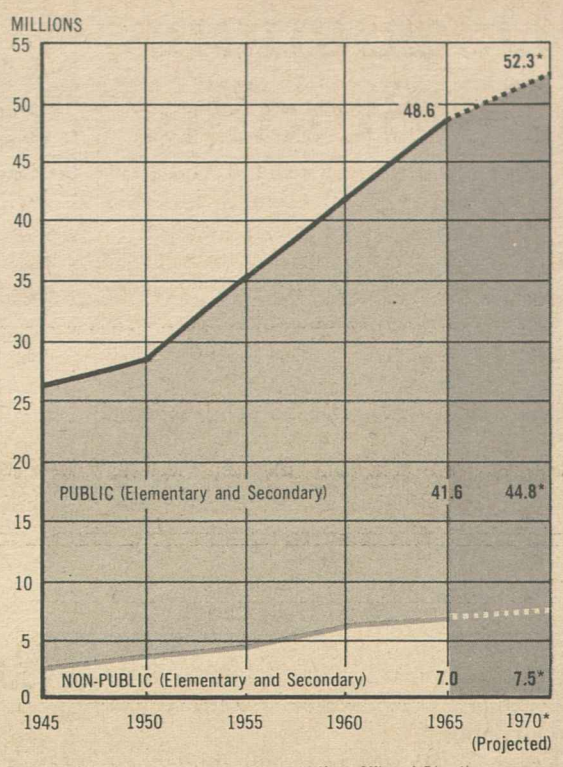
Social costs to a community of monopoly pricing practices and some policy suggestions for curbing such powers, along with the story of the Kefauver-Harris bill which helped give the Food & Drug Administration improved powers to regulate the drug industry, make up other important chapters.

—Ed Lashman

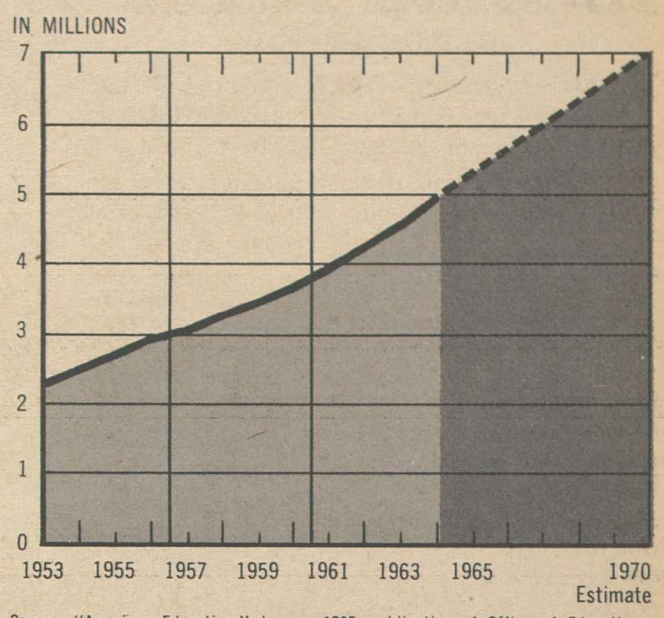
—"In a Few Hands: Monopoly Power in America" by Estes Kefauver, with the assistance of Irene Till. Pantheon Books, New York, 1965. 239 pp. $4.95.



Source: Based on data from U. S. Office of Education.



Source: U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.



Source: "American Education," January 1965, publication of Office of Education, HEW. Estimate for 1970 added.

'Fighting Chance' for Poor Children Seen in Johnson School Program

The Administration's "revolutionary" aid-to-education proposals would give the children of the poor "a fighting chance," according to AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin.

Rogin, writing in the March issue of the American Federationist, sees high-quality education as the only "escape route out of poverty" for millions of city and rural slum children.

It is the handicaps of environment and home life, not lack of native ability, which doom many children of poverty to failure in school and later life, he points out, adding:

"Educators today know better than ever what the schools can do to overcome these disadvantages. Educators know by experience that it takes far greater effort—and financial investment—to bring intellectual growth to full flower among those who are deprived than among those who are economically better off.

"Where educators have the money they need, they are routinely raising the IQ scores of economically-deprived youngsters by as much as 20 and 30 points."

It is because the funds haven't been available to follow through on this knowledge, Rogin comments, that the President's education bills are so important.

The "key" provision of the Administration proposal would put $1 billion in federal funds into the poorest school districts to help some 5 million children from families with incomes under $2,000 or on welfare break out of "the iron cycle of poverty, poor education and, in turn, continued poverty."

Rogin points out that "most slum children go to schools as barren of books as their tenement homes" and their classrooms "are crowded and dilapidated. The only guidance and counseling the youngsters get is on the street and through gangs."

This, he warns, "is producing a generation of young workers who lack the skills needed by modern technology and who lack the basic education required to learn skills."

Equal Opportunity

Other portions of the elementary and secondary school bill—grants for supplementary educational centers and for textbooks and library books—also "can make a significant contribution towards equal opportunity in education," Rogin observes.

In addition, he notes, they represent "imaginative approaches towards resolving the long impasse over the issue of aid to non-public schools."

He points out that "labor is concerned about the quality of education offered all young people because it believes that the badly educated children of today will become the unemployed workers and welfare cases of tomorrow."

Higher education is still largely out of reach of youngsters from poor families, Rogin notes, and the cost of college is a heavy burden even for middle-income families. He sees Administration proposals for $250 million for new federal aid to colleges and college students as "a good start."

"The denial of a college education to a willing and qualified young person is a personal tragedy; to the nation, the loss as a whole is considerable," he observes.

Urging expansion of the proposed $70 million scholarship program, he cites the policy adopted by the AFL-CIO's 1963 convention that "there is need for a comprehensive program of federal scholarships to ensure that no able young person will be deprived of a higher education simply because he cannot afford it."

More Competition

With the sharp and continuing rise in college enrollment, "more students will be competing for scholarship and loan assistance and more will compete for the part-time work available," the article notes.

Here, too, the student from a poor home is at a handicap in competing for scholarships with students who have had every possible education advantage from their earliest years.

Beyond the programs proposed in the Administration bill, Rogin observes, there is need for a GI bill for today's servicemen comparable to the educational assistance program provided veterans of World War II and Korea.

And while the proposed education program is "vitally needed" and properly gives first priority to the conditions most in need of improvement, "it is not enough."

The inequality of resources among states and school districts continue to "widen the gap" between high quality education and poor schools, Rogin notes.

"The only solution," he says, "is for the federal government to become a full partner in the support of education."

Administration Proposals On U. S. Aid to Education

"I propose that we declare a national goal of full educational opportunity."

—Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson
Message on Education, Jan. 12, 1965

To reach this goal, the President offered a program aimed at overcoming the handicaps of poverty through federal aid to education from pre-school to university. It's main features are:

1 Expansion of pre-school classes in slum areas to help children from homes which are culturally as well as financially poor. They would then be able to begin school on more equal terms with more fortunate youngsters. Funds would come both from the anti-poverty program and from proposed supplementary educational services under the elementary and secondary school bill.

2 A large-scale program for help to elementary and secondary schools attended by large numbers of children from poor families. The three-part program includes:

- A $1 billion program of grants to school districts on a formula based on the number of school-age children from needy families multiplied by one-half the average per-pupil expenditure for public schools in the state. School districts could not use the federal grants to reduce their own spending, and would be eligible for additional federal money if they increase their school budgets. Each district receiving aid would have to file a plan showing how its allocation would be used to improve the education of children from poor families.
- A $100 million program to purchase books, for both library and classroom use, which could be used by children in both public and private schools.
- Supplementary educational centers and services outside the school system, financed by a $100 million appropriation. These centers, open to children in both public and private schools, might include reading clinics, guidance and counseling, after-school study halls and other educational programs. They would be set up in needy neighborhoods.

3 A higher education program, contained in a separate bill to include:

- Student aid through a $70 million scholarship program for young people from low income families; a federal program to insure bank loans for college education and to pay part of the interest; an expansion of the college work-study program begun under the anti-poverty program and a shift of its administration to the Office of Education.
- A $30 million program to improve the quality of education available at the nation's many small, struggling colleges through such measures as exchange of faculty, use of visiting scholars and introduction of new courses.
- A $65 million program to help build up college libraries, particularly at small colleges and newer institutions.
- A $25 million program to develop university extension services, particularly in urban areas, to bring a broader range of adult education opportunities.

AMA's Claims Scored By Sponsor of Its Bill

Florida's Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D) is one of two members of the House Ways & Means Committee who have sponsored the American Medical Association's so-called "eldercare" bill—the AMA's alternative to social security health care.

So it was a "man bites dog" story when Herlong blasted the AMA for making "misleading" claims about what the bill provides.

United Press Intl. quoted Herlong in an interview as declaring that "eldercare" does not provide the coverage which the AMA has claimed in its television and newspaper advertising.

"For them to give the impression it provides complete coverage is not so," Herlong said. "It just makes it available for the states to provide it if they want to."

The AMA plan for federal grants to state programs for the "needy" aged was scrapped by the Ways & Means Committee in favor of a comprehensive health care for the aged program including social security hospital insurance.

The AMA had also come under attack from the president-emeritus of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Walter F. Perkins, who said its attack on the Administration's hospital care bill was an "appalling . . . distortion of the truth."

Perkins said "the American people are getting fed up with that sort of nonsense and the members of Congress know it only too well."

Labor Education Scholarship Offered

Workers Education Local 189 of the Teachers, composed of labor education staff members, is offering an $800 scholarship, plus room and board, and eight weeks of practical experience this summer to a man or woman qualified for a career in that field.

Experience in the labor movement, understanding of educational principles, and familiarity with subjects such as collective bargaining, economics, union administration, legislation and politics are among the qualifications sought.

The program the scholarship provides will include experience in planning, teaching and assisting at labor education schools under the direction of labor education specialists. Applications for the scholarship may be made to the 1965 Labor Education Internship, Workers Education Local 189, AFT, 6313 W. Halbert Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.



THE NEW PRESIDENT of the Painters & Paperhangers, S. M. Raftery, is shown addressing a dinner of the California State Council of Painters in Sacramento immediately after he had been sworn in as head of the international union. He was elected at the union's convention last August to succeed his father, L. M. Raftery, upon the latter's retirement on reaching the age of 65.

Through Randolph Institute:

Labor, Rights Units Plan Stronger Ties

New York—Strengthening the ties between the labor movement, civil rights groups and other progressive organizations was set forth as the primary objective of the new A. Philip Randolph Institute, named for the president of the Sleeping Car Porters and AFL-CIO vice president who will serve as its chairman.

Randolph, at a news conference here, outlined the purposes of the institute, whose initial financing includes a $25,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO, as "basically educational."

"It's based on the fact that even after Negroes get their complete civil rights, they still will be entrapped by the forces of poverty," he said.

A prospectus issued by the institute noted that the civil rights movement alone cannot solve "fundamental" problems of jobs, housing and education confronting Negroes, but must work through a "broad coalition" that also includes organized labor, liberal, religious and progressive business groups.

The institute is designed to provide a framework to strengthen this coalition. Its program will include research and education in the field of social and economic problems, development of understanding and cooperation between labor and the Negro community on common problems, and guidance on joint community action.

The announcement said the institute will seek "to extend the basis for united mass action by the civil rights organizations at the national level." This effort, it said, is based on "the belief that the pace of civil rights progress will henceforth be determined largely by whether the total resources of the movement can be brought to bear on strategic social, political and economic obstacles to racial equality."

Rustin Named Director

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin will serve as director of the institute and Dr. Robert Gilmore, chairman of the New York Friends, as its treasurer.

Plans call for a board of directors representative of labor, civil rights and church bodies and a national advisory committee composed of a simillar cross-section of the "coalition" to aid in carrying out the institute's program.

In addition to the $25,000 voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its February meeting, financing to date has included some $30,000 raised among individuals and liberal organizations. The total first-year budget for the institute has not been set, Randolph said, but he had estimated earlier that it would approximate $76,000.

'65 Outlook 'Not Good Enough' Says Congress Economic Group

The "most optimistic estimate" of the economy's growth in 1965 "is not good enough" in terms of achieving the maximum employment, production and purchasing power objectives of the Employment Act, the Joint Economic Committee declared.

A majority of the House-Senate committee in its report on the President's economic message and the report of his Council of Economic Advisers said there "is still much to be accomplished" despite the gains last year.

The committee's report stressed that there is no evidence of a "renewed outbreak of inflation" in 1965 because "the domestic economy is still short of full capacity operation." Unemployment, it said, is still at a "high level" despite the significant drop from a year ago.

The report warned against "premature application of the monetary brakes" because the job of achieving sustained economic growth is still unfinished. It noted that the record of the past four years demonstrates that federal fiscal policy can be "employed vigorously and judiciously" to support economic expansion.

On the question of tax cuts this year, the committee endorsed the elimination of excise taxes, but urged that "the size of the excise cut be adjusted in the light of the emerging economic outlook to the highest level consistent with attaining the objectives of the Employment Act."

The report called for a stronger international monetary system to help meet the balance of payments problem and stressed the recognition of the need for a "stable general level of prices" in decisions affecting prices and wages.

It supported expansion of the poverty program as proposed by the President, called for enactment of legislation to protect the consumer, federal aid to education and health care for the aged. It voiced its support for manpower, regional development, urban and housing programs proposed by the Administration.

Listing Asked

Of the President's economic report, the committee urged the White House in the future to present a "well-organized, comprehensive and reasonably detailed list of legislative proposals" designed to achieve the Administration's broad goals so that the "entire economic program" can be evaluated in terms of the Employment Act.

The majority views were supported by all Democrats on the committee of which Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) is chairman. The six Republican members, as in the past, filed a minority report which they said was "not responsive to the committee report" but constituted independent views of the President's message and the committee's hearings.

The Republican minority included in a long list of recommendations a committee study of collective bargaining in terms of strikes or lockouts "which affect an entire industry or region," and the "concentration of economic power under the control of business or labor organizations and practices which tend to destroy the collective bargaining process."

The minority said the study should be set up for the "purpose of shaping new legislation to deal with national emergency strikes."

Buying Power Stressed As Key to Growth, Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

income families."

Reuther termed the council's wage policy as represented by the so-called "guideposts" in the President's report to be "dangerously negative."

"Unfortunately, far from enunciating any such positive wage policy, far even from adopting a completely neutral position and leaving wages to be worked out through the pressure of opposing forces at the collective bargaining table, the Council of Economic Advisers, as in previous years, has recommended a wage policy which is dangerously negative in character."

Application of the guideposts" would mean a continued broadening of the wide gap now between workers' ability to produce and their ability to consume, Reuther declared.

The AFL-CIO analysis said "there have been disturbing indications that our full employment goal has become blurred and attenuated." A ceiling on unemployment of no more than 3 percent has been held to be the nation's immediate goal, Reuther emphasized. In 1962, the Kennedy Administration set a temporary goal of 4 percent to be achieved by 1963, but that year and in 1964, it was not achieved. The current report now sets the intermediate goal of 4 percent for 1970 and anticipates unemployment in 1965 to be at a level of 4.9 percent, even if the nation achieves its predicted growth.

Labor 'Appalled'

The analysis indicated that not only was there dissatisfaction with the postponement of the target date, but organized labor was "appalled" by the CEA's position that if the economy should advance beyond its projected growth rate in 1965, the government might call for restraining measures.

In pushing for additional spending power for low and medium income families, Reuther dismissed as "American folklore" the view that high U.S. wages are pricing American goods out of foreign markets, bringing on the nation's balance of payments difficulties.

"The very people who peddle this myth are themselves repsonsibel in large part for the difficulties which they have attributed to American workers," he said. The CEA Report itself stated: The principal reason has been the relatively large rise in private capital outflows."

Rise in Non-Farm Jobs Continues in February

(Continued from Page 1)

February level on record and manufacturing its highest point since the high of the Korea War; the factory workweek, at 41.0 hours, was at its highest since World War II ended.

The recent employment comeback in the manufacturing sector was singled out by the Labor Dept.

Of the 1.8 million job gain over the past year, about 700,000 were contributed by the goods-producing industries—600,000 by manufacturing, 99,000 by construction and 1,000 by mining.

Same Proportion

Thus the goods-producing sector —which accounts for 37 percent of non-farm employment—was responsible for 37 percent of the job gain, contributing its proportionate share of the improvement, the Labor Dept. noted. In recent years, the service industries have experienced rapid growth.

The February report showed manufacturing scoring a better-than-season gain of 70,000 to a total of 17.5 million. The rise was concentrated in the durable goods area, the report added.

On an adjusted basis, manufacturing was up to nearly 17.8 million, the highest level since July 1953 and a continuation of a steady upswing, the report said, adding:

"The major force in this employment uptrend was the metals and metal-using group, which includes primary metals, fabricated metal products, machinery, transportation equipment and electrical equipment.

"Taken together, these five industries provided a total of 425,000 additional jobs between February 1964 and February 1965."

Nearly 90 percent of the over-the-year increase in manufacturing employment occurred among production workers, the report added.

In the same period, the report continued, the factory workweek rose by 42 minutes to 41.0 hours. Most of the increase was in overtime, which moved up to 3 hours, 18 minutes in February.

Counted among the employed in February were 1.9 million part-time workers, on an adjusted basis the lowest total since the spring of 1956.

Oil Workers To Seek Raise Of 5 Percent

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will ask wage increases of 5 percent, with a minimum of 15 cents an hour, in negotiations with the oil industry this spring and summer, the union announced here.

Pres. O. A. Knight of the OCAW said the union's Oil Bargaining Policy Committee has set that goal for 1965, subject to ratification by at least three fourths of the oil worker unions involved. Knight said he expects ratification by mid-April.

Affected by the decision are 90,000 oil and petrochemical workers represented by the OCAW—about half the union's total membership—and many other oil firm employes, such as white collar workers who usually are granted wage hikes of the same size as those negotiated by the OCAW.

The union will start negotiations with each firm on varying dates, depending on contract terms. It has set Aug. 1 as the target date for the final pact.

Present oil worker wages average $3.40 an hour, according to the OCAW. In 1964 settlements, most firms agreed to wage increases of 2 percent plus another 2.5 percent for fringe benefits.

Study Group Post Goes To Thompson

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (N. J.) has been elected chairman of the Democratic Study Group, a 165-member group that played a major role last January in supporting the House rules changes that are expected to ease the path of Administration programs.

The DSG was formally organized in 1959 to back progressive programs against the powerful conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats then largely in control of the House. Its first chairman was Rep. (now Sen.) Lee Metcalf (Mont.), who was succeeded by Rep. Chet Holifield (Calif.) and next by Rep. John A. Blatnik (Minn.).

Thompson, the new chairman, has been secretary previously. Other officers newly elected were Rep. James G. O'Hara (Mich.) as vice chairman and Rep. Morris K. Udall (Ariz.) as secretary and whip.

The DSG provides research assistance, campaign support and legislative informational services in support of Democratic House programs. The organization also acts as a supplement to the formal whip system for ensuring attendance.

AFL-CIO Helps Swell Ranks:

Selma March Rallies Nation To Negro Rights Struggle

(Continued from Page 1)

house steps and back again to express labor's support of the Negro campaign for voting rights and the rights of peaceful assembly and petition for the redress of grievances.

The delegation, authorized by Pres. George Meany, included Dir. Donald Slaiman and Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the staff of the Dept. of Civil Rights and three members of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. They were Charles Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Robert Powell, vice president of the Laborers, and Thomas Donahue, representing Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers and Nelson Jack Edwards, chairman of the union's Civil Rights Dept., headed a UAW delegation. Matthew Guinan, secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers, and Louis Simon, vice president of the Clothing Workers, were here, and William H. Bowe, secretary-treasurer of the Sleeping Car Porters.

More Union Aides

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and Sec. Morris Iushewitz of the New York City Central Labor Council came to Selma to demonstrate labor's support of the Negro campaign for full citizenship. Leo Edwards, a board member, and Ben Segal, civil rights director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, represented their union. Norman Hill, rights director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., marched in the procession.

Said Slaiman, later: "The demonstration was tremendous. It had content, spirit and participation. The implications are deep.

"There has been no political change in the conditions of the Negro people here for 100 years. Now the President has joined our fight. Much depends on the maintenance of the civil rights force, quick passage of the voting bill he has requested. Much depends on aid from the civilized people of this nation in aiding the change to come about peacefully."

On Mar. 7 the Selma Negroes had been beaten savagely in their effort to go to Montgomery, the state's capital, to dramatize their protest of the denial of their rights. They had lived with police lines closing in each end of a 300-yard stretch of Sylvan St. in the Negro section of town, and Sheriff James G. Clark's deputies and "possemen" turned back every attempt of the people to walk out as a group.

They were refused the parade permits they requested. They were refused the right to use the courthouse steps for a meeting.

But help was available. The federal courts had been asked to rule that the denial of parade permits was an unreasonable and arbitrary abuse of police powers. Inside the Negro enclave, where the neat row houses of the George Washington Carver housing project fronted the street, men and women from far away—from Boston and San Francisco, from Canada and the South itself—had come to join them.

The atmosphere inside that enclave was extraordinary. The sheriff's men kept threatening to clear the street, to come in and break up the refuge centering on Browns Chapel. But inside, the Negroes and white people who had joined them moved in total peace and community, not terrorized by threats, and the little processions kept marching—a United Nations banner carried in the van—and singing one of the great songs of the Negro social revolution, "We Shall Overcome."

The sheriff wore on his jacket a challenging button with the single word "Never!"

But finally the federal court order came. U. S. District Judge Daniel H. Thomas of Mobile ordered Jim Clark's deputies and "possemen" out of the way. He ordered Gov. George C. Wallace's state troopers out of the way. He ordered that the Negroes be permitted to walk out of their enclave and meet in Courthouse Square for their memorial service for the Rev. Reeb, the white Unitarian clergyman who had befriended them and had lost his life for doing so.

So the column formed—King in the vanguard, flanked by the Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of the Americas and other clergy. Just behind them were the nuns who had flown to Selma to help, and the representatives of labor joining in the climactic moment.

Four thousand strong, the column marched in its rows of three-by-three, walking peacefully on the sidewalks, in utter silence. For this, too, had been decreed by the court: no singing on the march, no blocking of traffic, no disobedience to the letter or spirit of reasonable police regulations.

It took 55 minutes for the procession to walk the eight blocks up Sylvan St. to Alabama Ave. and to the courthouse. The people gathered at the courthouse, the religious leaders led prayers from the steps, and the voting-rights demonstrators sang a few verses from "We Shall Overcome." And they walked quietly back to their enclave, their refuge, as the dark came down on Browns Chapel.

It had taken just about two hours—this totally peaceful, orderly exercise of the rights of free speech, free assembly, free expression of political protest. The two hours could have been granted at any moment and the long torment of this Alabama town, with its rich cattle-raising hinterland, would have been unnecessary.

350 Registered in 20 Years

There are 16,000 Negroes, 15,000 white people in the community—and after 20 years of effort only 350 Negroes had been allowed to register to vote. The Negroes could have been allowed to register and vote—and the torment and tension and bloodshed, the nightmarish confrontations, would have been unnecessary.

There was a hero among the white people of Selma in the series of events—Maj. Wilson Baker, the city's public safety director. Whenever the sheriff removed himself and Baker was allowed to take over, communication was re-established between the colored and white communities. There were no threats, there were no buttons reading "Never!" to face the Negroes with a menacing challenge.

Baker's city police safeguarded and protected the Negro march to the courthouse and safeguarded and protected the march back.

And then the Selma Negro community heard the President of the United States, an hour after their safe return, pledge a new voting-rights law that would give them their full rights of citizenship at last.

There was no boasting, no braggadocio—but there was a hallelujah spirit in Browns Chapel. The Negroes of Selma had proved something for themselves about freedom.

AFL-CIO to Join Montgomery March

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has advised the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that a group representing the AFL-CIO will join the Selma, Ala., right-to-vote demonstrators when they begin their court-protected march to the state capitol at Montgomery.

A Sunday, March 21, date set for the march was subject to delay if Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace gets a stay of execution pending an appeal from District Judge Frank M. Johnson's decision supporting Negro rights of assembly and protest.

Johnson issued an order restraining Wallace and other state officials from preventing the march and directing them to protect the demonstrators on the 50-mile Selma-to-Montgomery highway.

In an opinion sharply criticizing "harassment, intimidation, coercion and brutal mistreatment" of the Selma demonstrators by law enforcement officials, Johnson approved a detailed march plan submitted by Negro leaders.

Mrs. Reeb Receives Labor's Sympathy

Labor's "sorrow and sympathy" at the murder of the Rev. James J. Reeb, Boston clergyman clubbed to death in Selma, Ala., were conveyed to his widow and family in a telegram to Mrs. Reeb from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"He died as he had lived, serving his fellow man and inspiring others to practice brotherhood and understanding," Meany's message said.

"The progress of mankind has often resulted from the dramatic suffering of those who cared enough," he continued, and the Rev. Reeb proved "finally on the streets of Selma" that he "cared enough."

"The cause for which he died, human dignity, must and will triumph."

Rights Groups Map Future Activities

A group representing nine civil rights organizations, all associated with the 1963 Negro demonstration in Washington, D. C., met with Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther Mar. 17 at the invitation of the UAW leader to discuss future activities in support of the rights movement.

Reuther told a news conference that the group discussed ways and means to improve communication and liaison between civil rights organizations, including newer ones that have become active since 1963, and to lay plans for raising funds to support the victims of retaliation for rights activity.

The UAW had previously announced it would contribute $10,000 toward a fund to support the widow and family of the Rev. James J. Reeb, Unitarian clergyman clubbed to death in Selma, Ala., for joining the Negro voter-registration drive there.



"OUR DUTY IS CLEAR," Pres. Johnson told Congress—and the nation—in a dramatic appeal for legislation to guarantee Negroes the right to vote. Listening soberly as the President addressed the joint session are Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, left, and Speaker of the House John W. McCormack.

Labor Backs Johnson On Voting Rights Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

bill would be reported in 15 days after referral to his unit.

There were slight changes in the draft of the Administration measure from versions discussed earlier, but the basic principles were the same and the intent was clear.

It would, as the President said, "strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—federal, state and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote."

It would "establish a simple" uniform standard which cannot be used, however ingenious the effort, to flout the Constitution."

Registry by U.S.

It would "provide for citizens to be registered by officials of the United States if the state officials refuse to register them."

It would "eliminate tedious, uncessary lawsuits which delay the right to vote."

And it would insure, finally, "that properly registered individuals are not prohibited from voting."

There was a filibuster threat from Sen. Allen Ellender (D-La.)—but the more important thing was that Sen. Russell Long, also from Louisiana, the Democratic whip, had already pledged to help put through such a voting bill.

Behind the bill was the President's message, which followed closely the murder in Selma, Ala., of a white Unitarian clergyman, the Rev. James J. Reeb of Boston, who was clubbed to death after he joined the city's Negro community.

It followed the clubbing and tear-gassing of a column of Negro demonstrators seeking to walk from Selma to Montgomery, the site of Alabama's government, to urge their right to vote.

The clubbing and tear-gassing scenes at Selma were carried widely by the television networks, and Congress as well as the country erupted in anger and indignation.

And it was a grim-faced, indignant President who went before Congress to say "the time is now!"

The voting-rights section in the original civil rights bill of 1964 had been watered down until its "heart" was eliminated before it reached the President's desk for signature, Johnson said.

This time "we cannot refuse to protect the right of Americans to vote" and "we cannot wait another eight months"—as the country waited while the last civil rights bill went through Congress.

The "harsh fact," Johnson told a cheering Congress, is that in many places, including the South from which he himself came, men and women are kept from registering and voting for the sole reason that "they are Negroes."

Regardless of the technicalities, the trickeries of literacy tests and examinations on the meaning of state and federal constitutions, he declared bluntly, "the only way to pass these barriers is to show a white skin."

The President went further, having clearly in mind the confrontations and disorders that sometimes have accompanied voting and other civil rights demonstrations.

"The real hero of this struggle is the American Negro," he said. "His actions and protests, his courage to risk safety and even to risk his life, have awakened the conscience of this nation. His demonstrations have been designed to call attention to injustice, designed to provoke change.

'Make Good the Promise'

"He has called on us to make good the promise of America. And who among us can say that we would have made the same progress were it not for his persistent bravery and his faith in American democracy."

The President adopted for himself the key phrase of the great Negro freedom song and in an eloquent passage urged Congress that the cause of freedom for Negroes is the cause of "all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice. And we shall overcome."

We must recognize that the right of free speech "does not include the right to holler 'fire' in a crowded theater" or free assembly the right to block public thoroughfares to traffic," Johnson said.

Nevertheless, "the time of justice has come. . . . It is right in the eyes of man and God that it should come. And when it does, I think that day will brighten the lives of every American."

The President harked back to his school-teaching days in Texas, in a small Mexican-American school. The students were poor, they came hungry often, "and they knew even in their youth that pain of prejudice."

"I never thought then that I would be standing here in 1965," he said, with "the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students and to help people like them all over this country."

"But now I have that chance and I mean to use it. And I hope that you will use it with me."

More Scholarship Funds:

Expanded Aid Urged In Higher Education

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to "act expeditiously" on the Administration's aid to higher education bill and expand its provisions for scholarships, work-study programs and university extension services.

Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin, testifying on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, stressed that lack of money each year keeps 100,000 high-ability high school graduates from continuing their education.

He told a House Education subcommittee that "for the working man" with children of college age, the financial burden is "all but impossible."

The Administration bill would authorize $70 million for college scholarships of up to $800 a year for high school graduates from low-income families.

Increase Asked

Rogin urged that the scholarship program be raised to $100 million a year, with the maximum scholarship set at $1,000.

Scholarship funds would be allocated to states under a three-way formula, based on the number of college students, the number of high school graduates, and the number of children from families with incomes below $3,000—although there is no specific income ceiling as a qualification for scholarships.

Rogin suggested that the $3,000 figure be raised to $5,000, which he said "can hardly be considered as anything but 'low income' for the family attempting to put a son or daughter through college."

He also propsed a further expansion of the work-study program for college students to a $250 million-a-year level. The Administration bill would lift the federal subsidies from the $84 million allocated under the existing anti-poverty program to $129 million. A larger increase is needed, Rogin said, to enable students from middle income as well as low income families to earn enough money to stay in school.

Direct Loans Urged

He suggested the committee substitute a direct, low-cost federal loan program for college students in place of the proposed provision for government insurance of commercial loans and partial subsidy of interest rates.

He proposed also liberalizing amendments to other sections of the bill, including grants to expand university extension programs, and urged that a proposed advisory committee on extension programs include both labor and management representatives.

While emphasizing labor's strong support for the legislation before Congress, Rogin told the subcommittee that "the best way in which to assist young people to obtain a higher education is by providing tuition free colleges, junior colleges and universities within reasonable distance of the students' homes," supplemented by a student aid program to eliminate income barriers to education.



LIBERALISM'S NEW DIMENSION was discussed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey at a luncheon meeting during the Rubber Workers second legislative institute in Washington. About 70 union members—and in some cases their wives and children—attended the luncheon, which was held in the New Senate Office Building dining room.

2 Named Officers Of N.J. State Body

Newark, N. J. — Richard A. Lynch of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 410, Bloomfield, and John Georges of Auto Workers Local 1668, East Newark, have been named executive vice presidents of the New Jersey AFL-CIO to end a nine-months division between former AFL and some former CIO affiliates.

The two will take office Apr. 1 with re-establishment of the merged State AFL-CIO under a peace formula worked out by an AFL-CIO Executive Council Subcommittee. The division occurred when the two executive vice presidencies were abolished at the state convention in June.

The posts previously were held by Joel R. Jacobson and Victor D. Leonardis.

AFL-CIO Backs Cancer Crusade

The AFL-CIO has endorsed the American Cancer Society's 1965 crusade, to be held in April, and is urging its members to give "generous support" to the society's program of research, education and service, federation Pres. George Meany said in a letter to Crusade Chairman G. H. Davidson.

Citing "growing hope of success" in the fight against cancer, Meany said union members are "eager to know what we can do individually and through our unions to help protect ourselves and our families" against the disease.

Factory Pay Up 11 Times In 55 Years

The average factory worker is earning about 11 times what his counterpart earned for the same work in 1909 and is doing it in a workweek that is a lot shorter, according to a statisical study of changes in the job picture over the past 55 years made public by the Labor Dept.

The average factory worker, 55 years ago, was paid $9.74 for a 51-hour week, the study showed. In August 1964, he was getting $103.07 for a workweek of 40.9 hours.

The non-agricultural work force numbered 27,088,000 in 1919 and climbed to 56,643,000 in 1963, last full year for which data were available, the study showed.

It also showed that while manufacturing employment was declining relatively over the half-century, it set a new peacetime record in 1964, although statistics for the full year were unavailable. In August of last year 17,498,000 workers held jobs in industry, compared to a 1963 monthly peak of 17,329,000 in September and an average of 17,005,000 for the full year of 1963. The all-time maximum was 17,602,000 in 1943, a war year.

Workers in durable goods-producing industries for the full year of 1963 outnumbered those in non-durable goods, 9.6 million to 7.3 million. The largest industry category was transportation equipment, with 1.6 million workers. Food and kindred products led in the non-durable division with more than 1.7 million.

Auto Worker's Son Tops Science Talent

The first-place winner in the nationwide Science Talent Search, named after a week of final competition in Washington, was Larry Dean Howard, 17, son of Rennie Howard, a member of Auto Workers Local 887 in Canoga Park, Calif.

Equal Districting Bill Approved by House

The House passed a bill prescribing uniform population standards for congressional districts and prohibiting the more extreme forms of gerrymandering—the ancient art of carving out districts for political advantage.

The bill, sponsored by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), sets up a yardstick for applying the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine to congressional elections.

It says the population of a congressional district may not vary by more than 15 percent from the average population of all congressional districts in the state. It also requires that the districts be contiguous—not broken by any other district—and "in as compact form as possible."

The legislation, approved by voice vote, now goes to the Senate.

The House bill also prohibits election of congressmen on a statewide at-large basis for states entitled to more than one representative. An amendment to permit temporary at-large elections if a state legislature failed to redistrict to meet the new criteria was defeated, 255-147.

Celler has crusaded for years for an anti-gerrymander law, but only after the Supreme Court ruling did his bill pick up wide support. There was disagreement in debate as to whether the allowable 15 percent differential—which would permit up to 30 percent difference between the largest and smallest districts in a state—was too strict or too loose. But the consensus was that it was better for Congress to set its own standards than to have this done by the courts.

Complaints about gerrymandering for political advantage came from congressmen from both parties. Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R-Ind.) told the House his district had just been redistricted and now "looks like octopi in the mating season."

While estimates vary, one count showed 130 of the nation's 435 congressional districts failing to meet the proposed population standard.

Normally the Senate would go along routinely with the House on legislation affecting only that body. However pressures from states which would have to reshape their congressional districts before the 1966 congressional elections could cause the Senate to take a careful look at the bill.

3-20-65

In other congressional developments:

● Resentments against Supreme Court decisions on apportionment, civil rights, school prayer and other controversial issues flared during a House debate over a proposed $3,000 pay raise for the court. The bill was defeated, 203-177. Voting to deny the raise, which was dropped from last year's general pay increase bill, were 104 Republicans and 99 Democrats. The bill was supported by 154 Democrats and 23 Republicans.

● The House Judiciary Committee approved, with only minor changes, a Senate-passed constitutional amendment establishing procedures for the Vice President to exercise the powers of the presidency if the President is disabled, and authorizing the President to fill a vacancy in the vice presidency, subject to confirmation by Congress.

● The House Ways & Means Committee neared completion of its draft of a comprehensive health care for the aged bill. The committe fell slightly behind the timetable set by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), and Democratic leaders may seek to bring the elementary and secondary school bill to a vote before taking up health care. The Education bill was awaiting Rules Committee clearance.

Senate Votes to Extend Job Training Program

(Continued from Page 1)

a requirement the Administration fears would force the abandonment of training programs in many states.

The Senate-passed bill provides:

● Extension of the maximum period of training—including basic education as well as job training—from the present 72 weeks to 104 weeks.

● Additional dependents' allowances for heads of large families who are enrolled in training programs.

Present law allows $5 a week for each dependent, up to a $10 maximum, in addition to the basic allowance which is equal to the average weekly unemployment compensation in the state. The Senate bill would allow the $5 allowance for up to six dependents, for a maximum of $30 a week.

● Full payment of training costs by the federal government for the coming fiscal year. Thereafter the federal government would continue to pay the full training allowance, plus 90 percent of the cost of instruction, facilities and equipment. The state's 10 percent share could be paid through provision of services, facilities or equipment in lieu of cash.

● A $454 million authorization for the program in the next fiscal year.

The Senate voted to continue the program until June 30, 1970, defeating by a 49-35 vote a proposal to limit the extension to 1968. A companion bill, cleared by the House Education & Labor Committee, carries the 1968 date.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), floor manager for the bill, told the Senate that millions of Americans "lack the minimum training required for most jobs in today's complex society." He said the "substantial successes" of the manpower training program "clearly justify its extension."

During the past year, Clark said, training of unemployed persons with less than a grade-school education more than doubled and enrollment of youth —primarily youngsters who dropped out of school but couldn't find jobs—rose to 38 percent of all trainees.

The eight votes against extension of the program were cast by Democrats Harry F. Byrd (Va.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and A. Willis Robertson (Va.), and Republicans Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Roman L. Hruska (Neb.), Milward L. Simpson (Wyo.) and Strom Thurmond (S. C.).

Hiring Lag Offset By Layoff Drop

The factory hiring rate rose less than seasonally anticipated between December and January, but layoffs dropped more than seasonally to the low point of the current economic expansion, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The hiring rate rose from 26 to 37 per 1,000 workers despite less than the seasonal increase in some of the larger durable goods industries. The seasonally adjusted rate, 39 per 1,000, was at the midpoint of the 37-41 range that has persisted since August 1962.

The layoff rate dropped from 21 per 1,000 workers in December to 16 in January. The seasonally adjusted rate of 14 per 1,000 workers equalled that recorded in August 1964, lowest since the country started to come out of the last recession. The last time the rate was that low was in August 1955.



Labor Calls for Broad Voting Rights Bill

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 27, 1965 | No. 13

Expanded Health Care Bill Clears Major House Hurdle

Meany Asks Law 'Once And for All'

The AFL-CIO urged Congress "to do the job once and for all" of protecting in "every possible way the right of every adult American to vote in every election."

Pres. George Meany, testifying at House Judiciary Committee hearings on the Administration's right-to-vote bill, emphasized that the denial of the right to register and vote to Negroes "can no longer be ignored; it can no longer be compromised."

He told the committee the Administration bill is fine so far as it goes, but should be "broadened" to assure that "an annual battle in the Congress on this issue should not be necessary."

He stressed that the bill's remedies "should be available in any situation where there is widespread abridgment of the right to vote in violation of the Constitution, whether that deprivation is effected by the fountain pen or the night stick or night riders."

The AFL-CIO's testimony came as committees of the House and Senate sped hearings on the measure after Pres. Johnson's appeal for "no delay, no hesitation, no compromise" on enactment of a bill to guarantee the Negro the right to register and vote.

The House Judiciary Committee opened hearings almost immediately after the President's historic address to a joint session of Congress. Senate hearings got under way after the Senate assured quick action by

(Continued on Page 11)



LONG LINE OF RIGHTS MARCHERS was led by Dr. Martin Luther King (fourth from right) as it left Selma, Ala., for the state capitol at Montgomery. Third from right is Dr. Ralph Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, and between them, behind, is Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

At Seat of Confederacy:

Alabama Marchers Rally for Freedom

By Willard Shelton

Montgomery, Ala.—Suddenly it was all over. The Negro voting-rights demonstrators had completed their five-day, 50-mile "march" from Browns Chapel in Selma to the historic state capitol here, first seat of the government of the Confederacy 104 years ago.

From the steps of the state house they heard their leaders speak warmly of their courage, patience and persistence.

Footsore and blistered, sunburned and weary, the nucleus of a few hundred who had "marched" all or a large part of the way were reinforced at the climactic moment by a gathering of 30,000 from all over the country—union officials and staff members, clergy and nuns, college and university students, public officials, plain private citizens and Alabama Negroes themselves.

"This was the greatest civil rights demonstration the nation has ever seen," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph told the cheering throng at the state house. "Neither black nor white Alabama will be the same when this day is done. This demonstration is a mandate to march on to the land of freedom."

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Don-

(Continued on Page 11)

Can Settlement Wins 45 Cents in Benefits

New York—Can workers won their first pay raise since 1961 in strike settlements assuring a 45-cent package of pension, insurance and job protection gains.

The settlements, subject to a final vote by union committees representing 32,000 workers at the American and Continental Can companies, ended walkouts that started Mar. 1 at 71 plants.

The two pacts were called by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald a "significant advance" toward full job and income security for workers of the nation's two largest can firms.

Two smaller firms also accepted similar agreements in advance of contract expiration. At National Can Co., committees from 12 USWA locals with 3,500 members voted to accept the same economic package, subject to final agreement on language. At Crown Cork & Seal Co., similar terms were approved by negotiators for five USWA locals with 1,500 members.

Earlier the Machinists came to terms with American and Continental on a 13-month settlement covering 5,000 workers at 38 plants

(Continued on Page 2)

Unionists In Vanguard From Selma

Selma, Ala.—Organized labor poured in representatives and material aid in support of the Negro voting-rights movement here in its historic "march" from Selma to Montgomery.

Six presidents of international unions flew into this southwestern Alabama town at the invitation of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to participate in the first leg of the march — the symbolically triumphant passage of the demonstrators under federal protection over the same stretch of highway where, just two Sundays earlier, a first "march" had been brutally broken up by state police and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman headed a delegation sent by Pres. George Meany.

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and Robert Powell, vice president of the Laborers, were members of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee in the line of march. Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers, also a committee member, headed an ILGWU delegation.

Pres. James B. Carey of the

(Continued on Page 11)

Retirement Benefits Increased

By David L. Perlman

The House Ways & Means Committee approved a historic social security bill with comprehensive health insurance for persons over 65. It would boost social security cash benefits and improve a multitude of public assistance programs.

The committee — for seven years the graveyard for social security health care bills—voted 17-8 for the multi-layer package which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described as "significantly broader in scope than any of the proposals discussed earlier."

He urged the House to pass the bill "speedily," declaring it will benefit "every American family."

All committee Democrats voted for the bill; all committee Republicans opposed it. **(Detailed summary of bill on Page 10.)**

An estimated $6 billion would be paid out in benefits during the first full year of the program. The money would come from a moderate payroll tax paid by employers and workers, from contributions by the federal government, and from a $3-a-month premium from persons over 65 who sign up for insurance covering medical expenses

(Continued on Page 10)

Education Bill Heads Toward House Action

A $1.3 billion education bill, geared to helping children from city and rural slums, carried labor's enthusiastic endorsement as it moved toward a vote in the House.

In a letter to all House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged passage of the bill to meet the "immediate need for assisting the children of low income families."

He hailed widespread agreement by major religious groups that the bill is both needed and constitutional.

"For too many years," Biemiller noted, "the church-state issue has made it impossible to obtain such legislation." Labor is convinced, he added, "that the present bill raises no constitutional problems."

The bill, on the verge of a

(Continued on Page 12)

Job Protection Won in Long ICWU Strike

Allentown, Pa.—Support by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and its unions helped 400 members of the Chemical Workers win three major objectives in a 123-day strike against the Trojan Powder Co. here.

ICWU Local 477 voted to resume work when stubborn management representatives agreed to the protections sought by the union in three areas—safety, plantwide seniority and job transfer.

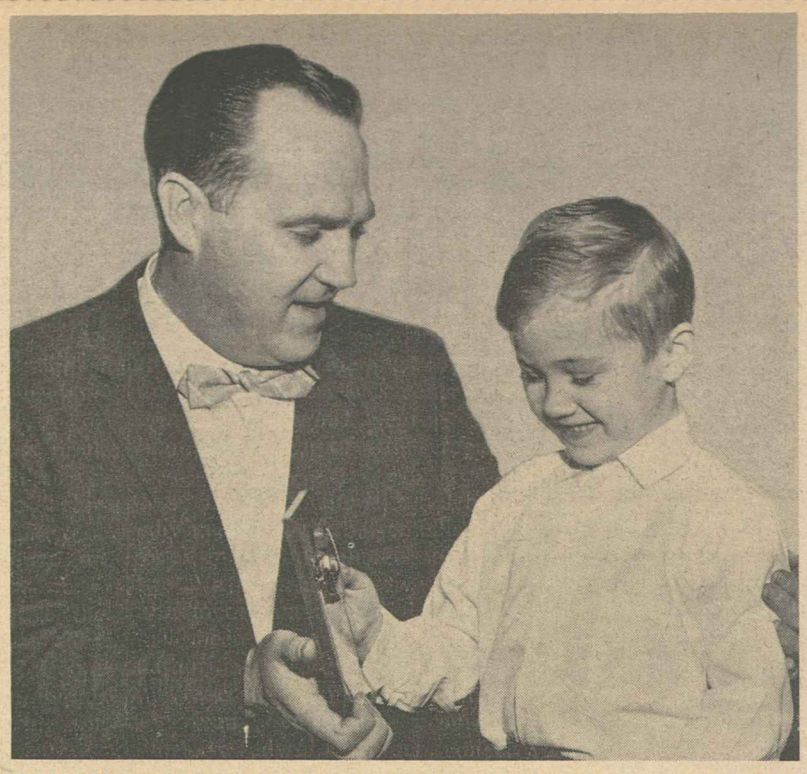
Letters of support from Pres. Harry Boyer and the State AFL-CIO brought in donations of more than $11,000 for the strikers. The donations "meant a lot in helping us hold out until we won acceptable contract language," said local Pres. Robert J. Schanerberger.

The new language gives the union a voice in job transfers, formerly the sole privilege of management; provides plantwide seniority, with senior employes having first rights to posted jobs; and a union-company team working to eliminate safety hazards.

Other gains in a two-year contract:

- Wage hikes of 12 cents an hour to raise the base rate to $2.20.
- Accident and health insurance benefits up from $27.50 to $35 a week for 26 weeks.
- Group life insurance benefits raised from a maximum of $2,500 to a new top of $4,000.
- Vacation improvements including an extra half week's pay in lieu of vacation after 10 years of service, three weeks' vacation after 20 years.

Local 477, chartered in 1952, had a five-week strike in 1960. It was assisted during the latest crisis by ICWU Representatives Joseph Bruno and Edward Scarlett.



LOCOMOTIVE FIREMAN OF THE YEAR honors for 1964 were won by Glen C. Nagle, Weston, Ont., who is showing Bobby Oster, 5, one of the awards he received from the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen for saving the lives of the youngster and a friend, Douglas Campbell, 6. Nagle, a Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive helper (fireman), spotted the two boys on a trestle near Toronto. As the engineer applied the brakes, Nagle crawled to the front of the locomotive, shouted to the older boy to lie between the tracks and scooped up Bobby as the engine reached him. He got a $500 award and a laudatory message from Canada's Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson at a Washington dinner.

Hailed by Canadian UAW:

Chrysler, Kelsey Yield on Drug Plan

Windsor—A new low-cost drug prescription plan, hailed by the Auto Workers as the biggest breakthrough in a Chrysler of Canada contract, has been won also at the Kelsey Wheel plant here, the union announced.

Strikes at three auto parts plants here will continue until the plan, and other features of the Chrysler settlement, are achieved, the union said.

The 39-day Chrysler strike ended when the UAW won the Canadian auto pattern in a new three-year contract containing the new prepaid drug prescription plan—the Green Shield program—which the union seeks in all its Canadian pacts as "far superior" to Blue Cross.

The Green Shield plan, sponsored by Windsor area druggists, provides that any covered worker may buy doctor-prescribed drugs on payment of 35 cents. The plan is much better and cheaper than any other contract-covered plan, the union declared.

Chrysler was the last of auto's Big 3 to settle in Canada. The 7,200 strikers won wage, pension and insurance improvements matching those achieved earlier at Canadian Ford and General Motors plants, including a first-year wage increase of 11 cents for unskilled workers, 19 cents for skilled; early retirement, improved fringe benefits, and other features of UAW's auto settlements.

Contract approval was voted, UAW Local 444 said, by 91 percent of the 6,000 members who attended the final report meeting.

The new UAW agreement covers 1,000 workers at the Chrysler-owned Walker Metal plant for the first time. Wage hikes for the first two years will average 60 cents to $1, and for the third contract year, the wage gain will be 2.8 percent.

The union has announced settlement without a strike of two other contracts — three-year agreements benefiting 5,000 UAW members employed by the Prestolite Div. of Eltra Corp. in 9 states and Canada, and 385 office employes of the Ford Motor Co. at Windsor.

Pensions Hiked

The Prestolite pact covers office, production and maintenance workers. Subject to membership approval, it increases pension benefits by $1.45 per month per year of service. Other gains include early retirement at age 62 with full benefits; major improvement in insurance, wages and shift premiums; two additional paid holidays and better vacations, bereavement pay and jury duty pay.

Plants covered by the contract are in Oakland, Calif.; Sarnia, Ont.; Fostoria, O.; Atlanta, Ga.; Hazleton, Pa.; Niagara Falls and Syracuse, N. Y.; Vincennes, Ind.; Woodstock, Ill.; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Bay City, Mich.

The Prestolite Div. makes batteries, spark plugs and ignition equipment. The parent Eltra Corp. was formed recently by merger of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. and plants of the former Autolite Co. that were not taken over by the Ford Motor Co.

First Pay Raise Since '61 Won in Can Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

in 15 states. The contracts, retroactive to Dec. 1, provide 10 cents in general pay hikes and 3 cents in increment adjustments. The parties agreed also to a joint apprentice study committee.

The USWA reached agreement first with American, and two days later with Continental, subject to language adjustments. At American, these major gains were listed by the union and management:

- Wage increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour retroactive to Oct. 1, with 7-11 cents due Dec. 1, 1966.
- Pension benefits of $5.50 a month for each year of service, effective next Dec. 1—an increase of $2.25 a month. The parties agreed to a pension formula providing early retirement at age 50 after 30 years of service, and additional payment of $100 a month to those retiring before age 63.
- An increase in supplementary unemployment benefits to give a laid-off or disabled worker 70 percent of normal pay, instead of the former 60 percent.
- Income maintenance of 95 percent of the average hourly pay rate for the preceding year for workers transferred to lower paying jobs on or after next Apr. 1.

The settlement calls for higher and longer hospitalization benefits. It was agreed that a 10-year employe, and his wife and children are entitled to have all hospital expenses paid for up to two years. Employes with 10 years of service will continue to be covered by the insurance plan while on layoff up to two years.

The agreement provides that when jobs are combined because of technical advances, the worker on the changed job advances at least one, but not more than two classifications, beginning June 1.

The settlement calls for $15 a month more, effective Dec. 1, for workers who retired under previous contracts.

One feature of the Continental agreement, the union said, was that the parties will establish a human relations committee for resolving problems at the plant level.

Labor, Civic Leaders Explore School Goals

New York—A positive program for educating disadvantaged children will be outlined at a meeting of union leaders, educators and representatives of civil rights and community action groups called for Apr. 2 by the labor-backed Coordinating Council on Education for the Disadvantaged.

The council is headed by Vice Pres. Benjamin F. McLaurin of the Sleeping Car Porters, a member of the New York City Board of Higher Education. Its board of sponsors includes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The conference will concentrate for the most part on closing the gap between educational research and practice. Out of it, McLaurin said, will come "the first meaningful dialogue between educators and those of us who represent the disadvantaged people of our community."

"This should lead to an expansion of activities and greater cooperation between educators and community organizations so that we can make a start on eliminating the human and economic waste that results from inadequate education in America today," he said.

Speakers in addition to McLaurin will include Vice Pres. Anthony Scotto of the Longshoremen and several educators.

New Approaches Wanted

The council was organized primarily by labor and civil rights groups to collect, collate, analyze and disseminate information in the area of educating the disadvantaged. Its plans include experimental and demonstration programs it believes will make possible the testing and evaluating of new approaches.

In adition to Meany, CCED sponsors include Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and Pres. Albert Shanker of New York's United Federation of Teachers.

9 Vice Presidents Chosen by IAM

Nine candidates for vice president of the Machinists were declared elected without opposition by Pres. A. J. Hayes when two other candidates entitled to a place on a referendum ballot withdrew.

Declared re-elected were six incumbents: Vice Presidents Gilbert Brunner, New York; Floyd E. Smith, Cleveland; Ernie White, Los Angeles; Mike Rygus, Toronto, and George Watkins, Atlanta, Ga. Newly elected were Charles F. West, Portland, Ore.; L. Ross Mathews, Washington, D. C., and Eugene Glover, St. Louis.

Hayes and Sec.-Treas. Elmer E. Walker step down on July 1 when they reach the consttiutional age limit of 65. Their successors, previously announced, will be P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, vice president in charge of the IAM Midwest district, as president, and Vice Pres. Matthew DeMore as secretary-treasurer. The newly-elected vice presidents will take office at the same time.

Job Injury Rate Increases in 1964

The frequency rate of factory work injuries declined from 13.2 to 12.2 between the third and final quarters of 1964, but for the full year rose to 12.7 from the 12.1 of 1963, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Rates for all four quarters of 1964 were higher than for the comparable quarters of 1963.

Government Aid Urged In Defense Plant Layoffs

New York—Defense workers whose jobs are wiped out by Defense Dept. decisions on federal contracts should be given direct government aid, according to Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

"If a Defense Dept. decision leads to layoffs and unemployment, the department has a clear moral obligation to assist the workers involved, whether they are on the government payroll or on the payroll of a private contractor," he said at an advanced planning briefing for industry sponsored jointly by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association.

Woodcock praised the program the department has undertaken to help its own civilian employes who face the loss of their jobs and maintained the same steps could be "readily applied" to aerospace workers.

Worker's View

"The UAW member in an aerospace firm working under government contract considers himself as working for the federal government," he said.

"The money in his pay envelope comes from government funds. The product he works on will be turned over to the government as soon as it is completed. The government made the decision that created his job. Another government decision will determine whether he continues on that job, or whether his job will come to an abrupt end.

"The aerospace worker rightly questions, therefore, the disparity of treatment between himself and the civilian employe of the Defense Dept."

Woodcock cited aerospace employment trends to support his proposal. The long-range decline in blue collar jobs was resumed last year after easing off in 1962 and 1963, he said, and is expected to continue. A 7 percent drop has been predicted between mid-1964 and mid-1965, he said, adding that it would be worse except for increased sales of civilian aircraft.

In June 1961, he said, the aerospace industry in San Diego (Calif.) County had 51,000 employes; last December the figure stood at 26,800 workers—a loss of 24,200 jobs. One of the smaller firms in the county had more than 4,500 employes in the summer of 1957; at the end of last year it had fewer than 500 workers on its payroll and the number was declining.

Woodcock pointed out that the government had been considerate of aerospace companies facing hardships growing out of policy shifts, but "little has been done to assist and protect the individual workers whose livelihoods and well-being are at stake."

Private employment security plans in the industry, including the so-called "extended layoff benefit" (ELB) program, are "woefully inadequate" when compared to other industries, he said.

Lost Time in January Put at .18 Percent

Working time lost due to work halts in January totaled 1.8 million man-days and accounted for 18 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Negotiations Resumed:

Glass Strike Called '100% Effective'

Atlantic City, N. J.—A strike of 32,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers was called "100 percent effective" by GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton as negotiations on a new contract were resumed here.

The strike—first ever called by the union against the 22-company Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute—halted work at 64 plants. Not affected are 12,000 union members at West Coast plants, where negotiations on a separate contract continued without a break.

The union is determined, Minton said, to win fair contract terms for members in an industry which has raised production sharply by doubling the speed of glass-making machines.

The 1965 contract talks are being conducted against this historical background:

The union never before had voted for an industry-wide strike in nearly 79 years of bargaining with institute employers. It had not challenged the use of new processes and changed techniques, even during a period when the industry automated the old glass-blowing process.

This year members of the GBBA decided to call a halt to further encroachments. Union negotiators, said Minton, are determined to "come out of these negotiations with the best contract" ever won. He added:

"I am confident this will be accomplished."

Offer Rejected

The union struck Mar. 18 after a "final offer" by the employers was rejected in a secret vote of members conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

Major unsettled issues are the union's request for a guaranteed work-year of 48 weeks for those with 10 or more years of service; 50 minutes of relief time per day, and a minimum wage of $2 per hour.

Negotiations began last October on a contract due to terminate Feb. 29. The union agreed to an extension to March 3, then to March 18 to allow time for balloting on the management offer.

The rejected offer was for a wage hike of 10 cents an hour in the first year of a proposed new contract; pension and insurance benefit increases in the second year, and a third year wage increase of 3 percent with a floor of seven cents an hour.

Board Clears N.Y. Mirror On Shutdown

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that the Hearst Corp. did not commit an unfair labor practice when it sold the New York Mirror to the New York Daily News in 1963 with less than a day's notice to unions representing 1,600 Mirror employes.

In a 4-0 decision, the Board dismissed charges by four unions. It cited these factors: the decision to sell was "prompted solely by pressing economic necessity;" the shutdown permanently abolished all Mirror jobs, and no party to the case asked for job restoration; the paper met with the unions and cooperated on paying severance and vacation pay and helping find other jobs for the workers; there was no record of anti-union animus.

The board said its decision was reached despite the fact that the unions did not, in signing contracts with severance pay and "zipper" clauses, waive their right to notice of the shutdown.

The unions are the Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers, Paper Handlers and Newspaper Guild.

Kaiser Sharing Plan Makes 24th Payment

Fontana, Calif.—The Steelworkers' long range sharing plan made its 24th consecutive payment to Kaiser Steel Co. employes for February, and thus completed a two-year period in which more than $7.6 million was paid to participants under the trail-blazing labor-management program for sharing cost savings.

Since the plan began, employes have shared at an average rate of $52 per person a month—46 cents for each hour worked, in addition to regular wages and benefits.

The USWA and management said in a joint statement that a payment of $251,579 for February is being divided by 5,028 employes here as follows:

- A cash distribution of $92,628, averaging 13 cents for each hour worked.
- Earmarking of $158,951, or 22 cents an hour, for the wage and benefit reserve.

The parties said that February gains were 24 percent lower than for the previous month because of an adjustment to offset an overstatement of January gains and poorer over-all cost performance, due principally to a percentage increase in production of low-value products such as slabs and mille edge coils, without a comparable decrease in spending.

The sharing plan was adopted in January 1963, and since then has been implemented by union and management with the aid of "neutral" parties including Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton school of Finance; John T. Dunlop of Harvard, and David L. Cole, arbitrator.

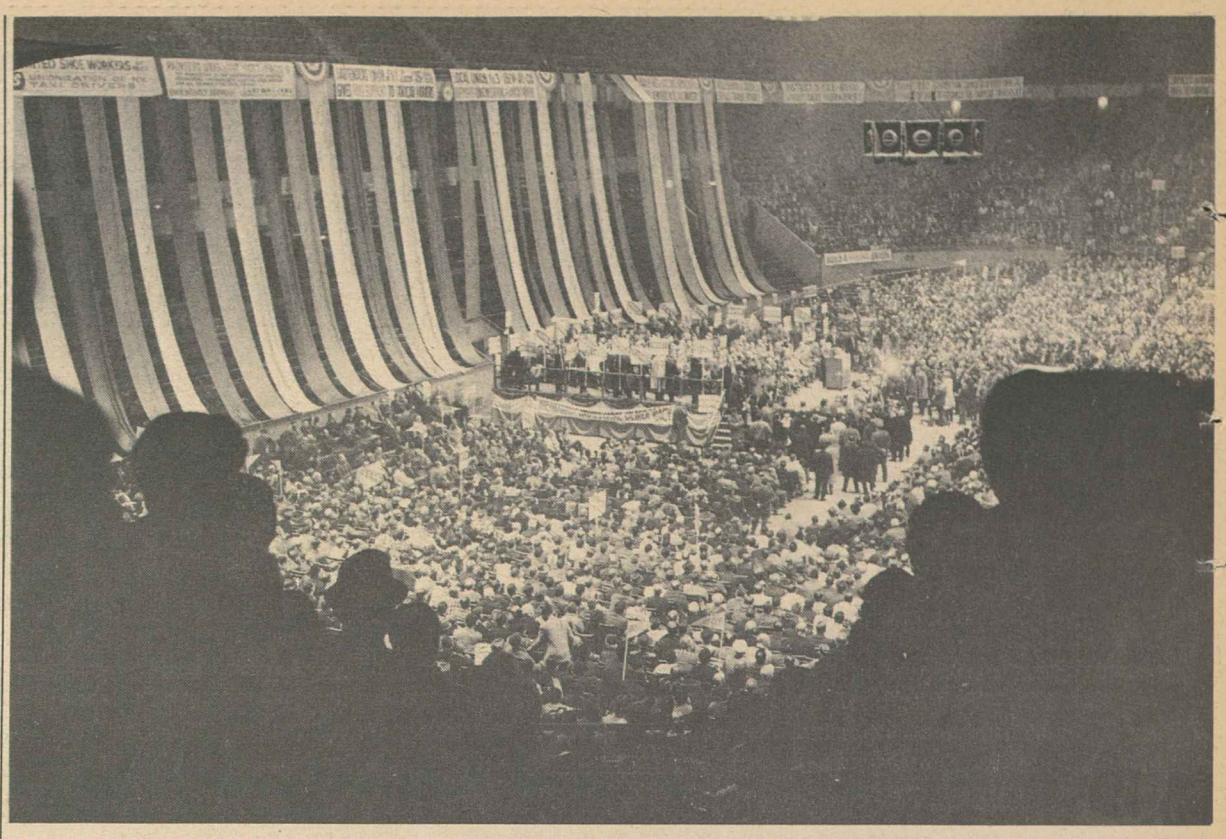
In its first year the plan had monthly gains ranging from $205,000 to $518,000. The cash distribution was between $199,000 and and $482,00 a month, or an average of 29 to 76 cents an hour. The number of workers taking part varied from 3,500 at the start to 5,000 a year later.

In the second year, total employe gains ranged from a monthly high of $469,000 to a low of $206,000. The cash distribution was from $92,000 a month to $360,000, or an average of 13 to 47 cents per hour worked by participants.

Total funds put in the wage and benefit reserve ranged from $66,000 last March to $158,951 for February 1965, highest point during the 12-month period.

R.I. Unionist Renamed School Board Head

Providence, R. I.—Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island AFL- CIO has been elected to his second one-year term as chairman of the State Board of Education despite objections to his union connections raised by a manufacturer member of the board, Robert Finkelstein of Woonsocket.



12,000 NEW YORK taxi drivers rallied at Madison Square Garden in a demonstration of determination to win union bargaining rights under the AFL-CIO banner. The rally was held during a one-day stoppage which the New York City Central Labor Council termed 95 percent effective. The central labor body and the AFL-CIO regional staff have been aiding the cab drivers in their organizing effort.

Union Recognition Drive Pressed At New York Cab Drivers' Rally

New York—More than 20,000 New York taxi drivers and taxi garage workers are on their way to securing something denied them for the past three decades—a union of their own choosing under the AFL-CIO banner.

Fulfilment of this goal became evident when the six-month effort of the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee AFL-CIO (TDOC) pulled off what nobody thought could ever happen:

- A one-day walkout that was more than 95 percent effective.
- An afternoon meeting the same day at Madison Square Garden where more than 12,000 drivers assembled.

The employers stopped at nothing in their attempt to throttle the union drive, undertaken last September by the New York City AFL-CIO at the recommendation of Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., its president.

They fired drivers who had worked for them for years. But their excuses proved so specious that the National Labor Relations Board ordered the men rehired. The employers said that the TDOC was not a bona fide union, but the NLRB rejected that argument.

When it appeared the employers might have to budge, they suddenly revived what had been for years a dormant local of the Teamsters and said that in any NLRB election the Teamsters ought to be on the ballot. This of course, would split the vote.

The TODC, which has a full complement of working drivers as well as executive board members of the central labor body, refused to take part in such an election.

In advance of the walkout, city officials attempted to find a formula whereby it could be avoided. The TDOC asked for a card-check against payrolls, but the employers insisted on an NLRB election.

Such an election would have included not only regular drivers but also part-time workers and casuals. Ironically, under a recently-created industry welfare fund—paid for not by the employer but by the cab-rider as a result of a fare increase—the part-timer is specifically excluded from its benefits. The TDOC has insisted that the part-timer at least share on a pro rata basis.

The climax of the organizing campaign was the Madison Square Garden meeting that coincided with the walkout. Members of Local 3, Int'l. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, voted to make the meeting day a work-holiday and to make up the time lost the following Saturday.

City streets were deserted and traffic never moved more freely. The few taxis on the streets were owned by individuals, who have been asked to join the union. These 6,000 owner-drivers are split among several associations, but the majority apparently preferred to stay off the streets and attend the meeting.

A telegram from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, read to thunderous applause by Michael Mann, the federation's regional director, pledged "unqualified support" to the taxi drivers.

Meany declared that it is "high-time" that taxi drivers, "who are so important to the life of the city, obtained the kind of wages, hours and working conditions their services deserve." He expressed the hope that the rally would "awaken" employers to the need for prompt recognition of the TDOC preparatory to bargaining on a contract.

The climax came with the unexpected and unannounced appearance of Mayor Robert F. Wagner. The city's chief excutive broke away from his annual "budget retreat" to assure the packed Garden meeting that he would see to it that they received justice. He said that he would appoint a three-man committee—as soon as the stoppage was called off—of public, non-partisan individuals to decide on how to determine the will of the New York taxi drivers. This determination would be made "outside the NLRB procedures," he said.

Upon Van Arsdale's recommendation, the drivers then voted to leave the future negotiations in the hands of the garage committee of more than 100 which, in turn, voted to return to work pending the outcome of the mayor's suggestion.

5 Indicted in Teamster Raid

New York—Four former officials of Communications Workers Local 1101 and an organizer for the Teamsters interrupted their Supreme Court trial here to plead guilty to one charge of conspiracy to commit assault during an unsuccessful drive to shift the local from the CWA to the Teamsters in 1963.

Facing terms up to three years each are Henry Habel, president of the local when he was indicted; Arthur McGovern, former vice president; Julio Rodriguez and Kenneth Burkard, ex-shop stewards, and Morgan Seifert, an organizer for the Teamsters.

Guam Governor Vetoes 'Work' Bill as 'Roadblock'

Agana, Guam—Gov. Manuel F. L. Guerrero of Guam has vetoed a so-called "right-to-work" bill on the ground that it would imperil the cooperation of labor and management in a growing economy.

In a message to the Speaker of the Guam legislature, Guerrero said the bill, based on an Arizona statute, was misnamed because it guaranteed no one the right to work.

The governor said employes and employers should enjoy the right to organize for collective bargaining and punitive legislation could serve only to "violate the integrity" of such bargaining.

"Guam is now seeing for the first time the efforts of organized labor in establishing unionism in this territory," he wrote. "To set up legal roadblocks in advance of such . . . efforts appears to me to be capricious and arbitrary.

"I share the desire of all our citizens in hoping for close cooperation between labor and management. In line with this wish, I cannot in good conscience give the seal of executive approval to a law that could only imperil such cooperation."

The proposed bill would have banned union-employer agreements establishing the union shop.

FCC Clears Radio Station Sale to Rightist

The Federal Communications Commission has approved the sale of Radio Stations WXQR AM-FM, Media, Pa., to the fundamentalist Rev. Carl McIntire despite strong protests by the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, Philadelphia chapters of the Urban League, the Anti-Defamation League, the National Council of Churches, the Catholic Interracial Council of New York and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a letter to the FCC, State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer protested "Mr. McIntire's extremist, irresponsible broadcasts in which he perverts religious freedom to cloak his attacks on American democratic institutions and those those who support them."

The clergyman's 20th Century Reformation Hour is broadcast by some 500 radio stations and has been used as a vehicle for attacks on organized labor, practically every liberal on record, the federal government and the United Nations.

FCC Vote 5-1

In permitting sale of the stations to the Faith Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, of which McIntire is head, the FCC voted 5-1 and said it approved the transfer in the belief that the new owner would serve the interests of the community.

Commissioner Kenneth A. Cox was the lone dissenter and maintained the commission should have held a public hearing.



EFFECTIVE USE of new federal aid to education was discussed at a conference in Washington called by the Teachers. Speakers included U.S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel (center), who is shown with AFT Pres. Charles Cogen (left) and Pres. William H. Simons of Washington AFT Local 6.

Education Bill Sponsor Scores Chamber Stand

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce broadcast last-minute "contradictory" objections to the Aid-to-Education bill to mask its "traditional hostility" to education, Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) charged in a talk to a Teachers' conference in Washington.

Perkins is an original sponsor of the bill and chairman of the House General Education subcommittee. He spoke to about 90 AFT representatives from 18 states who met with federal officials including U.S. Comissioner of Education Francis Keppel to discuss uses of the new federal aid.

He noted that the CofC three days earlier had sent a 10-page letter to each member of the House outlining eight reasons for opposing the bill, which at the time was awaiting action by the Rules Committee.

Decrying "the nonsense you have to put up with in trying to pass a most worthy piece of legislation from people in some organizations that care very little about pulling your children out of the fire," Perkins accused the CofC of inconsistency.

"The very late hour that the chamber has chosen to express its viewpoint [instead of when his subcommittee was holding hearings]," he added, "can leave one only with the impression that the chamber does not desire that the members have an opportunity to analyze and check the accuracy of its ruthless charges."

He noted its claim that "decision-making" in regard to the content of courses, curricula, methods, instructional materials and professional standards "would be centralized in the U.S. Office of Education." Actually, he said, the bill provides that nothing in it be construed to authorize central controls in these areas.

Bill Unread

"The Chamber of Commerce hasn't even bothered to read the bill," he observed tartly, "and I am sure that you teachers know a good deal about people who write book reports about books they haven't read.

"But what kind of grade would you give a student who spends a whole page, as does the chamber, lashing out at federal control over education and then two pages later says:

" '. . . There seems to be nothing to assure sorely needed improvements in some school districts which are doing a poor job. To provide federal funds to these districts without even more stringent federal controls may only perpetuate poor practices and result in waste. . . .'

"You tell me: Is the chamber against the Administration's elementary and secondary education bill because it provides for too much federal control or for too little federal control?"

Perkins also paid his respects to "enemies of education who have deliberately tried to stir up trouble" over the church-state issue, one of the subjects the chamber touched upon in its objections.

He predicted the bill will be passed "because it is long overdue and we have a great leader in the White House who will see that this bill doesn't become sidetracked on extraneous issues."

Green Study Grants Go To Ten Local Leaders

Columbus, O.—Ten local leaders of unions in Ohio and Kentucky have been awarded William Green Memorial tuition scholarships for the long-term Union Leadership Program at Ohio State University here.

The program is sponsored by the university's Labor Education & Research Service and is offered in 15 Ohio urban centers. The winners were chosen by the William Green Memorial Fund selection committee which is headed by Dr. Glenn Miller of the university's Dept. of Economics and includes Pres. Frank W. King and Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

Five of the winners received awards for their third year of study and five for their second year.

Third-year winners were Pres. Carl W. Chauncey, Machinists Local 2125, Cleveland; Pres. James W. Sheppard, Steelworkers Local 4827, Cleveland; Miles Free, Jr., USWA Local 1375, Niles; Frank A. Leon, USWA Local 3523, Warren, and Frank M. Gough, Jr., Railway Trainmen's Local 958, Covington, Ky.

Recipients of scholarships for the second year were Phillip L. Schultz, Auto Workers Local 927, Columbus; Business Rep. Robert Kessler, Brewery Workers Local 175, Cincinnati; Recording Sec. Henry Lowe, UAW Local 1275, Ravenna; Vice Pres. Dalton O. McLaughlin, BRT Local 169, Newark, and Louis E. Smith, Postal Clerks Local 146, Bellevue, Ky.

The William Green Memorial Fund was established in 1955 by a gift of $100,000 from the former AFL, of which Green had been president from 1925 until his death in 1952. He was a native of Coshocton, O.

IUE Vote Records In Wirtz's Custody

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on Mar. 16 took into custody election records of the recent contest between Pres. James B. Carey of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, seeking re-election, and Paul Jennings.

The IUE announced the election results as showing that Carey defeated Jennings, 67,897 to 65,704. Both sides filed complaints with the Dept. of Labor. The IUE and Labor Dept. reached an agreement on Mar. 11 that Wirtz take possession of the records for investigation, but Jennings obtained a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals order prohibiting Wirtz from acting pending a hearing. The hearing was held Mar. 15, and the court ruled Wirtz could proceed.

IUE officials will have access to the records while they are in possession of the department and representatives of Jennings may act as observers of any action of the union's executive board with respect to the records, the department said.

Fowler Appointed To Treasury Post

Pres. Johnson has named Henry H. Fowler to succeed Douglas Dillon as Secretary of the Treasury. Fowler, 56, had served as Under Secretary from 1961 until last April, when he resigned to resume his law practice.

Fowler played a key role in passage of the tax cut bill and in the 1964 election campaign helped organize an influential committee of businessmen supporting the Johnson-Humphrey ticket. The Senate unanimously confirmed the appointment.

Johnson said Fowler's appointment had been recommended by Dillon and other Cabinet members.

In Labor Dept. Budget:

AFL-CIO Protests Wage-Hour Slash

The Labor Dept. needs more, not fewer, wage-hour investigators, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

The department's proposed budget would eliminate 62 wage-hour jobs next year, including 35 field investigator positions. AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty said the effect of the cutback would be "disastrous."

He told a House Appropriations subcommittee that shortchanging of workers by employes who pay less than the federal minimum wage or who fail to pay overtime rates has increased sharply in recent years. In addition, Doherty said, "investigators during the coming year will have the added responsibility of enforcing the Equal Pay Act which requires men and women doing the same work to be paid at the same rate.

Doherty told the subcommittee that the Labor Dept. should also be directed to increase its staff of safety investigators to insure compliance with Walsh-Healey Act provisions. Presently, he said, there are only 10 safety investigators to check the work places of some 15 million workers employed under federal contracts.

Testifying on other provisions of the appropriations bill, which carries funds for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the National Labor Relations Board, Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board, Doherty urged:

- Full approval of budget requests for job training funds, youth opportunity centers and the neighborhood youth corps.
- Additional funds for the Women's Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Standards.
- Approval of money requested for Bureau of Labor Statistics studies—with one exception. A plan to expand a pilot study on collection of information about job vacancies in conjunction with the Bureau of Employment Security was criticized by a labor research advisory committee as "of questionable quality, derived at considerable cost and at the sacrifice of other possible statistical programs of much higher priority."
- Full appropriations sought, and possible increases, in the budgets of the NLRB, the Mediation & Conciliation Service and the National Mediation Board.
- Needed funds and some increases for programs under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. For health research, the AFL-CIO reiterated its position that "the only legitimate limitation on appropriations for medical research should be the availability of professional resources to use such funds productively."

Doherty told the subcommittee that when the AFL-CIO testifies on behalf of programs ranging from welfare grants for dependent children to water pollution control, "we are speaking for the welfare of the general public and not for any narrow special interest of trade unions."

Labor conceives its role, he stressed, as spokesman not only for union members but "for that great general public of which the labor movement is a part."

Edward Keating Dies, Pioneer Labor Editor

Edward Keating, retired editor-manager of Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad unions, and a former liberal Democratic congressman from Colorado, died at his home in Washington at the age of 89.

During his three terms in the House, from 1913 to 1919, he sponsored the first federal child labor law and the first minimum wage law for women and children in the District of Columbia, both of which were declared unconstitutional when attacked by sweatshop interests, and the first law granting pensions to federal employes.

He also was instrumental in helping guide through the House the Adamson Act establishing the eight-hour day on railroads, and prompted congressional investigation of the Colorado coal strike against Rockefeller interests that culminated in the Ludlow massacre.

His vote against U.S. entry into World War I led to his defeat in the 1918 election despite Pres. Woodrow Wilson's endorsement on the basis of his "splendid record" as a liberal.



EDWARD KEATING

The son of Irish immigrants, Keating was born on a farm near Kansas City, Kan., went to school in Aspen, Colo., and at 14 got his first job as a "butcher" on passenger trains between Denver and the Aspen mining camp.

Before long he went to work in the proofroom of the Denver Republican and joined the Typographical Union before he was 21. He later became a reporter, shifted to the Rocky Mountain News and was city editor before he was out of his teens.

He became a crusading newspaperman in Denver and later in Pueblo, where he bought the Leader, and was elected to Congress on the basis of his record as a progressive and a foe of land-grabbers.

Started 'Labor' in 1919

When the Associated Railroad Labor Organizations decided to establish their newspaper in 1919, they picked Keating to set it up and to run it. He built it into a hard-hitting paper that worked in the public interest as well as for the benefit of the workers, with a peak circulation of 800,000. When he retired in 1953 he was unanimously elected editor-manager emeritus for life.

His first wife, Mrs. Margaret Sloan Medill Keating, died in 1939. He is survived by his second wife, the former Eleanor Connolly. Funeral services were held in Washington.

Ross Renamed to FPC:

Zagoria Appointed To Labor Board

Sam Zagoria, for 10 years administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), has been appointed by Pres. Johnson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board, succeeding Boyd Leedom. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation.

Zagoria, a Maryland Republican, was born in New Jersey. For nine years prior to joining Case he was a reporter for the Washington Post and a member of the Newspaper Guild, and served a term as president of the Washington local. He was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 1954-55.

World War II Veteran

A graduate of Rutgers University, he worked in New Jersey for federal and state agencies after Air Force service in the Southwest Pacific during World War II. He also did public relations work in the 40's for the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage, headed by Roman Catholic Bishop Bernard J. Sheil.



SAM ZAGORIA
Named NLRB member

Leedom, appointed to two terms by former Pres. Eisenhower, served as chairman until the late Pres. Kennedy named his first NLRB appointee, Frank W. McCulloch, and designated him as chairman. Leedom's NLRB term expired last December and he was appointed as a trial examiner on the staff.

Zagoria's work as Case's administrative assistant involved him in legislation for congressional reform, labor relations, aid to community junior colleges and defense contract disclosure. As a reporter he covered labor and general assignments and served periods as state editor and assistant city editor.

The President also announced reappointment of Charles R. Ross, a Vermont Republican considered as consumer-oriented, to a second term on the Federal Power Commission. He has been serving since June on an interim basis because of expiration of his official term. His reappointment is significant because the FPC is considering a key price-regulation case on sale of gas at the wellhead in the Texas Permian Basin and the decision is expected soon.

Johnson announced the Zagoria and Ross appointments at a Johnson City, Tex., news conference in which he also filled five other vacancies in major federal agencies.



DON'T BUY Boss gloves, girl pickets ask in third month of strike against Boss Mfg. Co. Strikers at main plant in Kewanee, Ill., keep smiling as labor support remains high. Other pickets march at plants in Oneida, Tenn., and Chillicothe, Mo., and at supply stores in many cities. Boss, a major supplier of work gloves, has been named by Clothing Workers in unfair labor practice complaints filed with National Labor Relations Board.

House Committee Blasts 'Myth' That Polygraph Can Detect Lies

"There is no 'lie detector,' neither machine nor human. People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood."

With these words, the House Government Committee began a report which blasted federal agencies for spending millions of dollars on polygraph machines and called for "immediate steps" to curtail "lie detector" tests and protect individual rights.

The report was based on hearings and a study by a Government Information subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.).

Its chief conclusion was that there is not yet any proof that polygraph interrogation actually detects lies or determines guilt or innocence.

The committee found also that most federal investigators who operate polygraphs "have neither the qualifications nor the training for their work" and "the polygraph examination has become a crutch, in too many cases replacing proven procedures of criminal investigation and serving as a weak link in our security system."

Polygraph tests failed to detect two National Security Agency employes who defected to the Soviet Union, the committee report said, while a serviceman narrowly escaped trial for murder after having "failed" a polygraph test. Charges were dismissed when the real murderer confessed.

The House committee recommended that the federal government:

- Undertake comprehensive research into the reliability of polygraph examinations.
- Prohibit the use of polygraph tests in all but the most serious security and criminal cases.
- Improve the training and qualifications of federal polygraph operators.
- Restrict the use of two-way mirrors and recording devices during polygraph examinations.
- Guarantee that polygraph examinations be, in fact, voluntary.
- Insure that refusal to take a polygraph examination will not be held against the individual or be made part of his records except in the most serious national security cases.

Use of "lie detector" devices in public and private employment was sharply denounced last month by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as of dubious reliability and an infringement on the "fundamental rights of American citizens to personal privacy." The federation mounted a campaign for legislation outlawing polygraph tests in connection with employment.

Farm Training Plan Launched in California

Los Angeles—A unique $600,000 training program to help get Americans to replace foreign workers on California farms has been approved for this state's Ventura County area.

The program, financed under the U.S. Manpower Development & Training Act, is sponsored by the Emergency Committee to Aid Farm Workers, and will have an initial capacity to train 600 workers.

The plan will maximize both the skills and stability of farm workers, "who too long have been regarded as a dispensible part of the farming industry while foreign workers were available at low rates of pay," explained the Rev. John Simmons, head of the committee.

Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning said in Washington the plan could provide "a new concept in solving the problem of farm workers."

The committee is composed of such well-known figures as poet Carl Sandburg, author John Steinbeck, producer Dore Schary, actor Steve Allen and others.

Simmons said that "in recent years, growers have been concentrating on foreign workers, and Americans have not always felt they were wanted, and in many cases were actively discouraged." The new training programs will help workers stay on the job long enough to get the needed experience, and to "hopefully provide a basis for a decent life as a farm worker," he said.

Some growers complained of the project because of the Emergency Committee sponsorship, saying the organization is biased against growers. Simmons retorted that the charges are false and added that if similar projects can be started elsewhere, they, together with the Ventura project, may provide the basis for a new era in farm work.

The project provides that married men with two or more dependents will get an allowance of up to $49 a week.

Unmarried workers between 16 and 22 are eligible under the program for a $20 weekly "youth allowance," but the emphasis is on training married workers.

Subsistence Allowance

Those recruited by the Emergency Committee from out of the Ventura area will get a subsistence allowance of $5 a day.

Special training will be provided for the chronically unemployed and for those having language or literacy deficiencies.

All workers recruited can work up to 20 hours a week on farms and growers will have to pay regular wages to the trainees for the actual work done on the job. The workers will still earn their training allowances in addition to job pay.

The educational phase of the program will be done in cooperation with the California Dept. of Education and Dept. of Employment.

Workers will learn not only pick-ink skills, but "culture skills," so they can distinguish growth periods, quality of the crops involved, tree pruning and other jobs done in the past by Mexican workers.



New Jersey IUC Raps Dental Plan

Irvington, N.J.—Organized labor will continue to oppose the establishment of dental insurance plan "which extends monopoly control" to the New Jersey Dental Society, Pres. Joel R. Jacobson of the State Industrial Union Council told the Sigma Epsilon dental fraternity here.

The bill now in the legislature, he said, was sponsored by the dental society and would give it "absolute control" of the rates to be charged consumers, the fees to be collected by the dentists, and the "precise amount of care to be administered."

Jacobson and Sec.-Treas. Victor D. Leonardis chose to retain their offices in the State IUC when a number of unions recently re-affiliated with the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

Rightist Minister Heads 'Work' Council's Board

A Duluth, Minn., minister who considers the union shop a plot hatched by the Communist Party, has been named chairman of the board of the National Right-to-Work Committee.

The committee's press release described Rev. Frederick C. Fowler as a past president of the National Association of Evangelicals. Files of Group Research, which keeps tabs on right-wing movements, list him as a speaker at rightist gatherings. Last year, for example, he was on the same program as former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker at the self-styled Christian Crusade leadership school headed by Rev. Billy James Hargis. He also was a guest on the Life Line program of H. L. Hunt, another right-wing promoter.

Fowler, in a recent letter to the Labor World, newspaper of the Duluth AFL-CIO central body, protested that he is not "anti-labor" but just against "the union bosses."

He claimed that "the earliest call" for a union shop, which Fowler terms "compulsory unionism," came "in the program for action adopted by the Communist Party of America in its convention at Woodstock, N. Y., during 1921."

The committee also announced that its new vice chairman of the board is Cecil C. Mitchell, a former local officer of the Machinists who campaigned for a California "right-to-work" law in the 1958 state referendum when voters rejected it by a plurality of more than a million votes.

Among the newly elected board members is W. L. Thornton, president of the Florida East Coast Railway, where non-operating employes have been on strike for more than two years.

The officers of the board of directors are a secondary echelon of leadership in the National Right-to-Work Committee, whose operating head continues to be Exec. Vice Pres. Reed Larson. The president of the committee is S. D. Cadwallader.



On the Line for Justice

ORGANIZED LABOR is "on the line" with the civil rights forces in Alabama because of its historic and unswerving commitment to equal rights for all peoples.

There is no choice for any person or organization pledged to democracy and freedom but to rally to the side of those who are fighting for the realization of what many have believed already existed—the right to vote.

From its long and bitter experience, the trade union movement knows that the struggle for full civil rights for all peoples extends even further; it is also an economic question of a decent standard of living, of equal opportunity, of extension of the "American way of life" to all minority groups.

Organized labor knows that when you scratch a bitter-end segregationist you find a union-buster; when you look closely at the forces opposing civil rights legislation you find the same forces that have opposed minimum wage laws and have actively participated in blocking organization of exploited workers into unions that protect their well-being and their dignity.

This, too, is why labor is "on the line" in Alabama.

Victory in Sight

AFTER EIGHT YEARS of struggle and toil, a highly significant victory has been scored with the adoption by the House Ways & Means Committee of the principle of health care for the aged through social security.

The issue has been before the committee every year since 1957 in one form or another. Efforts to pry a bill out of committee for a full House vote were unsuccessful. Then, in the 1964 elections, with health care for the aged a prime issue, Pres. Johnson scored a landslide victory and liberal majorities were installed in House and Senate.

The Ways & Means Committee tackled the job anew and expanded the basic hospital care for the aged bill into a broad social security measure. The eight-year struggle is nearing its end and the principle for which it was fought is now likely to become part of the nation's basic law.

Radical Right Prepares

THE 1966 congressional elections may be 19 months away but the John Birch Society is getting ready to roll now for a 325,000-member operation and a $12 million political action fund.

The plan: To put 1,000 members in each congressional district working undercover to wield "powerful influence over political thinking" but without having the society openly endorse a candidate.

The Birchers have taken the Goldwater defeat in stride and are encouraged by the size of the vote. Now they are taking dead aim at the 40 first-term liberals elected in normally conservative districts.

To those who thought the avalanche of liberal votes put the extremists and radical right out of business in 1964, it's time for another look.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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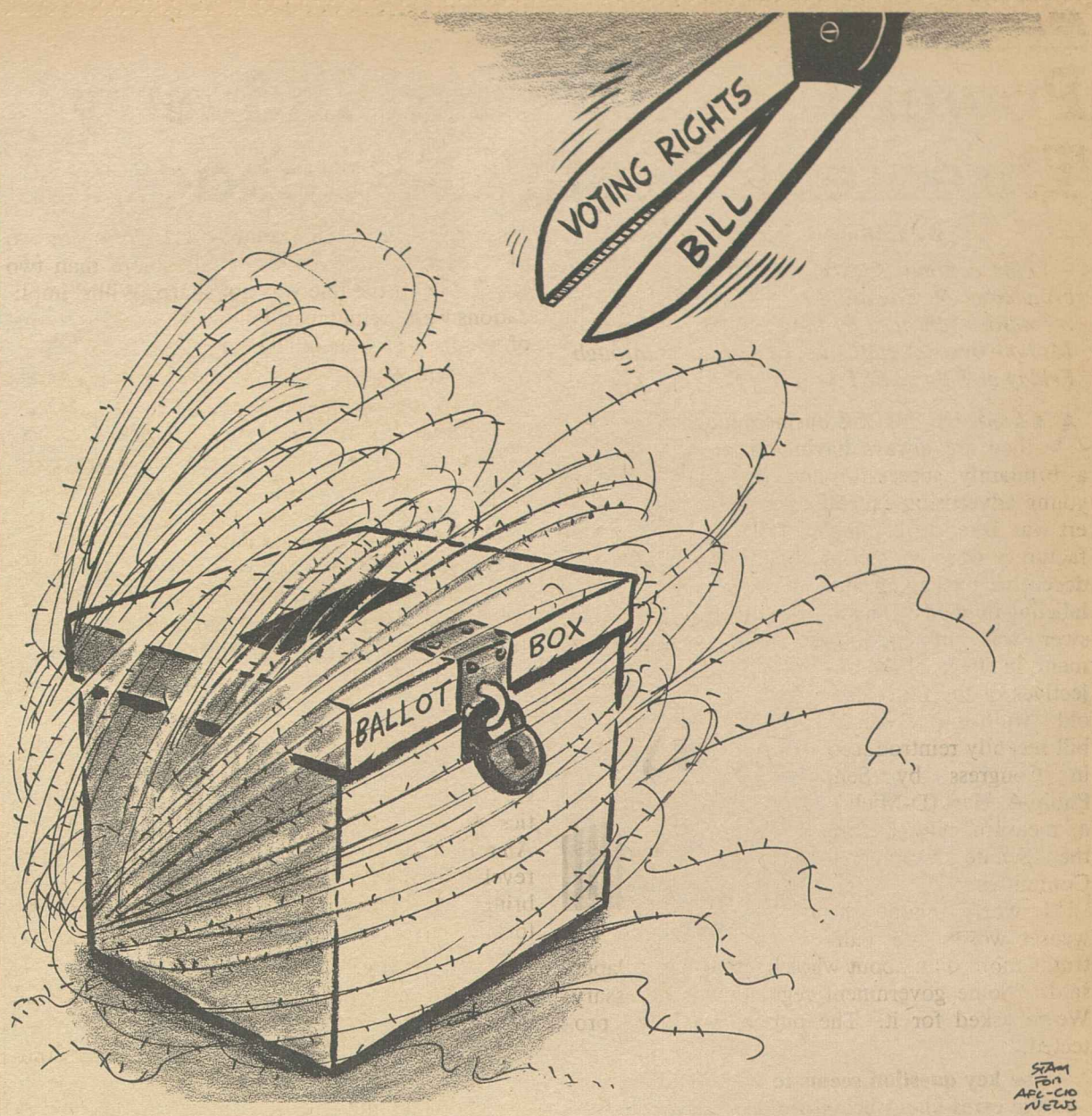
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, March 27, 1965** **No. 13**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.



Majority Rule at Stake:

'One Man, One Vote' Struggle A Question of Political Control

DURING A RECENT debate in the Maryland legislature over reapportionment and the principle of "one man-one vote," a legislator declared, "This is a battle for political control of the country."

This may sound like an exaggeration, but it is not. At stake is whether majority rule in the United States—within constitutional limitation—is to prevail or whether a minority is to continue its undemocratic control over our state and national legislatures.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has sounded a sharp warning that complacency on the part of the American people that the "one man-one vote" principle laid down by the U.S. Supreme Court has been soundly established, is unwarranted. In its warning, the council declared:

"Today, the principle of 'one man-one vote' is under attack by a coalition of conservatives, right-wing extremists and obstinate traditionalists. The goal of the coalition is a constitutional amendment that would negate the Supreme Court decision."

The Maryland House of Delegates voted—77 to 57—to support a move to direct Congress to call a convention to amend the Constitution to permit one house of a bicameral state legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population.

The vote represented a coalition of rural Democrats and Republicans who don't want to let the population centers of the state, such as Baltimore and the Washington suburbs, throw their full weight into the political scales.

There are numerous other gimmicks being advocated—all with the same design to keep rural, conservative control over state and national legislative bodies.

One calls for a constitutional amendment that would bar the Supreme Court from making any decisions on reapportionment.

Another would by-pass Congress and amend the Constitution through a vote of two-thirds of the state legislatures. This, of course, would permit the present rural-controlled legislatures to perpetuate their own control forever.

Still another involves the pretense that a state is obeying the Supreme Court ruling when it actually is rigging its election machinery so that rural control will still be maintained.

The Ohio AFL-CIO is going through such a battle right now. On May 4, Ohio voters will ballot on "Issue 3", a formula for reapportionment of the legislature in terms of the "one man-one vote" principle.

"Issue 3 is not—we repeat—not in accordance with court decisions," says the State AFL-CIO. The Supreme Court called for districting "as nearly of equal population as is practicable." Issue 3 changes that language to districting "substantially equal" in population, which gives any reapportionment board wide latitude as to the definition of "substantial." Furthermore, Issue 3 would guarantee every Ohio county, no matter how small, at least one state representative.

EFFORTS TO CAMOUFLAGE continuation of current maladjusted legislatures through constitutional amendments have been made in some states by proposing that state referendums be held to permit one house, at least, to be apportioned on other than a population basis. This also has been strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO.

"The referendum provision gives the proposal an air of self-determination that is as deceptive as the campaign itself," the federation's Executive Council said. "In a mobile and ever-changing society, no group of voters, in any year, should be able to impose upon a state for years to come a legislative structure in which a minority of the people is assured of control."

The basic issue involved is whether a reactionary minority including right-wing extremists—all too frequently violently anti-labor—is to be permitted to thwart the will of the great majority of the American people.

The AFL-CIO has sensed the deep danger involved and has called on its affiliates throughout the country to fight against this distortion of American democracy.

But the issue involves more than union members. It involves every workingman in the country, his wife and his family, for without a fair system of representation, his will, as expressed at the polls, will continue to be watered down if not completely ignored. "This is a battle for political control of the country." It is exactly that. **(PAI)**

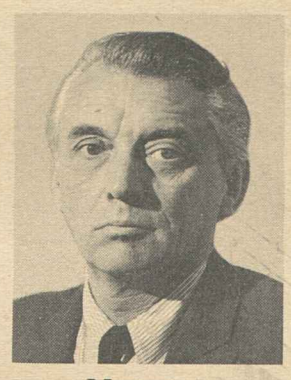
Morgan Says:

Power Play by Food Industry Threatens 'Truth-in-Packaging'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

AT ONE OF THOSE business luncheon forums they are always having in New York City, a brilliantly successful and somewhat heretical young advertising executive named Frederic Papert was asked to comment on charges that manufacturers were conspiring to bilk the public with deceptive packaging and labeling of goods. His answer was an endorsement, in effect, of the objectives of the four-year-old "truth-in-packaging" bill recently reintroduced in Congress by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), a measure now before the Senate Commerce Committee.



Morgan

"I worry about the weasel words and half-truths more than about wholehearted lies," Papert said. "Some government regulation is necessary. We've asked for it. The public should be protected."

The key question seems to be how much the public cares about being protected.

After a recent comment in this corner about some of the swindles in weight, price and quality of content confronting today's shopper, I received a note from a man in the food industry in Minneapolis suggesting that my concern did not seem to be shared by consumers. He enclosed a clipping from an unidentified publication, presumably a trade journal, reporting that in a public opinion poll conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, N. J., the majority of the 1,925 persons interviewed—mostly housewives—appeared to be "very well pleased with packaged foods and with non-food grocery products."

The item contended these findings bore out a "long-held suspicion . . . that the alleged consumer 'demand' for the (Hart) bill is a false front to mask another bureaucratic grab for control over business. . . ."

An article in the March issue of Consumer Reports says that "the food industry has succeeded in pulling its pressure groups together for an all-out, no-holds-barred drive to defeat Truth-in-Packaging." The magazine reports that the behemoth $80 billion food industry is so alarmed that "it has come right out into the open with one of the most shameless power plays in some time."

The effort has gathered momentum, continues Consumer Reports, since Paul Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers Association, "laid it on the line" at the annual Television Bureau of Advertising convention a little more than two years ago. If the line was not sharp, Willis' implications were: remember, fellows, the golden source of so much of your advertising revenue.

He told the TV ad men that he had met earlier with 16 top management people from national magazines "to discuss with them the facts of life covering advertising-media relationships." He said he had suggested to the publishers "that the day was here when their editorial department and business department might better understand their interdependency relationship as they affect the operating results of their company and as their operations affect the advertiser—their bread and butter."

Well, sir, there have been some fascinating developments since. For one thing, the Jan. 26 issue of Look Magazine carried an article under the byline of Charles G. Mortimer, chairman of the General Foods Corp. Entitled "Let's Keep Politics Out of the Pantry," it argued that the typical American housewife is a shrewd and happy woman reveling in the fact that our free-enterprise system brings her "the purest, most nutritious, easiest-to-prepare food the world has ever seen."

UNSURPRISINGLY, as Consumer Reports noted, Mortimer did not mention that the General Foods colossus was created by a series of mergers in the 1920s, is now fighting a Federal Trade Commission anti-monopoly order to dissolve a more recent merger and has been cited in the last 25 years for 28 violations of the federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act. Mortimer did single out the Hart bill as the villain in the piece, accused it of threatening to disturb the system consumers find so satisfactory.

When Hart complained that the legislation had been inaccurately described and suggested that he write an answering piece, Look replied it did not think the public felt any strong need for reform at the moment. Two other mass circulation magazines refused Hart's article, because, it is reliably reported, the Grocery Manufacturers Association had judiciously reminded their advertising departments, "let's keep politics out of the pantry."

The April issue of Coronet Magazine does print the senator's article. In it he asks, "What national forum do we have? Two large-circulation magazines retained writers to do stories on Truth-in-Packaging but the stories somehow have never seen print. Three times I have had television appearances cancelled and have been told privately it was because advertisers had protested."

The consuming public may be happy to know that if it does not dare to take its turn to protest now, the Hart bill will die another death in committee and the free-enterprise-loving food, packaging and processing industries will be protected from interference with their hallowed system of deceptive practices.

Washington Reports:

Bipartisan Support Predicted For Extension of Job Training

THE MANPOWER Development & Training Act program has been most successful in training jobless men and women for new available jobs and should be extended and improved, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) declared on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

O'Hara pointed out that since the program was established in 1962, 320,000 workers have been approved for training, and an additional 60,000 are in projects for the special needs of the disadvantaged.

Half of the trainees have been jobless for 15 weeks or more, the Michigan congressman reported. Of these, about a third have been jobless for more than 6 months. The placement record for trained graduates is in excess of 70 percent, he said.

Quie said that even though unemployment may fall from its present high, MDTA will be necessary, as he saw it, to train persons displaced by automation and other advances in technology.

"It used to be that a man would work at the same job all his lifetime and his son would follow him at the trade," he observed. "Today it's expected that a worker will change his job four or five times, and I expect this changeover to be even more frequent as automation develops."

Both congressmen mentioned proposed improvements in the legislation which has passed the Senate and is pending in the House. One feature is a transportation allowance for trainees.

"From some parts of my district, for instance," said O'Hara, "the daily cost of transportation just to and from the training center in Detroit runs $2.50 to $3 a day. It is for this reason that we consider a commuting allowance important."

ANOTHER PROPOSED improvement is an increase in the maximum dependents' allowance—from $10 at present to $30 in the pending bill.

The bill passed the Senate, 76 to 8, and Quie said he expects an even more overwhelming vote in the House, "since there is a great feeling on both sides of the aisle that this program is very much worth while."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON



by Willard Shelton

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The time comes for assessment, and it is clear in the context of Alabama realities that the results of the Selma crisis and confrontation will be uneven.

Tough Alabama police officials seem to have an affinity for ruthlessness against Negro protests against their circumstances. The Negroes aren't allowed to have parade permits and when they try to parade without them they are "dispersed."

"Bull" Connor, then police commissioner of Birmingham, terrorized the Negroes with dogs a couple of years ago; the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the upshot. Sheriff James G. Clark of Dallas County chased the Negroes back into Selma with club-swinging deputies and mounted "possemen" and Gov. George Wallace's state troopers helped by shooting tear gas at them. The upshot is Pres. Johnson's voting-rights bill of 1965.

But although Congress can pass laws—and to a certain degree the laws can be enforced—the fact remains that in this half-sick state the two communities of Negroes and whites must live with each other.

* * *

THERE ARE something above 3 million residents, slightly less than one-third of them colored. In the southern "black belt," which includes this capital city, Selma and Dallas County, and Lowndes County, Negroes in some areas heavily outnumber the whites but the whites have all the economic power.

The Negro school teachers of the segregated schools can generally be intimidated into refraining from registration attempts; they can be fired. It was considered a major act of courage in Selma for a group of public school teachers to let themselves get into line at the courthouse.

The sharecroppers of the rural back-areas—Selma is not back-area—are still overawed by the landlord in the big house.

Cager Lee, the 82-year-old Negro whose grandson, Jimmie Lee Jackson, was murdered nearby in Marion, tottered as far as his strength carried him in the Selma-to-Montgomery demonstration. But no one expects anyone to be tried and convicted in the slaying of young Jackson, as heinous a homicide as the slaying of the white Unitarian clergyman from Boston, the Rev. James J. Reeb.

In the long pull, the almost equally numerous Negroes and white citizens of Selma must dwell together in indivisible proximity. Those of good will must seek to re-establish communication after the police roadblocks and the emotion-filled confrontations have had their day.

* * *

IT IS REASONABLE to expect this pattern: a sharp rise in Negro registration and voting partly because of new laws, partly because self-respecting Negro citizens will insist on it.

The pace will quicken in the cities, particularly in such cities as this state capital, where the local authorities and police are humane and civilized. Birmingham is another matter, however; the Yahoos still plant bombs in Negro churches and funeral establishments.

In the rural deep-hinterland country the pace of Negro registration is likely to be slow. A federal registrar may be sent in, but he can't dragoon the local citizens into the county seat to take advantage of his services. To the debt-ridden, ill-educated and frightened sharecroppers, the federal registrar is an ephemeral presence; the sharecropper still has to get seed advances and other necessaries from the man in the big house.

All these distinctions having been made, the politicians of Alabama are recognizing the profound change that Selma may signal. They consider it possible that 300,000 or 400,000 or 500,000 Negroes might be registered by a year from next November, when Alabama elects a new governor (Wallace can't seek a second term under the state constitution), a U.S. senator (Sparkman is the Democratic incumbent), and fills the other multitude of offices. There are about 115,000 Negroes registered now.

Alabama is now a two-party state. Five of its congressmen are Republicans; there are GOP potentials for governor and senator. The possible Negro vote next year has them troubled as much as it has Wallace troubled.



MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING ACT is needed not only to train the jobless for jobs, but also to train in new skills those facing displacement by automation, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), left, and Rep. A. H. Quie (R-Minn.) agreed on the AFL-CIO public service radio program, Washington Reports to the People.

How to Buy:

No. 1 Family Financial Problem Found to Be Over-Indebtedness

By Sidney Margolius

THE NO. 1 FAMILY financial problem today is over-indebtedness, according to a survey by the Family Service Association of America, made in cooperation with this writer.

This is the most widespread problem reported by the 300 local family service agencies who are members of the association. It is also one of the knottiest, because it often stems from emotional problems. It also requires skillful financial planning to solve.



As has been previously reported, there are actually more wage earner bankruptcies than in the depression. Too, the number of mortgage foreclosures has quadrupled in the past 10 years, and family installment debts have doubled, reaching an all-time high both in total dollars and percentage of income for which families have gone into debt.

IN FACT, over-indebtednes has become a major dilemma not only to families in this plight, but to community groups trying to help solve it, such as family agencies, labor union and credit union counselors, employers, legal aid societies and businessmen themselves.

The damage done by over-indebtedness consists not only of disruption of family life to the point, in severe cases, of garnishment, even job loss, and often marital discord. Even more widespread is the steady erosion of income and living standards among families which habitually carry heavy debt loads even though they may never reach the actual garnishment stage.

The problem is that many families "plan payments to the hilt of their income," reports Kenneth Kruger, director of the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Family Service Agency, adding, "A week's layoff or illness or unexpected hospital bill creates a disaster."

Why do people obligate themselves for debts to the point where they have no margin against emergencies? Among the leading reasons reported by the family agencies are:

Emotional problems, such as immaturity and the need for instant gratification, as in the case of a man who can't resist buying some costly sports equipment, or the woman who lets herself be talked into an expensive purchase by a door-to-door salesman.

The use of money to punish, as in the case of a husband who buys a new car without consulting his wife, so she goes out and makes an expensive purchase to get even.

Instant comfort expected by young couples who assume that they can have immediately, by use of the installment plan, the possessions their parents acquire in years of work.

Keeping up with the Joneses is more apparent than ever, not only among families with more money, but among limited-income families too. The over-stimulation of TV and other advertising media makes it "tougher to accept being poor these days," comments Eugene DeBellis, director of the Colorado Springs Family Counseling Service.

Expensive indulgence of children, often because of the parents' emotional needs, but also sometimes in competition with each other, or because of lack of communication (parents buying independently.)

Lack of communication or misunderstanding is often reported. For example, a salesman selling an expensive type of freezer visited a Memphis family. Although the freezer was both beyond this already over-indebted family's means, and too large for their needs anyway, it seemed to the husband that his wife wanted it. Not until later, in an interview with a counselor, did the wife tell of her concern that she had signed the contract. What she had wanted was for him to be able to say no, relates Ruth Downing, of Family Service of Memphis, Tenn.

The amount of finance charge, often larger than families realize, can push them over the edge of ability to pay, especially when they borrow from one company to pay another, and the finance charges pyramid.

Copyright 1965 by Sidney Margolius



PRODUCTS MADE by the Blackstone Cigar Co., Scranton, Pa., will bear the Cigarmakers' union label under an agreement between the company and the AFL-CIO Union Label Dept. Shown at the signing of the pact, in the department's Washington office, are (from left) Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the department; Vice Pres. Helen Milberger of the union, and Edward Rapaport, company board chairman.

New Look Urged:

Revised Farm Policy Sought by Keyserling

A NEW LOOK at the farm problem, based essentially on the view that the difficulty grows out of under-consumption rather than overproduction, is urged in a study of "Agriculture and the Public Interest" by Leon H. Keyserling, published by the Conference on Economic Progress.

Keyserling, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, calls for a "thorough reorientation of our thinking, policies and programs" as they relate to agriculture. The aim, he said, should be to nationalize efforts which sometimes have suffered from "erroneous assumptions, conflicting policies and willy-nilly actions."

One way to do this he writes, might be legislation parallel to the Employment Act of 1946. This might include, he suggests, establishment of such facilities as a President's Economic Report for Agriculture, a Council of Agricultural Advisers to the President, and a Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report for Agriculture.

"This would enable establishment of maximum employment, production and purchasing power goals for agriculture, in balance with those established for the overall economy," Keyserling writes.

"It would facilitate the gearing of farm policies to these goals, including income parity for agriculture and strengthening of the family-type farm.

"These goals and policies should stress a three-sided attack upon poverty: the poverty in our farm population, the deficient food and fiber consumption of the U.S. poor in general and the poverty overseas within the range of our bountiful productive resources after taking care of our needs at home."

Keyserling observes that in the last few years there has been a great improvement in economic and social thinking as a nation based on the fact that "we are giving precedence to the realities of wealth and health, instead of subordinating them to the unrealities of mere bookkeeping."

But the changes geared to the long-range good of the people and the recognition "that we still have great unmet needs in absolute terms" have not yet been applied to farm policies and programs, he says.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Read the Blurbs, Not the Book, For Honest-to-Gosh Sensation

By Jane Goodsell

TODAY'S LITERARY geniuses aren't wasting their time writing books. They're writing jacket blurbs for paperback reprints. Blurb-writing has been elevated to an art form.

The trouble is that the product, itself, is apt to seem pallid in comparison to the glitter and dazzle of its packaging.



It's a rare book that can live up to the vibrant, volcanic, full-bodied, vitamin-enriched prose style of its jacket. Let's amble over to the drugstore and browse through the display racks:

"An expose that dares to name names! Brutally frank! Lays bare intimate secrets with merciless honesty . . . one of the most widely read books of our time!" (The Telephone Directory.)

* * *

"This book is a sensitive, penetrating portrait of an anti-hero with a potbelly and a low IQ. Fundamentally an existentialist in his amoral attitude toward life, he symbolizes modern man in his failure to cope with the complexities of his environment, in his inability to communicate and his swaggering bravado, which covers his basic frustrations and immortal longings . . . a literary sensation . . ." (Winnie the Pooh.)

"A poetically written story of a weirdly grotesque marriage . . . lush tropical setting . . . strange rites . . . moonlight orgies . . . unbridled lust . . . naked passions . . ." (The Owl and the Pussycat.)

* * *

"The powerful tale of a widowed mother's efforts to save her son, a wild, rebellious boy, from the terrible fate which befell his father . . . a hair-raising story of crime and punishment. . . ." (The Story of Peter Rabbit.)

* * *

"WHAT REALLY goes on in Congress? Don't be misled by the captive press! Learn the truth about the U.S. Senate! Get the lowdown on the House of Representatives! Astonishing! Unexpurgated!" (The Congressional Record.)

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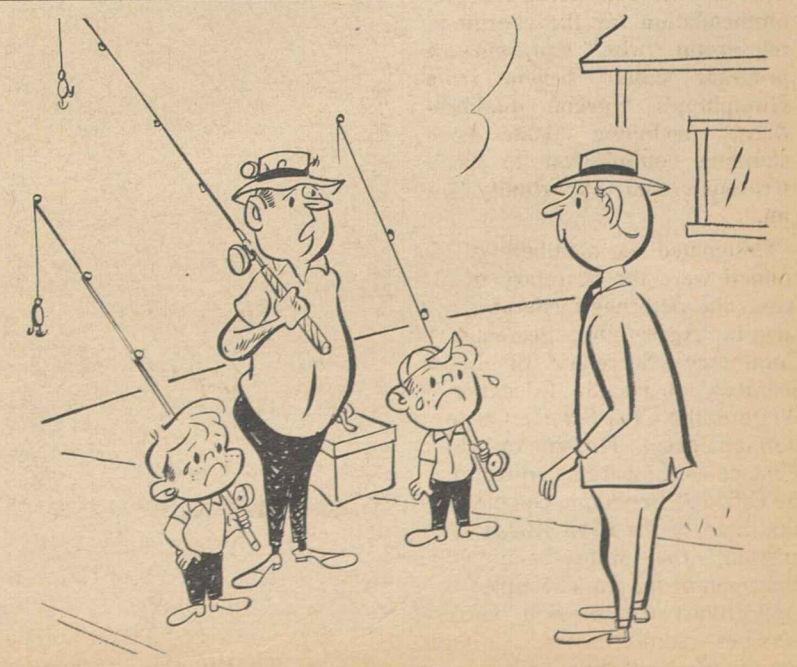
"A clinically detailed account of a day in the life of a willful, spirited girl . . . her wild, bacchanalian debauch in an isolated house . . . told wtih unsparing honesty . . . lean, terse prose. . . ." (Goldilocks and the Three Bears.)

* * *

"An extravaganza of wanton voluptuousness! An excursion into debauchery! Profusely illustrated in full color!" (How to Make French Pastry.)

* * *

"Case histories of emotionally disturbed children, documenting their abberational fears, fixations, compulsions, bizarre hallucinations and obsessional behavior . . . a significant contribution to abnormal psychology. . . ." (Rhymes from Mother Goose.)



"Fishing was so bad even my kids didn't catch anything!"

Provides 'Bridge':

MDTA Found Boon To Longterm Jobless

The longer a person has been out of work the more likely he is to take advantage of the help in preparing for a job offered under the Manpower Development & Training Act, a survey of the first 100,000 trainees has disclosed.

One-third of the group had been jobless for six months or more when they signed up for training and one-fifth had been out of work for at least a year, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz pointed out in releasing the results of the study.

Study of Needs

The study was undertaken to determine with some degree of certainty whether the program is worth while, if it serves the needs of the unemployed and of industry, what kinds of persons are being trained and if they are the ones who need such help the most.

"The answers, as they emerge, make it apparent that this manpower tool, fashioned only a short while ago, is working well," the report said. "The MDTA is providing a bridge from unemployment to employment with its attendant enhancement of the individual and the economy."

The study showed the program has been "notably successful" in equipping non-white workers for jobs that are opening up to them as the pressure for equal employment opportunity builds up.

"Non-white workers, who bear a disproportionate share of the burden of unemployment, comprise 11 percent of the labor force and 21 percent of the nation's unemployed," the report noted. "However, 27 percent of the first 100,000 trainees were non-whites, a significantly higher proportion than they comprised of all jobless."

Other findings included:

- The upgrading of skills was "impressive." Only 14 percent of the men trainees had held skilled jobs prior to training, while 51 percent trained for skilled work.
- Training was given in more than 500 occupations but there was a heavy concentration in 20 jobs. For men, the dominant occupations were general machine operator, auto mechanic, and combination welder and auto body repairman; for women, they were stenographers, typist, practical nurse and nurse's aide.
- Educational backgrounds of trainees were generally above the national average for the unemployed —56 percent of the first 100,000 had high school diplomas compared to 37 percent of all jobless; 5 percent had failed to complete grade school compared to 20 percent of all unemployed.
- Three of every four who completed training were placed in jobs —90 percent of them in work related to their training.
- Only 17 percent were teenagers; 24 percent of all teen-agers are unemployed.

The report predicted that the proportion of trainees with limited schooling will increase in view of the 1963 amendments to the MDTA providing basic education for the jobless who need it in order to take advantage of occupational training.

Labor Dept. Guide Lists Jobs in Demand

Basic information on the requirements for 71 selected jobs employers are trying to fill is provided in a "Career Guide for Demand Occupations" just issued by the Labor Dept.

The guide outlines the education and other training usually required, high school subjects of specific interest to each occupation, special characteristics inherent in the job, and selected reference materials. Copies may be had at 30 cents each from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



MALAYSIA'S NATIONAL UNION of Plantation Workers and the Malayan Association for the Blind shared equally in the proceeds of the premiere showing at Kuala Lumpur of the John F. Kennedy memorial film, "Year of Lightning—Day of Drums." Photograph shows the theater marquee in the Malaysian capital during the benefit showing.

Fair Housing Law Enacted in Indiana

Indiana is the first state to adopt a fair housing law in 1965, according to a survey by the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

The law, signed Mar. 9 by Gov. Roger Branigin (D), becomes effective July 1. It covers all sales and rentals of residential and commercial property, and will apply to all brokers, salesmen and mortgage lenders, and to advertising. However, the Indiana Civil Rights Commission, which will enforce it, is barred from issuing cease and desist orders against owner-occupants of buildings with three or fewer units.

JFK Memorial Film Aids Malaysian Union

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia—A showing of the John F. Kennedy memorial film, "Years of Lightning—Day of Drums," is a dramatic and soul-stirring event anywhere in the world. In Malaysia, the recent premiere of this tribute to the late President was that and much more.

The largest trade union in the far-flung Federation of Malaysia, the National Union of Plantation Workers, is using its $2,000 share of the proceeds from the first screening of the film here to launch a John F. Kennedy Scholarship Fund to further the education of its members and their children.

The U.S. Embassy and U.S. Information Service in this Malaysian capital arranged with local authorities for a benefit premiere of the film. The NUPW and the Malayan Association for the Blind were chosen as the two equal beneficiaries.

At a ceremony at NUPW headquarters earlier this month Ambassador James D. Bell presented a check for the union's share of the proceeds to P. P. Narayanan, secretary-general of the nearly-200,000-member union.

As part of its wide range of economic and social services to its members, the union set up a scholarship fund some time ago. But it was having tough sledding until the advent of the Kennedy film.

"Now," said Narayanan, "we have enough for at least one full three-year college scholarship. But this is only the beginning. With this to build on, plus hopefully some additional outside help, we feel we can make an important contribution to the educational uplift of our country and at the same time help keep alive the memory of a great man."

Even if further help is not forthcoming, said Narayanan, "we will go it alone on the Kennedy scholarships, on a smaller scale."

Teachers Union Scores 5th Win

Menasha, Wis.—The Menasha Teachers Union won bargaining rights for public school teachers here. The vote in a collective bargaining election was Menasha AFT 74, Menasha Education Association 38, no union 1.

The victory was the fifth for the AFT against NEA affiliates since the union began a drive for bargaining rights in U.S. city school districts.

Johnson Order Creates Top-Level Rights Unit

Pres. Johnson has issued an executive order establishing a top-level President's Council on Equal Opportunity to coordinate the federal government's civil rights activities.

Such a council was proposed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and the Johnson order designates Humphrey as the chairman.

In addition to overseeing the civil rights programs of various government agencies, the council will "advise the President of inadequacies in existing federal laws, policies and programs relating to civil rights . . . and make recommendations for their improvement."

Johnson wrote the Vice President that he considered the recommendation for the coordinating group "wise" and said the program should benefit from Humphrey's "special qualifications," including "your long-standing commitment to equal treatment and opportunity for all."

Designated as members of the council were the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, the Civil Service Commission chairman, Housing & Home Finance administrator, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, the still-to-be-appointed chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, General Services administrator, Commissioner of Education, director of the Community Relations Service, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

Humphrey was authorized to appoint an executive secretary.



PLAQUE as permanent reminder of reaching or exceeding 100 percent of COPE quotas in 1964, will be presented to 51 AFL-CIO affiliates, COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan announced.

COPE Quota Reached by 51 Affiliates

Fifty-one AFL-CIO affiliates reached or exceeded 100 percent of their quotas last year in contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE)—the largest number in history.

Each will be presented with a wall plaque as a permanent reminder of their accomplishment, COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan announced.

"The outstanding record of these 51 national and international unions, and the excellent efforts of other unions," he said, "reflects a growing awareness of the importance of labor's political activities to the welfare of union members."

Barkan asked all unions to make "a continuing, week-in-week-out effort" to boost COPE dollar contributions so as to help meet "the crucial challenge of the 1966 congressional elections, when business and right wing political action will be better financed, better organized and better staffed than ever before."

"Their goal," he added, "will be to defeat liberal candidates and scuttle Great Society programs."

Federal Labor Relations Is Topic for Bar Group

Representatives of several AFL-CIO affiliates which include federal workers among their members will be on the program at a Briefing Conference on Government Employe Labor Relations sponsored by the Federal Bar Association.

Sessions will be held Apr. 8 and 9 in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington. They will include speeches, panel sessions, discussion and the answering of questions from the floor.

12 Leadership Clinics Set by COPE for '65

The AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education has scheduled an even dozen COPE Leadership Clinics for April and May—practical working sessions aimed at improving operations during the 1966 congressional campaign.

The clinics are intended primarily for those who have direct responsibilities for COPE activities in their areas. Each will last for a day and a half and will be followed, on the afternoon of the second day and the morning of the third, by a conference for state and local central bodies.

The first clinic will be held Apr. 1 and 2 in the Philadelphia-Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, and will be for COPE aides from Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland and West Virginia. The others:

Apr. 8-9, Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, for California and Nevada.

Apr. 10-11, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., for Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Hawaii and Washington.

Apr. 12-13, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., for Colorado, Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Apr. 20-21, Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., for Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Apr. 22-23, Americana Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., for Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, South Carolina and Virginia.

Apr. 24-25, Claridge Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., for Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Carolina.

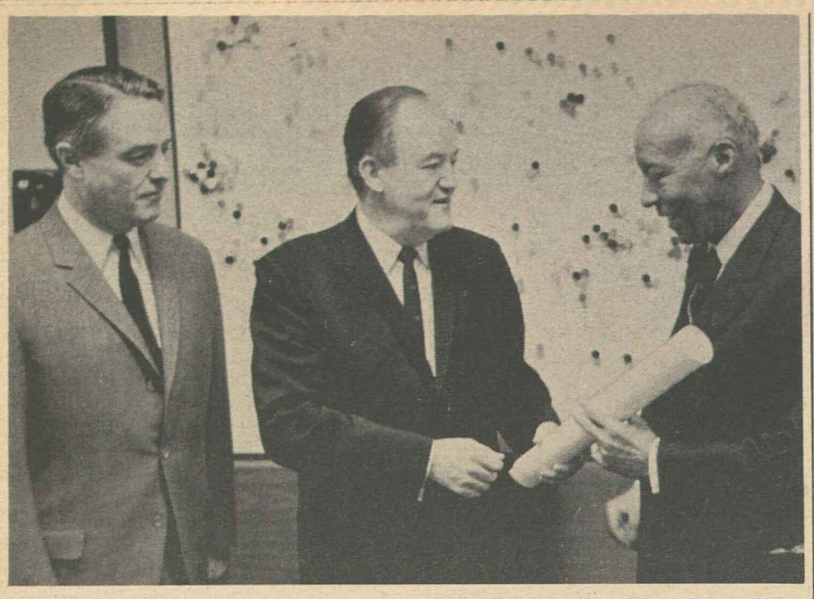
Apr. 27-28, Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Apr. 30-May 1, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Cleveland, O., for Ohio and Michigan.

May 7-8, Lasalle Hotel, Chicago, for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

May 14-15, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Boston, for the New England states.

May 16-17, Statler-Hilton Hotel, New York City, for New York and New Jersey.



COMMISSION as a member of the National Advisory Council to the War on Poverty is presented to Pres. A. Philip Randolph (right) of the Sleeping Car Porters by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey (center) and Dir. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the council chairman. Pres. Miles Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO also is a member of the council.

Broad Health Care Plan Cleared by House Group

(Continued from Page 1)

not included in the basic hospital care plan.

The committee bill includes the key elements of the labor-supported King-Anderson bill—hospital and nursing home benefits plus a seven percent increase in cash social security benefits.

It adds on to it:

● A supplementary, low-cost insurance program to pay 80 percent of doctor bills and most medical expenses not covered by the basic plan. The government would pay half of the $6-a-month premium for those who enroll.

● A liberalized Kerr-Mills program, with bigger federal grants, and a provision barring states from denying benefits to elderly persons because their grown children have incomes above subsistence level.

● Higher public assistance payments and a new program of medical and dental care for children from needy families.

Principle Won

Meany said some improvements should be made in the bill when it reaches the Senate. But he hailed the House committee's action and said: "The most important fact is that the principle of health care for the aged through social security has been accepted. . . . The staunch supporters of King-Anderson, who have labored for years for this principle, have won that fundamental battle."

Pres. Johnson expressed elation at the committee's "historic" action, calling it "a tremendous step forward for all senior citizens." He expressed hope that Republicans would join Democrats in passing this "financially sound" bill.

The legislation includes a provision sought by labor for inclusion of tips as income for social security purposes. Workers receiving a large part of their income in tips have had to pay income tax on the money, but haven't been able to have it counted as wages for social security purposes.

Two "alternatives" to King-Anderson were before the Ways & Means Committee. One was a proposal by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), backed by GOP leaders, for a voluntary, federally-subsidized health insurance program. The other, advanced by the American Medical Association, was a federal-state program whose benefits would be determined largely by state legislation.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and other committee Democrats quickly accepted the key portion of the Byrnes bill—but as an addition and not a substitute to the King-Anderson plan.

As for the AMA bill, "eldercare," its chief sponsor—Rep. A. Sydney Herlong (D-Fla.)—chided the doctors' lobby for making false claims for its proposal and joined in supporting the omnibus bill.

House leaders are expected to schedule the bill for floor action as soon as it clears the Rules Committee. Administration sources appear confident of the votes for passage, with Republicans hopping on the bandwagon if their substitute proposal is defeated.

To pay for the wide range of benefits, the bill lifts the amount of wages subject to social security taxes from the first $4,800 of income to $5,600 next year and $6,600 in 1971. A separate hospital insurance tax starts at 35 one-hundredeths of 1 percent of covered wages in 1966, rising to one-half of 1 percent in 1967.

Next January, under present law a worker would pay 4.125 percent of his first $4,800 in wages. Under the House bill, he would pay for both taxes a total of 4.35 percent of earnings up to $5,600. The higher wage base would also result in bigger retirement benefits.

The long battle to win Ways & Means Committee approval of health benefits under social security began in August 1957, when Aime J. Forand, then a Democratic congressman from Rhode Island, introduced his original bill.

It had the immediate support of the AFL-CIO which, as Meany noted at the time, "long urged many of these proposals." He expressed confidence that the bill would "enlist widespread support."

It did, and the support mounted over the years as senior citizen groups mobilized and Presidents Kennedy and Johnson campaigned vigorously for it.

AMA Fearful

But first there was powerful opposition to overcome.

"The members of the medical profession look with suspicion and fear upon such legislation," an American Medical Association spokesman told the House committee. "It would legislate the aged into a permanent state of dependency."

After three years of off-and-on hearings, the first committee vote was taken in March 1960. The bill was beaten, 17-8. It was to be five years, almost to the day, before the vote changed to 17-8 for approval.

After two unsuccessful tries, a hospital care bill passed the Senate last year, but died in conference.

By the night of Nov. 3, 1964, when the election results had been tallied, it was clear that the legislation popularly known as "medicare" could no longer be held back.

Social Security Amendments:

Major Provisions Detailed In House Health Care Bill

Following are the chief provisions of the health care for the aged bill approved by the House Ways & Means Committee:

I. Basic Hospital Insurance

Eligibility: All persons 65 or over.

Benefits: Services for which payment would be made include—

● Hospital care for up to 60 days for each spell of illness, with the patient paying the first $40. Payment would not be made for physicians services except services performed by interns or resident-in-training physicians.

● Post-hospital care at a hospital-affiliated nursing home for up to 20 days plus two additional days for each day the patient's hospital stay was less than 60 days—an overall maximum of 100 days of post-hospital extended care.

● Outpatient diagnostic services, with the patient paying the first $20. However, if he is hospitalized within 20 days, the $20 would be credited to the hospital in-patient deductible of $40.

● Up to 100 post-hospital home visits by a nurse, therapist or health aide for home-bound patients under a doctor's care.

Effective Date: Benefits would be paid for services furnished after July 1, 1966, except that nursing home benefits would not be provided until January 1967.

Financing: A separate payroll tax on the same wage base as the Social Security tax would be collected starting Jan. 1, 1966.

Employes, employers and self-employed would each pay 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent of covered wages the first year, one-half of 1 percent from 1967 through 1972, with the rate rising in two additional steps to eight-tenths of 1 percent in 1987 and thereafter.

The taxable wage base would be $5,600 through 1970 and $6,600 thereafter. The money would be kept in a separate Treasury fund. The cost of providing benefits for persons not under Social Security or Railroad Retirement would be paid by the government from general revenues.

II. Voluntary Supplementary Plan

Eligibility: All persons 65 and over, during specified enrollment periods.

Benefits: After an annual deductible of $50, the insurance would pay 80 percent of the cost of these services:

● Doctor and surgical services, whether furnished in a hospital, clinic, office or in the home.

● Up to 100 home health service visits a year without the requirement for prior hospitalization contained in the basic plan.

● X-ray and laboratory tests; electrocardiagrams; radium therapy; rental of equipment such as wheelchairs, oxygen tents, etc.; specified ambulance service and a number of other items not covered by the basic program.

● Hospital care in a mental hospital, and partial payment for treatment of mental conditions outside a hospital.

Financing and Administration: A premium of $3 a month would be paid by the individual, an equal amount by the federal government. The Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare is authorized to contract the administration of the program to private groups such as Blue Cross. They would be charged with verifying that bills from physicians and institutions are "reasonable." The government would make an initial payment of $18 for each covered person to get the program started.

III. OASI Amendments

Benefits: These major changes are made—

● An across-the-board increase in old age and survivors retirement benefits of 7 percent, with a minimum of $4 a month, retroactive to Jan. 1. For persons who retire in the future, the higher wage base would gradually raise the maximum retirement individual benefit (now $127) to $167.90, and the maximum family benefit (now $254) to $368.

● Insurance benefits to a child, now ending at 18, would be continued up to 22 if the youngster is attending a full-time school, college or vocational school.

● Widows would have the option of receiving benefits at age 60 instead of at 62, with the amount actuarily reduced to take into account the longer period over which benefits would be paid.

● Eligibility for disability benefits would be liberalized.

● A number of persons over 72 not now eligible for benefits would be entitled to $35 a month under liberalized eligibility requirements.

● Persons eligible for social security payments whose outside earnings are between $1,700 and $2,400 would receive less of a reduction in their local security retirement benefits.

● Persons who receive more than $20 a month in tips would report the amount to the employer, who would treat it as wages for social security tax purposes. At present, while tips are counted as wages for income tax purposes, they are not included in the taxable wage base on which social security benefits are computed.

● Self-employed physicians and interns would be brought under the social security program for the first time.

Financing: The wage base on which taxes and benefits are computed would rise from $4,800 to $5,600 next year and $6,600 in 1971. The tax rate schedule is slightly changed so that workers and employers will pay a smaller tax rate than now scheduled until 1973 and a 4.8 percent rate instead of 4.625 percent thereafter. This rate does not include the separate hospital care tax.

IV. Kerr-Mills Amendments

The main changes made in the federal-state program of medical assistance to the needy include new minimum standards for benefits, and extension to new categories of medically indigent, including children.

● States may no longer impose a means test on children of elderly persons otherwise eligible for medical payments. Under some existing state programs, aged persons with little or no income of their own have been denied benefits because the income of their grown children exceeded a set amount. Eligibility standards would be made more flexible and related to medical expenses.

● A more generous federal matching formula will add about $200 million a year to the program.

V. Child Health Programs

A new program of grants would be provided to meet the health care needs of children from poor families, including dental as well as medical services.

Other sections of the bill would increase funds for existing maternal and child health, crippled children and mentally retarded programs.

VI. Public Assistance

The federal share of payments under all state public assistance programs is increased an average of $2.50 a month for the needy, blind and disabled, and an average of $1.25 for needy children. Eligibility and benefits are also liberalized in other ways.

To Avoid 'Annual Battle':

Broader Safeguards Urged in Voting Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

voting 67 to 13 to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back by Apr. 9.

The bill has 66 sponsors in the Senate, reflecting wide bipartisan support. Similar bipartisan backing was evident in the House.

The Senate was prodded on the need for speed with a warning from its leaders that the Easter recess might be cancelled if the bill is not passed by Apr. 15. The House is planning to act on the measure during the week of Apr. 11.

Noting that the AFL-CIO has stated its opinion on voting rights "innumerable times" in every forum of the nation and before congressional committees, Meany declared that any attempt to dilute the right to vote is "undemocratic, un-American and despicable."

Use Every Means

The position of the AFL-CIO, he told the committee, "is that every possible means must be used to achieve the maximum possible registration and voting in the United States. . . . We reject out of hand that there can be any first-class or second-class citizenship."

Only the federal government can do the job of assuring the right to register and vote in light of experience at the state and local level, Meany asserted, and the government must "do it now."

On various provisions of the bill, Meany made these points:

- The AFL-CIO supports "fully and wholeheartedly" the invalidation of literacy and other types of tests, but a bill aimed solely at these tests "will not do the whole job of implementing the 15th Amendment" assuring equal voting rights. The measure should be broadened to cover all denials of the right to vote whether based on tests or other means.

- The provision calling for federal examiners to register voters in areas where fewer than 50 percent of the residents were registered or voted in the 1964 presidential election needs broadening to cover areas where there was general discrimination against Negroes but a high percentage of white registration.

- The AFL-CIO is "wholeheartedly in favor" of the remedies provided in the bill but feels it should "go further" and waive the requirement that an individual must have been rejected by state or local authorities before he can apply to the federal examiner for listing.

Meany opposed the provision to have federal examiners collect poll taxes in states where they exist and urged that poll taxes be eliminated completely.

"No American should have to buy his right to vote in any election," he declared.

- The provisions for challenging elections are inadequate, especially in areas where persons are permitted to register but denied the right to vote. There are no provisions for holding new elections or holding them under federal supervision, Meany noted.

Summing up the AFL-CIO position, he declared:

'Do It Now'

"We feel that an annual battle in the Congress on this issue should not be necessary. Time and again, steps have been taken to eliminate various schemes and devices, subtle or brutal, designed to deprive Negroes of the right to vote. And time and again, some of the states and localities have found new devices, new brutalities, designed to frustrate the will of the majority.

"So we want Congress to do the job once and for all, and we urge the Congress to do it now."

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, called the Administration measure "a good bill" that goes farther than ever before but that "more is needed to do the whole job."



DELEGATION OF UNION OFFICIALS and staff members meet with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations under-secretary for special political affairs, in the Negro section of Selma, Ala., just before the beginning of the historic Selma-to-Montgomery "march" in protest of the denial to Negroes of voting rights in Dallas County. Left to right: Pres. James B. Carey, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Pres. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; Donald Slaiman, AFL-CIO civil rights director; Vice Pres. Robert Powell, Laborers; Bunche; E. T. Kehrer, AFL-CIO civil rights southern representative; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; Pres. Russell Crowell, Laundry Union; Pres. Charles Cogen, Teachers.

Tired but Triumphant, Marchers Complete Historic Rights Trek

(Continued from Page 1)

ald Slaiman brought word that Federation Pres. George Meany had testified that morning at a House hearing on the voting rights bill. He read to the crowd Meany's declarations that "labor rejects the concept that there can be any first-class or second-class citizenship," that "every possible means must be used to achieve the maximum possible registration and voting," that "the time for action is now."

The marchers bore with them to the capitol a petition addressed to Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace declaring:

"We have come not only five days and 50 miles, we have come from three centuries of suffering and hardship.

"When the course of events denies citizens the right to vote, a right to an adequate education, an opportunity to earn sufficient income, the people must turn to the First Amendment. We must appeal with the only peaceful resources at our command: our physical presence and the moral power of our souls."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who had led the march from Selma, gave the final address from the platform erected at the capitol.

And then it was over. The clergy and the citizens, the visitors and the "marchers," moved under direct instructions to "disperse with as much efficiency and speed as possible."

The planes and the buses, the chartered trains, carried the people away. Potential "stragglers" were told that they "must not remain in the city."

The memory—a thing of flashbacks to vignettes and vivid pictures.

It was a victory for the voting-rights demonstrators and their allies every time they marched out of Browns Chapel, their 10-week headquarters on Sylvan St. in Selma, and conducted a demonstration. When they moved in a parade, a procession, a "march," it was a triumph—for they had been beaten and smashed back on Mar. 7 when they tried their first "march" on Montgomery.

It was a victory when they walked back over the ground of this bitter defeat, across the Edmund Pettus Bridge spanning the muddy Alabama River, and strode safely along the same stretch of U.S. Highway 80 where they had been attacked.

As the head of the column moved forward under the protection of the federal courts, the federalized state National Guard, the U.S. Army, scores of Negroes moved in from the shoulders of the road and fell in to help "march."

Soaking Rains

There were the incidents along the way—the soaking rains that fell the night of their second day out and persisted in torrents on the third day, the heckling and jeering of young white toughs.

When the marchers—swollen from about 300 to more than 2,000 again as the head of column rejoined a four-lane highway—came into the City of St. Jude, the fourth night out, the veterans could be easily spotted.

Their bedrolls were still soaked but they flung themselves under the protection of tents, content at their achievement but bone-tired and ready to rest.

The marchers had passed through hostile country, including a 20-mile stretch of narrow two-lane highway across Lowndes County. The scenery is desolate swamp and naked trees with Spanish moss flowing; the population is 80 percent colored, and until a few days ago not a single Negro had been registered to vote, according to a white registrar, "for 30 or 40 years."

Lowndes was where the Negro sharecroppers were timid about waving to the marchers, fearing to lose the favor of the white landowners. Lowndes was where a white man bounded down the fence to yell "niggers, niggers."

But all along the spirit of the marchers was high. They sang their "freedom songs," and then a trio was made up to stride alongside the parade in a scene working back to the Revolutionary War, and the marchers under their American flags sang Yankee Doodle.

Army and police helicopters circled overhead, dropping down to tree level to make sure that no ambush was awaiting from the swampland and woods. The "marchers" went unarmed, except in spirit, and not an overt violence was attempted against them.

The nuns walked in rain-soddened habits. Some of the marchers went barefoot when their shoes hurt too much. But on the third day only three of the "regulars" were compelled to drop out; the rest went on, cheerful most of the time, if sometimes irritated at the pace their marshals were forcing.

They came alongside the Montgomery airport around noon on the fourth day, just 10 miles short of their state house goal, and dropped wearily down to await the return of Dr. King, their leader, who had left to keep a speaking engagement the previous night in Cleveland.

Then they moved five miles farther to St. Jude, a complex of Roman Catholic Church, hospital and school, where the tents were already stretched, where a platform was being knocked together for a stage show. It was built of the boards of coffin boxes donated by a funeral director.

The ground was still wet with the soaking rains, and the feet of thousands churned up the mud; the unpaved streets were ankle deep in mud. But the entertainment from an all-star cast drawn from Broadway and Hollywood hasn't been surpassed in any single other spot in years.

The clergy, the union people who sought no publicity either, and even the actors had supported the "marchers" logistically all through the journey. They went ahead and set up tents, they smoothed the ground, they helped see that people were fed.

So the morning of the fifth day came and the marchers walked into the Montgomery streets, their ranks by now swollen to many thousands by the "witnesses" King had called for from all over the country, and they had walked triumpantly along the court-directed route to the pre-Civil War state house, where a gold emblem marks the spot where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as first president of the Confederacy.

The Negroes are interested in an assured right to vote, a chance at a decent job, a chance at education for their children—not empty propaganda victories.

Nevertheless King cried out, as the column of marchers approached the Montgomery city lines, having proved itself for four days:

"We have a new freedom song. We'll sing, 'we have overcome . . . we were not afraid.' "

Unionists Swell Ranks In Civil Rights March

(Continued from Page 1)

Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers, Pres. Max Greenberg of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Pres. Russell R. Crowell of the Laundry Union and Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers were in the march.

William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights staff and E. T. Kehrer, stationed in Atlanta as southern representative, accompanied Slaiman. Assistant Dir. Walter G. Davis joined the march before it entered Montgomery. Norman Hill, the Industrial Union Dept.'s civil rights director, was with the group leaving Selma.

Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers headed a sizeable delegation of union members and T. J. Walker led a National Maritime Union delegation.

Louis Rolnick, director of ILGWU health and welfare activities, was on the march, and one of the union mobile health units, fully staffed with physicians and nurses, was furnished to accompany the marchers. There was a large delegation from the Auto Workers, and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., led Newspaper Guild participants.

Pres. Albert Shanker of New York City's United Federation of Teachers (Local 2 of the national), presented King with a new station wagon-bus, first of four to be given, for use in registration efforts.

Local 721 of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers, New York, sent a truckload of clothing to Selma.

Pres. James A. Ryan of the Philadelphia local of the Teachers also made the trip to Selma. Last year, when the Philadelphia Teachers were approaching a representation election, Dr. King addressed a mass meeting to tell Negro teachers they must identify themselves with unions for economic advancement. Ryan came here to identify himself with the southern Negro voting-rights campaign.

James T. McNamara, international representative of the Hatters, was here for his union, and Elwood Taub, education director of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Pres. Al Bilik, of the Cincinnati Labor Council joined the march here. Fanny Neal, Committee on Political Education national staff representative in Montgomery, also joined.

The IUE group included Leo H. Smith, Sr., chairman of the union's Civil Rights Committee.

Two unionists in the march came all the way from the Alameda County, Calif., AFL-CIO.

To Wipe Out Poverty:

Wage-Hour Changes 'Strongest' Weapon

Enactment of the AFL-CIO's four proposed amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act would constitute "the strongest action that could be taken to wipe out poverty," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told a nationwide radio audience.

"And wiping out poverty," he added, "would bolster consumer markets, it would put more money into the hands of the poor and it would tap the potential markets—people who would like to buy additional clothing, who would like to buy better food, who would like to buy some of the gadgets of our affluent society but can't because they haven't the money."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., Goldfinger recalled, asked Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act by:

- Extending coverage to "millions" now unprotected; the law now covers only 29 million of the 44 million non-supervisory wage and salary workers.
- Increase the minimum wage from the present $1.25 an hour to $2.
- Cut the workweek from the present 40 hours to 35 hours.
- Increase the overtime penalty from the present time and a half to double time.

Goldfinger was heard on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System's radio network. He was questioned by Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for McGraw-Hill Publications, and Hobart Rowen, of Newsweek magazine. They queried him on claims of some that extending coverage and raising the minimum wage would wipe out some jobs because they would be made too expensive.

"This argument has always been thrown at the labor movement and at liberals who have urged, at various times, an increase in the minimum wage," he replied. "The fact of the matter is that examination of the record by the Labor Dept. and by academic people after past minimum wage increases does not indicate that any significant spread of unemployment resulted from increasing the minimum wage.

Good for the Economy

"On the other hand, it is our view—very strongly held by us—that an increase of the minimum wage is good for the economy because it increases income, it increases buying power particularly among low-wage workers, and it bolsters consumer markets."

Goldfinger said that in the lowest-paying industries, now uncovered, the increase to $2 would have to be made "over some brief, orderly period of 2 or 3 years, perhaps."

On the move from 40 to 35 hours a week, he said, the AFL-CIO has proposed "a series of steps over a small number of years." Such a cut, he claimed, would "make a dramatic dent in the problem of unemployment, ease the adjustment to automation, and spread the number of job opportunities."

If all overtime in industries covered by the act were eliminated, he estimated 1.5 million new jobs would result — although he conceded its impracticability. If the double time penalty were imposed, he estimated about 750,000 jobs would be created.



GERMAN UNION LEADERS touring the United States under a State Dept. grant, paid a visit to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when they reached Washington. Shown in AFL-CIO headquarters are, from left, Henry Kirsh, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs; Hermann W. Bremer, labor counselor at the German Embassy; Frank Hilbert, U.S. Labor Dept.; Herbert Vomberg, member of the Railroad Workers executive board; Rolf Lehming, Labor Dept. interpreter; Guenter H. A. Stephen, member of the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) executive board; Meany; Heinz O. Vetter, board member of the Mineworkers Union, and Vice Pres. Gustav Fink of the Food & Drink Workers Union.

Administration's School Aid Bill Heads Toward Action by House

(Continued from Page 1)

vote as the AFL-CIO News went to press, contains these key provisions:

- A $1 billion program of federal grants to school districts, to be used for programs designed to enrich the education of children from low-income families. The programs would be locally developed, but might include such measures as reducing class sizes, providing remedial reading instruction, after-school study centers and summer programs.
- Grants to states for library books, instructional materials and textbooks which can be loaned for use of children in both public and private schools.
- A separate program of grants to set up supplemental educational centers and services in areas of need, open to all school-age children. These might offer guidance counseling, remedial instruction, cultural activities and other services to lift the horizons of children from poor homes.
- An expanded program of educational research, including construction of regional research centers.

The first day of House debate on the bill found GOP opponents centering their fire on the church-state issue, which has doomed previous large-scale programs of aid to elementary and secondary education.

Pres. Johnson, at a White House ceremony, charged opponents of the bill with seeking to "divert" the nation from meeting its educational goals.

Verdict of History

"History will not remember objections and objectors who are opposing the marshaling of our strength to meet educational needs," he said. "History will only honor those who answer 'Yes' to education of our American youth."

In other congressional developments:

- The jobsite picketing bill based on the agreement reached by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades and Industrial Union Departments was introduced in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.). The effect of the bill would be to allow union members at a multi-employer construction site to respect the picket line of another union without exposing their organizations to charges of a coercive secondary boycott. The proposed Taft-Hartley amendment, Thompson said, would rectify "an ancient injustice."
- **Two Indiana Democrats, Sen. Vance Hartke and Rep. John Brademas introduced identical bills to protect the pension rights of workers in plants or businesses which close or move. The proposed insurance system would be similar to that provided for bank deposits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.**
- The Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on proposals to require cigarette packages to carry a warning that smoking is harmful to health. The Federal Trade Commission last summer ruled that the labeling must be carried on both cigarette packages and advertising but postponed the effective date until July 1, 1965 to give Congress a chance to consider legislation on the issue. Bills have also been introduced prohibiting the FTC from putting its order into effect.

3-27-65

Women's Role Reflected In UPWA Leadership

Chicago—The Packinghouse Workers decided to take a sharp look at the union's women members and the role they play in its leadership—and found that the number of offices they hold is roughly proportional to their ratio in total membership.

The study was conducted by an internal projects committee and was restricted to the continental United States. More than nine of every 10 locals completed a questionnaire distributed by the committee, which believes the statistical picture "can be considered fairly accurate."

The survey showed that about 20 percent of the total membership is made up of women—15,557 out of 73,957 total members of 282 locals. In percentage terms, the variation ranged from a low of 13 percent in the union's District 3, centered in Des Moines, Ia., to a high of nearly 56 percent in District 4, with headquarters in Los Angeles.

The 282 locals that answered the query reported women holding 542 executive offices—an average of nearly two per local. They included 24 presidents, 38 vice presidents, 102 recording secretaries, 74 financial secretaries, 11 secretary-treasurers, 198 executive board members and 95 trustees.

In addition, there were 388 women shop stewards in the 282 locals—an average of nearly 1.5 in each local. Fifty-six of them were chief stewards, the committee reported.

The proportion of women members to total membership in the eight UPWA districts in the U.S. is slightly less than the proportion of women workers in food industries—about 24 percent in 1963.

'Gift-Wrap It, You Bloody Imperialist'



Retirement Classes Slated At Chrysler

Detroit—The auto industry's first union-management program of pre-retirement counseling for workers has been launched by the Auto Workers and the Chrysler Corp. at a series of joint training sessions.

The program is keyed to the recently-negotiated pension plan, with provisions for early retirement, and is being conducted by the Chrysler-UAW Pension Board of Administration.

Following the instructors' training program, a series of one-night-a-week meetings will be held at Chrysler's plants or other convenient locations. Employes 55 and over have been invited to attend these sessions with their wives or husbands.

A joint company-union release said the sessions will be kept small and informal. The counselors will use film strips, booklets and other instructional material to advise retirees on available pension benefits, legal affairs, financial planning for retirement, social security and availability of other social services.

Announcement of the program was made in a joint news release by UAW Chrysler Dept. Dir. Douglas Fraser and Chrysler Corp. Vice Pres. William O'Brien.

Labor Helps Kill Anti-Fluoride Bid

Lansing, Mich.—Organized labor in Lansing has received the thanks of the Greater Lansing Dental Health Committee for the time and effort it gave to turning back a recent drive to end fluoridation of the city's water.

The Greater Lansing AFL-CIO formally restated its endorsement of the fluoridation program and gave wide publicity to its stand in articles and editorials in the Lansing Labor News. The dental health group particularly thanked Oscar Wade, chairman of the labor council's Community Service Committee, for "his advice, assistance and encouragement" during the campaign.

The proposal to kill the program was defeated by an 11,914 to 3,251 referendum vote.

House Votes School Aid 'Breakthrough'

LBJ Urges Fast Action By Senate

By David L. Perlman

The biggest aid to education bill ever considered by Congress was tagged for an early Senate vote after passing the House with unexpected ease.

Administration leaders were elated at the 263-153 margin by which the House voted more than $1.3 billion in first year funds for a massive effort to overcome the educational handicaps of children from city and rural slums.

Pres. Johnson termed the House action "the greatest breakthrough in the advance of education" in the nation's history. The House in recent years has been the chief barrier to legislation to help elementary and secondary schools, and Johnson predicted that the Senate "will move with dispatch and enthusiasm to speed the final passage of the bill."

A Senate Education subcommittee, headed by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), quickly approved the House-passed bill without change. Senate leaders hoped to bring it to the floor within a matter of days.

Administration leaders were in firm command at every stage during the three days of House debate on the bill, climaxing in a lengthy night session. With votes to spare, they rebuffed every attempt to amend the bill and easily choked off a Republican attempt to delay a vote.

228 Democrats

The labor-endorsed bill was assured of passage by the 228 Democratic votes alone, but picked up the support of 35 Republicans as well. Opposing passage were 96 Republicans and 57 Democrats.

Despite the one-sided vote for final passage, both supporters and opponents were aware throughout the debate that any amendment which upset the delicately-balanced compromise on controversial issues might doom the legislation.

Previous bills had foundered on the rocks of religious controversy between supporters and opponents of aid to church-supported schools. The House bill, keyed to the needs of children from low income areas, authorizes programs that can be utilized by all children, regardless of the school they attend. It was termed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council "a practical approach."

Besides refusing to upset this approach, the House also turned

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, April 3, 1965 — No. 14

4.7% Jobless Rate Marks Lowest Level in 7 Years



LABOR SEC. W. WILLARD WIRTZ, investigating the living conditions of farm worker families in California, talks things over with children in a labor camp.

Employment Rises Sharply in March

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate broke in March to 4.7 percent, its lowest point in seven and a half years, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The summary job figures showed total employment soaring by 672,000 between February and March to 70.2 million. Unemployment dropped by 478,000 over the month to a total of 3.7 million.

Harold Goldstein, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, was asked if the March figures represented a "dramatic improvement." He spurned that phrase, characterizing the latest statistics rather as "a long slow return to the levels of 1957."

The Labor Dept. report said the drop of nearly half a million in unemployment was about double the decline expected for this time of year. Queried on where the jobless went, Goldstein said the seasonally-adjusted figures indicated that half the decline in the unemployed resulted from people getting jobs and the other half because unemployed persons stopped seeking work.

"During the first quarter of 1965, the unemployment rate averaged 4.8 percent, the first quarterly rate below 5 percent since the fourth quarter of 1957," the report noted.

But this rate is still higher than the rate for the first half of 1957, Goldstein pointed out. He said that was the last time the nation had a jobless rate around 4 percent. And that, he added, has been called "an interim goal." In March 1957, the jobless rate was 3.8 percent.

On the employment side of the

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Labor Asks Foreign Aid Fund Boost

The United States should spend more, instead of less, on its foreign aid program, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the need to help developing nations defend their freedom and raise the living standards of their people has not diminished. He asked the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

"Where in the world have we cause for complacency? Where do we see cause to reduce our effort, to lay down the burden of leading the fight for freedom?"

Labor is "disturbed," Biemiller told the committee, at the continuing trend to cut American aid programs.

"This year as last," he noted,

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Wirtz Gets Close Look:

Growers Surviving Without Braceros

By David Selvin

Los Angeles—The bracero program on California farms is over. That much Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz made "dead clear" here last week after his intensive, four-day, morning-to-night, 1,200-mile tour of the state's vast agricultural industry.

In its place he found two sets of problems:

- Shifting from a rigidly-controlled, government-guaranteed farm labor supply relying on imported workers to full reliance on an adequate, trained domestic farm labor force.
- Providing for the long-range social and economic ramifications of that shift.

These problems affect directly the lives of close to a fourth of the state's farm workers. But they also have broad ramifications for the total farm labor force of some 300,000 workers, the state's $3.5 billion a year agricultural industry and the massive superstructure of business erected on it, and every level of government.

They extend to such fundamentals as housing, schools, health, training, wages, job conditions.

No More Braceros

"The immediate problem," Wirtz said, "requires facing the fact that Congress ended Public Law 78 [which permitted the importation of contract farm labor from Mexico]. The longer-range challenge is to meet all aspects of the changeover."

The secretary said he intends to start immediately to explore ways of meeting these challenges. He expects to have discussions with Gov. Edmund G. Brown, with Con-

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House Extends, Hikes Job Training Funds

The House voted 392-0 to continue full federal financing of the government's job training program and to authorize additional weeks of training and higher dependents' allowances.

Minor differences with a Senate-passed bill must still be resolved in conference committee. But final passage is assured in time to avoid a cutback in the three-year-old Manpower Development & Training Act.

Both the House and Senate bills cancel a requirement that states pay one-third of the job training costs after July 1.

Instead the federal government will continue to pay the entire bill for another year. Thereafter it would pay the full amount of training allowances, plus 90 percent of the cost of instruction, facilities and equipment. States could pay the remaining 10 percent by providing services or facilities instead of cash.

The legislation, strongly urged by the Administration and the AFL-CIO, also provides:

- Extension of the maximum period of training—including basic education as well as training in job skills—from 72 weeks to 104 weeks.
- Additional dependents' allowances for heads of large families.

In addition to the basic training allowance—keyed to state unemployment compensation levels—trainees now can receive an extra $5 a week for each dependent, but only up to a $10 maximum. The

(Continued on Page 12)

Bottle Blowers Strike Wins 'Best Settlement'

Atlantic City, N. J.—The Glass Bottle Blowers won major contract improvements for 32,000 members after an 11-day strike and continued negotiating on a day-to-day basis for 8,000 skilled workers covered by a separate contract.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton called the new three-year agreement with 22 firms at 64 plants across the nation "the best settlement we ever had in the glass industry."

It provides:

- Wage increases of 10 cents an hour the first year, 4 cents the next year and 10 cents the third year.
- The right to arbitrate any employer-proposed job evaluation program—a major union objective.
- A minimum of 50 minutes relief time per shift on machine-paced jobs.

Lack of the latter provision in about 15 percent of the jobs involved was called the probable cause of a walkout that started Mar. 18.

The union listed these other gains in talks with employers here:

A joint retirees' insurance fund administered by three union and three employer trustees, financed by company contributions of 1.5 cents an hour.

A "portable" pension plan permitting workers with 15 or more years of service to take pension benefits to a new job, and to retire at 50 if terminated for any reason. Pension benefits were raised from $2.50 to $3 a month times years of service, effective next Mar. 1.

Hospital plan improvements financed by an increase of 1.5 cents an hour to a new minimum of 10 cents.

Other improvements include Dec. 26 as a paid holiday and four weeks' vacation after 20 years of service.



LARGEST SINGLE GIFT for relief of disaster victims in West Coast floods, $69,400, was presented by Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allen (left) of the Carpenters to Gen. James F. Collins (right), president of the American Red Cross, in ARC area headquarters in San Francisco. Looking on are Lyle J. Hiller (second from left), Portland, Ore., and Patrick Hogan, Los Angeles, members of the Carpenters executive board.

Steelworkers Present Contract Proposals

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers presented detailed proposals to the basic steel industry here in negotiations aimed at reaching a new agreement by May 1. In a series of presentations geared to contract goals enunciated last December by the union's 163-member wage policy committee, USWA bargainers asked 11 major U.S. steel firms to put more of their profits into wages, pensions and job security measures.

Top union and management negotiators expressed their determination to reach an agreement covering more than 350,000 workers before the May 1 deadline. On the West Coast, the USWA opened bargaining sessions with the Kaiser Steel Corp., which negotiates separately from the rest of the industry.

Meanwhile the union sent 60-day reopening notices to major aluminum firms employing nearly 40,000 union members whose contracts expire June 1. Mutually acceptable dates for the opening of negotiations will be set by union and company representatives, the USWA said.

Another union, the Aluminum Workers, also sent notices of intent to reopen the contract to three major firms employing more than 20,000. The three are the Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co. and Kaiser Aluminum Co. In negotiations due to start after the AWIU convention in New Orleans Apr. 12, major objectives will be improved wages, job security and pensions, the union said.

Basic steel negotiations have been devoted largely in recent weeks to local plant problems such as grievance handling, division of overtime, work to be performed by supervisors, and similar matters arising out of local working conditions.

Union negotiators put their major emphasis on achieving the 1965 objectives adopted by the USWA wage policy committee last December. These include:

- "Complete and permanent" protection against the hazards of unemployment, injury, illness, or transfer to a lower-rated job.
- A substantial wage increase—the first sought by the union since 1961.
- An adequate after-retirement income.
- High quality medical care for the worker and his family.
- More dignity on the job—equal pay for equal work; more equitable wage rates for skilled workers, maintenance employes and craftsmen; elimination of all "vestiges of discrimination" in any steel plant or office under USWA contract.

Clothing Union Asks 36 Cents As Talks Open

New York—The men's and boys' clothing industry is in a healthy state and can well afford to give its 125,000 workers higher wages and improved welfare benefits this year, Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers told the Clothing Manufacturers Association at the opening of contract negotiations here.

The union spelled out its reasons for asking for a 36-cent package of new benefits, effective next June 1. The ACWA wants:

- A substantial wage increase.
- A pension benefit increase from $50 a month to $75.
- A boost in hospital benefits from $23 to $27 a day and from 60 to 120 days.

The ACWA also has asked for a full third week of paid vacation, instead of the current four days; surgical benefits raised from $300 to $375 and incidental hospital expenses hiked from $125 to $225.

Other objectives include improved life insurance, hourly minimums for time workers, severance pay for workers whose firms go out of business, and pay for reporting time and machine breakdown time.

The current contract expires June 1, 1966, but has a provision for contract reopening a year earlier. Potofsky said there is ample precedent for negotiating changes during the term of a contract.



NAMED assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity was Hyman Bookbinder, former AFL-CIO legislative representative. He will have special responsibility for work with private organizations.

High Court Rules on Darlington:

Closing Part of Chain Barred If Purpose Is to 'Chill' Union

Partial closing of a business if an employer is motivated by anti-union purposes may be an unfair labor practice, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Darlington Mills case.

The court rejected the contention that a "single businessman cannot choose to go out of business if he wants to" without violating the law, but said that if the business involves a number of plants and the employer's motive is "to chill unionism" in the other plants, the National Labor Relations Act would be violated.

The 7 to 0 decision in the eight-year-old controversy sent the case back to the National Labor Relations Board to determine whether the closing of the Darlington plant after the Textile Workers Union of America won a representation election had the purpose and effect of discouraging unionization in other plants owned by Deering Milliken & Co.

The decision in effect set aside a lower court ruling that an employer could close all or part of his business for anti-union reasons, but because the lower court did not rule on whether Darlington is a separate business or part of a larger enterprise, the Supreme Court asked it for determination of this point.

The board will hold its proceedings first to determine the purpose of the plant shutdown and then send the case to the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals on the question of the Darlington-Deering Milliken ties. The board had previously found that Deering Milliken operated 17 textile manufactories, including Darlington, and that it had 27 different plants.

Called Anti-Union

TWUA had protested the closing of the Darlington plant after the NLRB election victory and won a board ruling that the plant was closed because of the anti-union beliefs of Roger Milliken, president of Darlington and a leader of right-wing causes. The board held that the company's refusal to bargain was illegal and ordered back pay for all Darlington employes until they obtained substantially equivalent work or were put on preferential hiring lists at other Deering-Milliken mills.

The union hailed the Supreme Court's decision as putting the "large union-busting textile complexes in the South" on notice "that they cannot close down one of their plants to punish workers for exercising their right to join a union."

The decision was written by Justice Harlan. Justices Goldberg and Stewart did not participate.

In two other important labor decisions the court ruled:

- That where there is no evidence of anti-union bias an employer can lock out workers and temporarily close down to bring "economic pressure to bear in support of his legitimate bargaining position."
- Employers belonging to a multi-employer bargaining unit have the right to lock out their union employes and continue operating with temporary non-union help when one or more other employers in the unit are struck.

Court's Reasoning

In the Darlington case the court defined the "partial closing" concept as follows:

"If the persons exercising control over a plant that is being closed for anti-union reasons (1) have an interest in another business, whether or not affiliated with or engaged in the same line of commercial activity as the closed plant, of sufficient substantiality to give promise of their reaping a benefit from the discouragement of unionization in that business; (2) act to close their plant with the purpose of producing such a result; and (3) occupy a relationship to the other business which makes it realistically foreseeable that its employes will fear that such business will also be closed down if they persist in organizational activities, we think that an unfair labor practice has been made out."

In a footnote to the decision, Justice Harlan writes "nothing we have said in this opinion would justify an employer in interfering with employe organizational activities to threaten to close his plant, as distinguished from announcing a decision to close already reached by the board of directors. . . ."

He added, "we recognize that this safeguard does not wholly remove the possibility that our holding may result in some deterrent effect on organizational activities independent of that arising from the closing itself."

'Marginal' Cases

Harlan posed the possibility that an employer might make a "definitive decision to close" to discourage employes from voting union, and continued:

"Such a possibility is not likely to occur, however, except in a marginal business; a solidly successful employer is not apt to hazard the possibility that the employes will call his bluff by voting to organize."

In both of the lockout cases the Supreme Court overturned NLRB rulings against management maneuvers. One case arose out of 1961 bargaining sessions at the American Ship Building Co. which builds and repairs ships at Great Lakes ports. When negotiations for a new contract with eight unions broke down, the company began laying off workers to seek a seasonal advantage in the bargaining.

The court concluded that an employer does not violate the law "when after a bargaining impasse has been reached, he temporarily shuts down his plant and lays off his employes for the sole purpose of bringing economic pressure to bear in support of his legitimate bargaining position."

Justice Stewart wrote the majority opinion with Justices Goldberg and Warren joining in one concurring opinion and Justice White filing another. The three concurrers said the majority was reaching out to deal with broader questions than were present in the case.

No Simple Formula

Goldberg wrote that "there is not and cannot be any simple formula which readily demarks the permissible from the impermissible lockout."

The other case involved food stores in Carlsbad, N. M. which bargained as a group with the Retail Clerks. During a 1960 breakdown in wage bargaining the union struck one store and the other four employers sent home their union workers and continued to operate with non-union help.

The court ruled 8 to 1, with Justice Brennan for the majority, that the NLRB was wrong in holding that the employer action was illegal and that the employers' "continued operations with the use of temporary replacements was wholly consistent with a legitimate business purpose." The court held that there is no proof of "unlawful motivation" by the employers.

Justice Goldberg filed a concurring opinion and Justice White dissented, declaring that he cannot agree with the "severe restrictions" which the court imposes on the board's role in determining unfair employer conduct.

Rail Signalmen Under Article XXI Sanctions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen has been found to be in noncompliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures and is therefore subject to sanctions under the federation's constitution.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne and Paul L. Phillips. The findings, Meany said, followed the refusal of the brotherhood to "withdraw its claim at the National Railroad Adjustment Board to have the electrical work on the car retarder system at the yard of the Southern Pacific Co., Eugene, Ore., assigned to its members."

A decision of the impartial umpire on Dec. 2, 1964, had found this action by the BRS to be a violation of Art. XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

In his notification to affiliates, Meany said that the brotherhood, effective Mar. 23, 1965, would be subject to the following provisions of Sec. 15 of Art. XXI:

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Sec. 16;

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article;

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the Constitution;

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

Other unions currently remaining in non-compliance with impartial umpires' decisions include the Intl. Typographical Union, Switchmen's Union of North America, Air Line Pilots Association, National Maritime Union (2 cases), Journeymen Stonecutters of North America (2 cases).

1,200 at Chrysler Retire in 1964

Detroit—A total of 1,258 Chrysler Corp. employes and surviving spouses retired or became eligible for pensions during 1964, according to final tabulations by company-Auto Workers administrators. More than $11.2 million in pensions was paid to 13,945 beneficiaries during the year, the administrators said.

Program Held Inadequate:

Bolster Housing Bill, Labor Bids Congress

The AFL-CIO, pointing out that one-fifth of America is still "ill-housed," called on Congress to broaden and bolster the $6.4 billion housing program proposed by Pres. Johnson.

Sec. Boris Shishkin, of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee told the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking & Currency Committee that the nation's housing starts are running 1 million units below minimal needs of 2.5 million units a year. Worse, he added, the rate of construction is falling off as the need increases.

Alexander Bookstaver, Director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, accompanied Shishkin.

He rapped the proposed total of 60,000 units of public housing a year as "grossly inadequate." Of this total, Shishkin noted, only 35,000 units would represent new construction while 25,000 units would be created through purchase, lease and rehabilitation of existing structures.

"The AFL-CIO recommends an authorization of low-rent public housing for low-income families at the rate of at least 125,000 units a year for four years," Shishkin said.

Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, also criticized the Johnson proposals as inadequate and urged Congress to raise the public housing units total to 125,000 a year.

Rent Subsidy Backed

On the new rent subsidy plan—to aid some 500,000 disadvantaged family groups over the next four years—Shishkin pledged labor's support, but said the AFL-CIO does not regard this as a complete solution of the problem.

This program aims to help those caught in the "no-man's land" between public housing and decent private housing. It includes the elderly, the handicapped, those displaced by government road-building or slum clearance projects and those living in substandard housing.

Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver was quizzed at length on this plan. He estimated about 4 million people are in the category of those whose incomes are too high to qualify for public housing and who cannot afford private housing projects. Their incomes are mainly in the $3,000 to $5,000 range.

The rent subsidy plan, in which a family would allot 20 percent of its income to rent with the government making up the difference, would be in addition to another plan helping slightly higher income groups, under which the government subsidizes interest rates on apartment projects to bring rents below "market" levels. Weaver said

The AFL-CIO, however, said the below-market interest rate program is enjoying "growing acceptance" by co-ops, non-profit groups and private builders and urged a series of changes to strengthen the program.

"We would strongly oppose even the gradual phasing out of the below-market interest rate program," Shishkin declared, "because rent supplementation cannot and will not take its place.

"We would likewise strongly oppose the phasing out of the present program of housing moderate-income elderly couples and individuals. . . . Rent supplementation is no substitute for this program; it can only be an addition to it."

On urban renewal, the AFL-CIO urged a $6 billion boost in capital grants over the next four years and an increase to $500 in relocation payments to families. On "new towns," labor also backed "new town" satellites around big cities in the context of broader planning and wise land use, with safeguards against speculators.

The AFL-CIO in addition urged strengthening of other provisions on mortgage insurance, college housing, rural housing, cooperative housing, open space aids, housing renewal, community facilities, equal opportunity in housing and labor standards.



TAXI DRIVERS Organizing Committee has vigorous backing of New York labor, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky tells drivers who took day off for demonstration in Madison Square Garden. On platform behind Potofsky are, left to right: Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City AFL-CIO; Pres. Jack Townsend of Bartenders Local 15, chairman of the labor council's Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee; Pres. David Dubinsky of Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Alex Rose of Hatters and Pres. A. Philip Randolph of Sleeping Car Porters.

Taxi Panel Calls Session In New York

New York—The men who own most of New York's huge fleet of taxicabs and the men who drive them sat down together for the first time in an effort to solve the knotty problem of union representation.

The meeting was called by a citizens' panel named by Mayor Robert F. Wagner in keeping with his promise on condition the New York City AFL-CIO's Taxi Driver Organizing Committee call off its highly successful strike of Mar. 24.

The panel, headed by Theodore W. Kheel, nationally-known arbitrator, sought to elicit facts about the industry from its spokesmen who proved reluctant. However, their legal aides are now preparing data the panel sought and will submit it to another meeting.

Once it has the facts, the panel will determine who will be eligible to participate in a decision on a bargaining agent, whether it be by a vote or by some other means.

The TDOC claims to have signed up a majority of the industry employes based on membership application cards.

Many 'Casual' Drivers

The problem is to determine who should take part in the representation decision in an industry where so many drivers are casuals who may work as little as one or two days a month. The city has issued 44,000 hack licenses. Excepting some 6,000 owner-drivers, it is rare that more than 20,000 fleet drivers are on the streets.

Industry lawyers appear to be erecting legal roadblocks centering on the National Labor Relations Board, which they argue should run the election. The casual drivers could become an issue under NLRB procedures that could delay a vote. If an NLRB vote is held, the TDOC feels, a lot of people with no interest in unionism may be ruled eligible to ballot. The drivers' organization is hopeful that another and less cumbersome selection of a bargaining agent may be found.

Printers Extend Talks With New York Dailies

New York—Contract negotiations between newspaper unions and the publishers of seven daily papers continue here on a day-to-day basis after a strike deadline set by Local 6 of the Typographical Union and two other unions was extended in an effort to reach an agreement.

Negotiations between Local 6 and the New York Newspaper Publishers Association seemed stalemated when Mayor Robert Wagner called labor and management representatives to City Hall and got their agreement to continue bargaining.

Two other unions, the Photoengravers and the Machinists, also authorized a walkout, but agreed to extend their contracts as long as there was any hope of a settlement. Wagner said union spokesmen had agreed to give a 24-hour advance notice of any decision to strike.

Previously four of the 10 unions representing daily newspaper workers had agreed to accept a publishers' offer providing increases of $10.50 a week over a two-year period, but the unaffiliated Deliverers withdrew their approval of the agreement after printers and publishers emerged from an all-night negotiating session at City Hall.

Pres. Joseph Baer of the Deliverers went on the air to accuse the publishers of misleading his union. He said the union's executive board had voted to reject the settlement previously approved by members after a recommendation by union negotiators.

Negotiations on Newspaper Guild contracts continued on a paper-by-paper basis at each of the dailies with which the Guild has a contract. The craft unions bargain on a citywide basis with the Publishers Association.

Mar. 31 Expiration

All the unions involved have contracts with Mar. 31 expiration dates. All are seeking such improvements as higher wages and improved pension and health programs, plus protection against job losses caused by automation.

In 1963 Wagner helped settle a 114-day walkout which started when the ITU struck four dailies and five other dailies shut down their facilities in a lockout of union workers.

During that strike the New York Post withdrew from the publishers' association and now negotiates independently. The association bargains for the Daily News, Journal-American, Herald Tribune, World Telegram & Sun, Times, the Long Island Daily Press and the Long Island Star-Journal.

Judgment Against AMA Asked on Libel Charge

A motion asking a summary judgment against the American Medical Association on a charge of libeling a union official by distributing a fake phonograph recording has been filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The motion was filed for Paul Normile, director of Steelworkers' Dist. 16 in Allegheny County, Pa., to expedite a ruling on the $400,000 damage suit brought by Normile in 1963 against the AMA, a national organization of physicians incorporated under Illinois laws.

The civil action asked the court to enter a judgment declaring that the AMA is legally liable for damages suffered by Normile and permanently ordering the organization and its American Medical Political Action Committee (AMPAC) to:

- Refrain from any further distribution or publication of tapes, records and printed matter involving a speech purported to have been made by Normile in 1963 before the "Allegheny County Committee on Political Education" in Pittsburgh.
- Announce publicly that the tapes and recordings have been found to be false and that all persons having copies of them should destroy them.

Normile asked also that, upon entry of the summary judgment, the case be placed on the court calendar for jury trial only to settle the issue of the amount of damages to be paid by the AMA.

Filed with the court at the same time were affidavits by Prof. Henry Lee Smith, Jr., of the State University of New York at Buffalo, an expert on linguistics, declaring that the voice on the AMA tape was not the voice of the real Paul Normile; by Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan refuting data on the AMA tape.

Defense Dept. Launches New Industry Bulletin

The Defense Dept. has begun publication of a new monthly Defense Industry Bulletin, intended to serve as a guide to industry on official policies, programs and projects.

The bulletin is published by the Business & Labor Division of the Directorate for Community Relations in the office of Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary for public affairs, who expressed confiidence that it "will contribute significantly to a stronger, integrated defense-industry team."

Two Paper Unions Win Runoff Vote

Anderson, Calif.—Two AFL-CIO unions won joint bargaining rights in a runoff election at a plant here of the Kimberly-Clark Corp. The vote was 113 for the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, no union 107.

ILGWU Aid Spurs Union, Civil Rights

New York—Civil rights crusaders in the South and taxi drivers building a union in New York are both engaged in the "fight for human dignity."

So said Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers in announcing union donations of $15,000 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and $10,000 to the New York City Central Labor Council's organizing fund.

With their contributions, declared Dubinsky, garment workers are saying "It's about time."

Shoe Workers Elect Fecteau To New Term

The Shoe Workers have re-elected Pres. George O. Fecteau for another three-year term and also elected 14 members of the union's general executive board—five of them for the first time.

Fecteau and the new board members will start their new terms May 10 at a Washington, D. C., meeting. Not affected by the balloting were Sec.-Treas. Angelo Georgian and national directors elected a year ago.

Fecteau won without opposition. So did eight general board members. Mae E. Young, Lynn, Mass., won re-election. New members are Gladys Slinkard, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Orbey Crotts, Searcy, Ark.; Clarence S. Burton, St. Clair, Mo.; Edward D. Martin, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

James Cordova was elected national director of Territory 1, Massachusetts, to succeed the late Anthony G. Accardi. A special election will be held Apr. 28 to elect a successor to National Dir. James E. Bringle, who died recently in Chicago.



LABOR ATTACHES stationed in Washington by the governments of other countries attended a briefing on AFL-CIO international activities at which Intl. Affairs Dir. Jay Lovestone, right center of end table, presided. Seated beside him is Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan.

Trend Toward Early Retirement Reflects Job Scene, Union Gains

American workers are meeting the challenges of automation, unemployment and technological change—plus plain boredom with the job—by exhibiting an accelerating trend toward early retirement, according to an article in the American Federationist.

"This impetus derives from the facts that many workers desire early retirement, that job opportunities are opened for younger workers as the seniors withdraw from the workforce and that the level of negotiated pensions is beginning to make early retirement financially possible for an increasing number of older workers," writes Assistant Dir. Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

"Plant shutdowns and displacement of workers over age 50 because of technological change point up the need for some form of 'temporary' benefit to tide employes over the period between the time they are displaced to the time when they become eligible for social security and for a private pension.

"Because of chronic unemployment in some industries, pension plans are now providing financial incentives to retire before 65."

More and more men are retiring early, Shoemaker notes, since retirement at age 62 was added to the Social Security program in 1961. During the first year 30 percent of all men 62 or older chose to retire before reaching 65, he points out, whereas in 1963, last year for which data are available, 48 percent elected to quit and draw Old Age, Survivors & Disability Insurance.

Shoemaker, whose article is a Collective Bargaining Report feature of the AFL-CIO's monthly publication, observes that the Social Security Administration has no way of knowing if early retirement is voluntary or forced.

But Labor Dept. statistics on unemployment offer "important clues" as to why more older workers "choose" to close their working careers and take a reduced social security benefit before reaching age 65, he says.

Joblessness falls as heavily on workers over 55 years as it does on the other especially hard-hit elements of the work force such as teenagers, minority group members and the unskilled. Moreover, none of the steps planned to combat unemployment is directed toward easing the plight of workers around 60 years of age, Shoemaker notes.

Many 'Have to' Retire

"The conclusion of many experts that older workers are retiring early because they have to, and not because they want to, is well-founded," he says.

"The recent trend toward earlier retirement under collectively bargained private pension plans should be viewed, therefore, as an important part of the concerted attacks on unemployment—a many-sided program which includes such measures as increasing the minimum wage to $2 an hour, cutting the workweek to 35 hours, federal aid to education, promotion of urban renewal and housing, increasing appropriations for the Economic Opportunities and Manpower Development & Training Acts, revision of the tax laws to ease the burden on lower-income groups and other anti-poverty measures.

Solution 'So Called'

"In this instance, however, the so-called 'solution' is simply early retirement."

The Bureau of Labor Statistics studied 16,031 private pension plans covering 15.8 million workers and found that more than 3 out of 4 allowed retirement before 65, Shoemaker writes. In addition, in more than 100 of the plans the "normal" retirement age was defined as less than 65.

Shoemaker also discusses in some detail clauses dealing with early retirement found in several contracts between AFL-CIO unions and employers.

New Tax Cut for Poor Suggested by Dillon

A further cut in the income taxes paid by the lowest-income families was urged by Douglas Dillion in his last speech before stepping out as Secretary of the Treasury.

The relief already given is inadequate, he told a symposium on federal taxation sponsored by the American Bankers Association, pointing out that "over time, the income tax bite increases more at low levels than it does at high levels."

"In 1955 the poorest one-fifth of American families had an average income tax rate of 2.9 percent," Dillon said. "By 1961 this had risen to 3.6 percent. On the other hand, the 5 percent with the highest income had an effective tax rate of 18.9 percent in both years even though, in 1955, that 5 percent included all families with incomes of over $13,000 and in 1961 it only included families with incomes of over $16,400.

"Clearly an income tax with fixed rates and exemptions tends to become less and less progressive with the passage of time. . . . Both interests of tax fairness, as well as the need to lighten the burden of true poverty, call for further action."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger took sharp issue with a paper on tax policy and sustainable economic growth by Prof. Paul W. McCracken of the University of Michigan, charging "it is an oversimplification to claim that the economic stagnation of much of the 1950s was solely or largely due to tax rates that were too high and by implication too progressive."

A "one-sided" focus on taxes alone, Goldfinger said, is "bad analysis . . . and points to bad policy." It is the net result of both revenues and expenditures that provides the lift or drag to economic activities, he asserted—"not tax revenues alone." In ending his analysis, he said:

"I would like to emphasize that there is a world out there, beyond the doors of this hotel and outside the confines of the country club. It is not all affluence and there are some ugly features about it."

He cited unemployment statistics, noted that 20 to 25 percent of the population "lives in poverty or at the fringe of poverty," and recalled the "jungles in our cities."

Changes Urged

"We had better move rapidly to meet these problems or the non-affluent parts of the real world may invade the confines of even the country club," he added.

"We know what needs to be done. It is time to take long strides toward eliminating the factors in our economic and social environment that have been accelerating tensions in recent years. Federal fiscal policy is an important means for taking such strides."

Malawi Becomes 113th ILO Member

Geneva—The new nation of Malawi, formerly Nyasaland, which was admitted to the United Nations last Dec. 1, became the 113th member-country of the Intl. Labor Organization when Prime Minister H. K. Banda advised ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse that his government formally accepted the obligations of the ILO constitution.

Bipartisan Effort:

Broader Safeguards Urged in Voting Bill

A strong, bipartisan effort to strengthen the Administration's voting rights bill developed in Congress as civil rights supporters hailed the measure's intent but urged that it be broadened to deal with a wider variety of subterfuges used to deny southern Negroes the ballot.

The bill presently would apply only to states which impose literacy tests for voting—and would authorize federal registrars only when less than 50 percent of the voting age population is on the voting lists.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Judiciary Committee, the proposed legislation "will not do the whole job." He urged that it be broadened to cover all deprivation of the right to vote, whether by "the fountain pen or the night stick or night riders."

Representatives of three major religions appeared together before the House Judiciary Committee to urge strengthening of the bill. Msgr. John Cronin of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, accompanied by officials of the Synagogue Council of America and the National Council of Churches, spoke for 21 religious groups "to help articulate the conscience of America."

Poll Tax Hit

They asked that the legislation cover all areas of voter discrimination and intimidation and that the poll tax be barred as a requirement for voting in states and localities.

Spokesmen for the Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican community urged the committee to provide relief also for hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers who are literate in their native Spanish language but are barred by the state's literacy test requirements from registering.

The delegation, headed by Herman Badillo, urged that a companion voting rights bill be introduced to meet the language disenfranchisement problem.

While the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights began circulation of proposed amendments to strengthen the Administration bill, Southern congressmen and senators pressed for "alternatives".

For the most part, they conceded that there have been denials of the right to vote. But they claimed these were isolated and could be met by further court procedures. It was the slow pace of court action under existing legislation which led to the demonstrations in Alabama and to Pres. Johnson's dramatic call for new laws to "strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—federal, state and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote."

Both the House and Senate are expected to have voting rights bills on the floor before mid-April. The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland, is under orders from the Senate to report a bill by Apr. 9.

AFL-CIO Slates Job Rights Parley

A conference on the equal employment opportunities provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 has been called by the AFL-CIO for Apr. 13 in Washington at the Willard Hotel.

Federation Pres. George Meany, who will keynote the conference, wrote AFL-CIO affiliates that the meeting will "discuss the methods which unions can adopt to carry out their responsibilities under Title VII" of the act. This title, effective July 2, 1965, covers fair employment practices.

The AFL-CIO has been conducting a broad-based campaign to achieve voluntary compliance with the letter and spirit of the Civil Rights Act. The campaign was launched at a national conference on civil rights last September.

Novik Given New Term on Advisory Unit

Pres. Johnson has reappointed Morris Novik, the AFL-CIO's radio and television consultant, to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information for another three years.

Also appointed to the commission, which serves in an advisory capacity to the director of the U.S. Information Agency, was Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of the Denver Post, to succeed Clark Mollenhoff of the Cowles newspapers.

The nominations must be approved by the Senate.

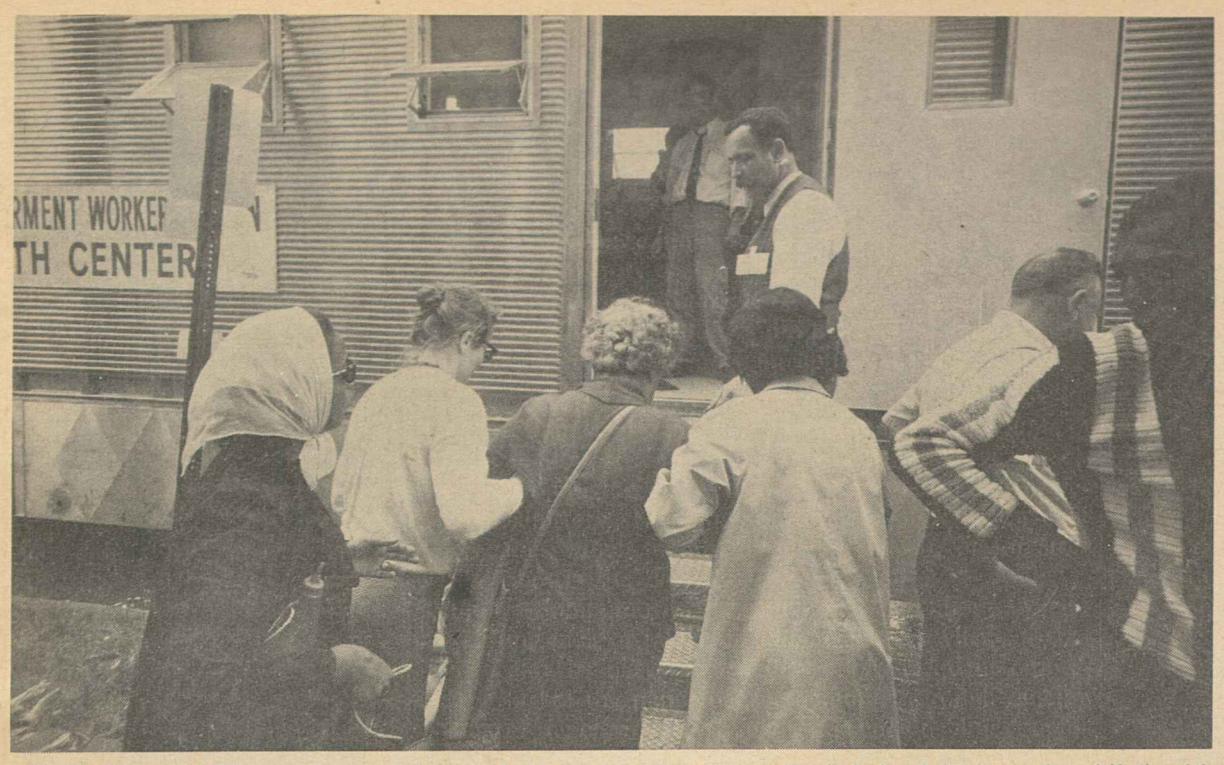
Chairman of the five-member commission is Pres. Frank Stanton of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Novik has had a long career in communications and has served as an adviser to both unions and government agencies. He has also operated radio stations in New York City.





HONOR WILL BE PAID by the Washington Labor-Management Committee for State of Israel Bonds to Pres. Edward J. Leonard (left) of the Plasterers and Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning (right) at a dinner in Washington April 10. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is honorary chairman of the affair, and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Washington AFL-CIO is chairman.



VOTING RIGHTS marcher in Selma-to-Montgomery demonstration is helped to steps of mobile health center supplied by Ladies' Garment Workers. The center moved along line of march, gave first aid and emergency care when needed. The ILGWU ordinarily uses its health caravans to bring services to members who otherwise might not have facilities the union provides.



SCENE in Montgomery, Ala., where voting rights demonstrators ended their historic five-day "march" from Browns Chapel in Selma. Inset is AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman addressing rally. In background, guards block steps to State Capitol.

Johnson Asks Stronger U. S. Law To Curb Ku Klux Klan Terrorism

A federal law passed to curb Ku Klux Klan terrorism after the Civil War may be strengthened to deal with Klan terrorism in today's civil rights struggles.

Pres. Johnson sounded the call for legislation to "bring the activities of the Klan under effective control of law" when he told the nation that four Alabama Klan members had been arrested for the murder of Mrs Viola Gregg Liuzzo of Detroit, shot to death on a lonely stretch of road between Selma and Montgomery. "Mrs. Liuzzo went to Alabama to serve the struggle for justice," the President said. "She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and feathers to terrorize their neighbors."

Johnson termed the Klan "a hooded society of bigots," said he has fought them all his life as did his father before him.

The President proposed also a congressional investigation of the various Klan groups and similar organizations and the House Un-American Activities Committee voted unanimously to launch such a probe.

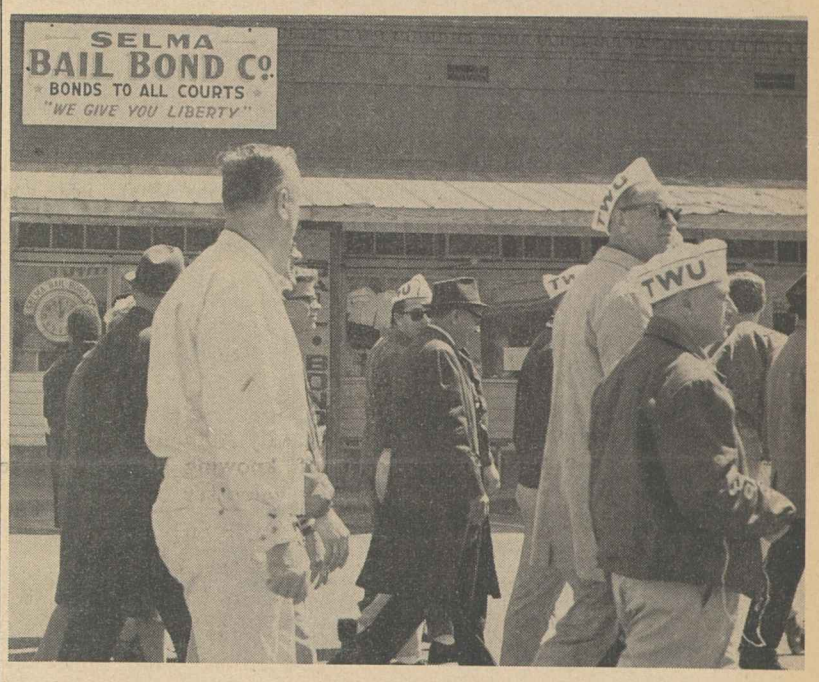
Earlier this year, a liberal Democrat from Georgia, Rep. Charles L. Weltner, had asked the committee for such an investigation. The request by Weltner, a new member of the committee, had been referred to the committee staff for a preliminary study. The committee in the period since World War II has confined its investigations almost exclusively to alleged Communist activities.

Under 1870 Law

Justice Dept. attorneys are considering language to broaden the 1870 law prohibiting conspiracies to deprive persons of their civil rights and stiffen the penalties. Thus the four Klansmen accused of murder in Alabama have been charged under federal law with violating the civil rights of the slain woman—but if convicted would be subject only to a maximum of 10 years in prison and a $5,000 fine.

Alabama Atty. Gen. Richmond Flowers has urged Lowndes County authorities to prosecute the four on murder charges.

Mrs. Liuzzo, 39-year-old mother of five and wife of a local Teamsters official, had driven a group of Negro freedom marchers from Montgomery to Selma for the march. She was returning for another group when she was slain by bullets fired from another auto. Less than 17 hours after the slaying, Pres. Johnson went on nationwide television to announce the arrests made by the FBI and to call for a crackdown against the Klan.



UNION DELEGATION from Transport Workers joins march in Selma, Ala., protesting denial of voting rights to Alabama Negroes. In background, Selma Bail Bond Co. sign has ironic slogan: "We Give You Liberty." It advertises "bonds to all courts."

Washington 6th State To Outlaw 'Lie Tests'

Washington became the sixth state to outlaw polygraph tests for employment as the AFL-CIO stepped up its nationwide campaign against the use of so-called lie detector devices by employers.

The labor-sponsored bill, applying to both public and private employers, was signed into law by Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R). It had passed the Senate, 46-2, and the House, 81-12, with bipartisan support.

Meanwhile, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany named two federation vice presidents as a special Executive Council subcommittee to lead the drive against use of lie detector devices in employment. Meany designated Pres. Al J. Hayes of the Machinists and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

Alaska, California, Massachusetts, Oregon and Rhode Island already have laws curbing the use of polygraph tests. The Illinois House has passed an anti-polygraph bill and legislation is pending in a number of other state legislatures.

A recent congressional committee report sharply questioning both the reliability and propriety of polygraph tests has focused new attention on the issue. A Washington television station Mar. 28 aired a special program, The Electronic Blackjack, which included interviews with both Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.), author of the congressional report, and Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Moss expressed "personal conviction . . . that there should be no use of the polygraph." He said lie detector devices "should certainly not be relied upon as supporting the guilt or innocence of any individual."

Legislation Urged

Gottlieb urged legislation barring use of polygraph devices in employment, declaring: "Workers innocent of any wrongdoing are denied employment and their reputations seriously endangered solely on the basis of reports of lie detector operators interpreting squiggles on graphs."

Forcing persons to submit to polygraph questioning, he said, "degrades human dignity" and violates "individual rights of privacy and the constitutional principle that no person should be made to incriminate himself."

The program closed with the narrator's comment:

"The best thing that can be said for the polygraph, it seems, is that it's better than trying to toss a coin. But at worst it's a cruel electronic blackjack that can destroy the life and soul of thousands of innocent victims when placed in the hands of untrained specialists. The time has come when Congress and state legislatures must turn their attention to the abuses wrought by an imperfect science and establish standards under which it may be used in our society, if indeed it should be used at all."

Detroit Unionist Named To State Commission

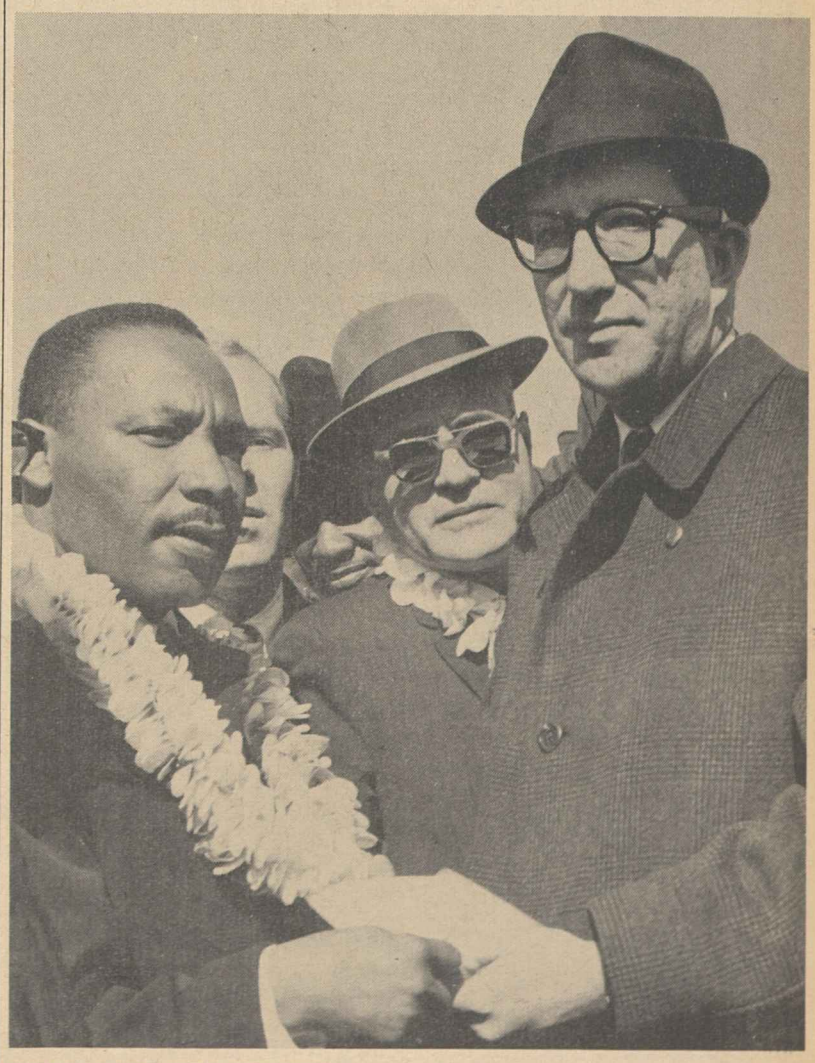
Detroit—Vice Pres. Alex Fuller of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, a member of the Steelworkers, has been named by Gov. George Romney to a four-year term on the Michigan Employment Security Commission.

Fuller succeeds Tom Downs, counsel for the State AFL-CIO. An active Democrat and a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, he also is a trustee of the United Foundation.

Randolph Collapse Laid to Strain

New York—Pres. A. Phillip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters is rapidly recovering from the exhaustion that caused his collapse at Montgomery (Ala.) Airport en route to his home here from participation in the civil rights march.

The collapse was attributed to the strain of the march and activities in New York before it and in Montgomery afterward. He is expected to return to his desk within a few days.



KEYS AND OWNERSHIP papers for two new station wagons are given to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference for use in registration and voting campaigns. Presentation was made during Alabama march by Pres. Albert Shanker, right, of New York Teachers, with Dr. Ralph Bunche of United Nations looking on. Union raised $10,000 for marchers.

An Impressive Beginning

THE U.S. HOUSE of Representatives has compiled an impressive record in the first three months of the first session of the 89th Congress.

Breakthroughs have been achieved in rules changes, regional planning, federal aid to education and health care for the aged. The proposals of yesteryear are moving through the House with greater ease aided by the continuing efforts of liberal forces.

At the beginning of the current session, we said that the 89th Congress "holds the promise of a new legislative era," that Congress "has the potential of true greatness if it will but step up and grasp the opportunities given it by the voters in November."

The record to date shows that Congress is indeed moving into a new legislative era and is beginning to grasp its opportunities.

★ ★ ★

PROMISE OF THINGS to come marked the opening day of the session in the House when the rules were liberalized and the Democrats changed the ratio of key legislative committees to reflect the heavy majorities they held in the chamber.

Then the House approved by an overwhelming margin the Senate-passed Appalachia bill which sets out as national policy the concept of federal aid to economically distressed areas on a regional planning basis.

Last week it moved to pass for the first time in its history a meaningful bill to provide federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, with the major portion of the aid channeled to youngsters whose families are living in poverty.

At about the same time the House Ways & Means Committee, for eight years the major obstacle to health care for the aged legislation through social security, voted out a precedent-shattering measure which appears certain of House approval.

House committees are holding hearings in a number of other vital areas, including strengthening of voting right guarantees.

The Senate's approval of the Appalachia measure and its seeming majorities for the education and health care bills indicate that the House-approved legislation will find willing acceptance in the "other house."

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THE 89TH CONGRESS has a greater number of members with liberal and progressive records or commitments than any other Congress since 1936. Its members reflect the growing urbanization to a greater degree than any previous Congress. They have a greater awareness of the complex problems of the second half of the 20th Century than many of their predecessors.

All this—stemming in great part from the sweeping liberal victory last November and the strong and experienced leadership from the White House—indicates that the achievements of the first three months hold promise of things still to come.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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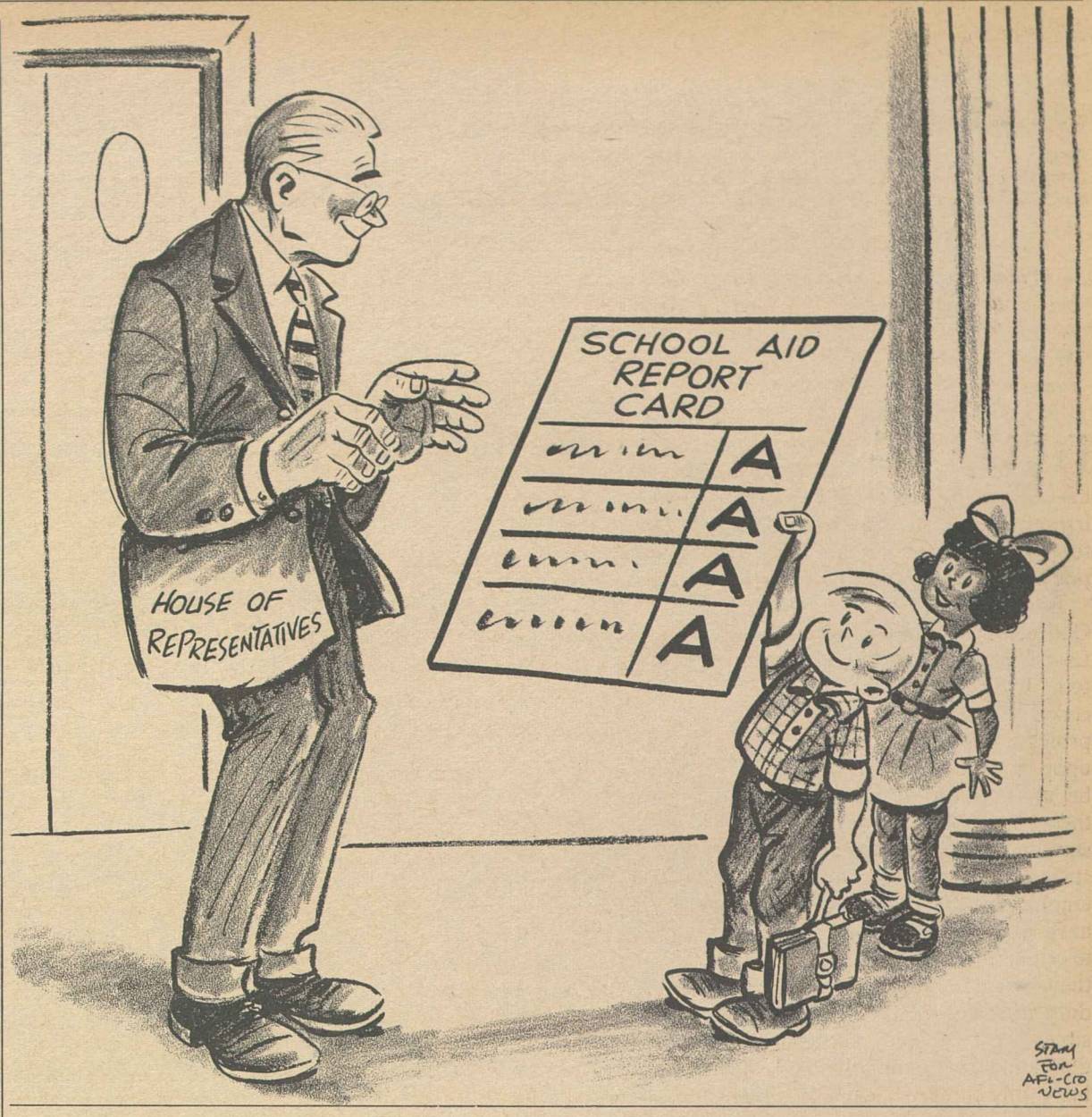
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, April 3, 1965** **No. 14**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.



Pledges Crackdown:

'Get Out Before It's Too Late,' Johnson Warns Klan Members

Pres. Johnson, in an unprecedented action, went on nationwide radio and television on Mar. 27 to announce the arrest of four suspects in the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, civil rights worker from Detroit who was slain on U.S. 80 between Montgomery and Selma, Ala., after the historic rally in Montgomery at the state capitol.

The President lashed out vehemently at the Ku Klux Klan as a "hooded society of bigots" and proposed a congressional investigation and possible legislation. Here are excerpts from the President's statement.

I AM CERTAIN by now that all of you know of the horrible crime which was committed last night between Selma and Montgomery, Ala. I have been in constant touch with the attorney general and the director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, throughout the night on this matter.

Due to the very fast and the always efficient work of the special agents of the FBI who worked all night long, starting immediately after the tragic death of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo on a lonely road between Selma and Montgomery, Ala., arrests were made a few minutes ago of four Ku Klux Klan members in Birmingham, Ala., charging them with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the murdered woman.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, our honored public servant who is standing here by me, has advised that the identities of the men charged with this heinous crime are as follows: Eugene Thomas, age 43, of Bessemer; William Orville Eaton, age 41, also of Bessemer; Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., age 31, of Birmingham, and Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr., age 31, of Fairfield, Ala.

I cannot express myself too strongly in praising Mr. Hoover and the men of the FBI for their prompt and expeditious and very excellent performance in handling this investigation. It is in keeping with the dedicated approach that this organization has shown throughout the turbulent era of civil rights controversies.

This nation and the President are very grateful for the highly intelligent and tireless effort of the distinguished attorney general, Nicholas Katzenbach, and his many associates who have carried the government's fight to insure the rights of all citizens as guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

The four members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, will of course be arraigned immediately.

Mrs. Liuzzo went to Alabama to serve the struggle for justice. She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and the feathers to terrorize their neighbors. They struck by night as they generally do, for their purpose cannot stand the light of day.

My father fought them many long years ago in Texas and I have fought them all my life because I believe them to threaten the peace of every community where they exist. I shall continue to fight them because I know their loyalty is not to the United States of America but instead to a hooded society of bigots.

Men and women have stood against the Klan at times and at places where to do so required a continuous act of courage. So if Klansmen hear my voice today, let it be both an appeal and a warning to get out of the Ku Klux Klan now and return to a decent society before it is too late.

I CALL ON every law enforcement officer in America to insist on obedience to the law and to insist on respect for justice. No nation can long endure either in history's judgment or in its own national conscience if hoodlums or bigots can defy the law and can get away with it. Justice must be done in the largest cities as well as the smallest village, on the dirt road or on the interstate highway.

We will not be intimidated by the terrorists of the Ku Klux Klan any more than we will be intimidated by the terrorists in North Viet Nam. We will reduce the sacrifices of those who suffer now in a society free of the Klan and those who support its vicious work.

I am asking and directing Atty. Gen. Katzenbach to proceed at the earliest possible date to develop legislation that will bring the activities of the Klan under effective control of the law, and I am hopeful that legislation can be submitted just as soon as we can get the present voters' rights legislation through the Congress.

And in connection with new legislation congressional committees may wish to investigate the activities of such organizations and the part that they play in instigating violence and I hope that if the congressional committees do decide to proceed forthwith, they can be assured of the cooperation of all patriotic Americans and certainly we will make all the resources of the federal government, the Justice Dept. and FBI available to them.

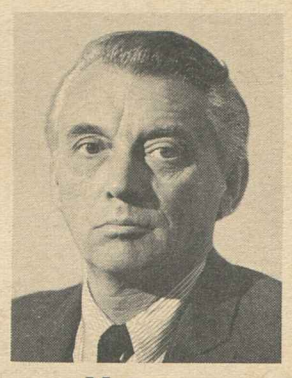
Morgan Says:

Justice Brennan Raps Lawyers For Unfair Criticisms of Court

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

DELICATELY, judiciously but unmistakably, Supreme Court Justice William Brennan has boxed the ears of the legal profession for irresponsible criticism of high court decisions and for failing to help correct "distorted notions" the public may get about the work of the court.



Morgan

In a lecture at the Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, he pointedly conceded that "lawyer-like, professional comment upon judicial work can be an invaluable aid to the public's better understanding of the values at stake." He went on to emphasize that lawyers have a professional duty to criticize decisions when they disagree with them but "they also have a duty to make their criticism as informed as possible. . . . A lawyer is hardly faithful to his obligation to uphold the law when he disparagingly misrepresents what the law is, or when he stands idly by while others do so."

He cited as an example the towering exaggerations and misconceptions of the court's decisions about prayer in the public schools.

Lawyers and laymen are fully entitled to voice disagreement, Justice Brennan said, "but when such criticism departs completely from what the court actually held . . . , and accuses the court of having decreed the removal of all vestiges of religion from our public life—of chaplains from the armed services, opening prayers from legislative sessions, 'In God We Trust' from the coins—when criticism is directed at this wholly distorted version of the court's decisions, . . . it is irresponsible criticism. . . .

"Lawyers . . . have a professional obligation to deter such unwarranted attacks on judicial institutions—to make sure that their own criticism of the decisions is based on an accurate statement of the court's actions, and to correct others whose criticism is not so based."

Supreme Court justices don't make speeches on the bench and they rarely make them elsewhere in public, so Brennan's admonitions are both significant and timely.

They must be read against a background of continued and very likely rising hostility to the court because of its inevitable and deep involvement in the increasing conflict between the individual and government in a swiftly changing society. This is an impassioned conflict because it involves civil rights, states' rights and our "loaded" system of representative government. At the moment Senate hearings are in progress on constitutional amendments that would nullify the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" dictum by giving states the option to apportion one house of each legislature on a basis other than population. Similar attempts were sidetracked in the last session of Congress.

Their chances now appear better. But a graver threat to the freedom of the court may come from another quarter. A number of state legislatures, employing an obscure provision of the Constitution, have acted to request Congress to call a constitutional convention.

Once called, such a convention could consider any constitutional amendments. The prime movers of such procedures have been states where conservative rural minorities have long dominated the legislatures. Their reign would be broken by reapportionment drawn truly according to population and they are understandably resisting this social revolution which would give the traditionally more liberal urban areas a more equitable voice at the state capital. "Interference with states' rights" has been the wrathful cry against the Supreme Court on this issue, a cry sharpened in the instance of Southern states by outrage over decisions fortifying the rights of Negro citizens.

BRENNAN NEATLY nailed the hypocrisy of the states righters by emphasizing that the American ideal, on which the reapportionment decisions were based, is "government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people" whereas by the rotten borough system a rural minority has consistently controlled state governments.

"Freedom of a state's citizens to experiment with their own economic and social programs," Brennan said, "is hardly meaningful if the political processes by which such programs must be achieved are controlled by only some of the people."

An Irish Catholic and a Democrat, Brennan was appointed to the Supreme Court from the New Jersey State Supreme Court by Pres. Eisenhower in 1956. He is closely identified with the so-called liberal majority of the court.

Liberal or conservative the court, which rarely can speak for itself, demonstrably needs protection from irresponsible attack—most of which in recent years has come from radical reactionaries of the far right. Perhaps they are disturbed because the court represents the law which, as Brennan put it, "is again coming alive as a living process responsive to changing human needs."

Washington Reports:

Retention of Minority Rule Held Aim of 1 Man, 1 Vote Opponents

PROPOSED constitutional amendments to negate the U. S. Supreme Court order that state legislatures be apportioned on the basis of one man, one vote could perpetuate minority rule, Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.) and Rep. Stanley R. Tupper (R-Me.) asserted in interviews on the AFL-CIO public service program, Washington Reports to the People.

Corman called the leading amendment, offered by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), "a pernicious approach that could do almost anything. It merely says that a state, by a majority of the vote of the people in that state, could base one of its houses on almost anything. It doesn't limit the base to geography; the base could be income, religion, anything at all."

Asked whether it would not be fair to leave the determination of the makeup of one house of a state legislature to the majority vote of the people of a state, Tupper said, "It would be a very dangerous thing to assume that the majority has the power to take away precious rights, such as the right to vote and to have equality in that right. If that were fair, the majority could take away the right of religious freedom, of speech, of assembly."

CORMAN CITED his own state as an example of the present situation.

"One vote in Mono County is the same as 467 in Los Angeles County, so far as the California state senate is concerned," he said. "By sheer luck as to where you live, you have either almost no voice or a tremendous one in the state senate."

Tupper said the fact that the U. S. Congress has one house based on geography does not present a parallel for application to the states.

"At the time of the Constitutional Convention," he explained, "Delaware, Maryland and other small states threatened to enter into a treaty with another foreign power, threatened to destroy U. S. independent union, unless each had equal representation with the large states in one legislative body, the U. S. Senate."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THE DEPTH and the complexity of the civil rights movement makes any simple solution to the denial of rights impossible. In addition to voting, it involves jobs, housing, education, public accommodations and practically every facet of American life.

Pres. Johnson has proposed to remove the foundations which deny the right to vote.

If the President should succeed—and Congress seems behind him—and the great concentration of Negro citizens in the black belt are registered and vote in federal, state and local elections, we can expect a gigantic upheaval of the power structure in an area which has almost always elected not only anti-Negro officeholders but also anti-union officeholders.

There are several excellent examples:

In Tuskegee, Ala., a one-time center of discrimination and denial of voting rights, Negro citizens were given the ballot. As a result there is a biracial city council and a harmony never dreamed of.

In Atlanta, Ga., the Negro vote has become a factor of considerable importance. For some years, now, the city administration has been enlightened and Atlanta, in many respects, has become one of the most advanced and progressive centers in the country.

This has altered Atlanta's representation in the U.S. Congress. For years the city was represented by James Davis, an arch-reactionary who opposed civil rights, trade unionism and almost every forward-looking proposal advanced. Today, youthful Rep. Charles B. Weltner is its congressman. He voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on final passage and, at the time, issued a statement asking the South to look to the future, not to the past.

* * *

PROBABLY the most remarkable aspect of the civil rights movement today is its relationship to organized religion. In the past two years religious groups have been identifying themselves with the fight against racial injustice.

One could not fail to be impressed by the fact that with a notice of only two days 4,000 clergymen, from almost every denomination, converged on Washington to pressure for action by the federal government to meet the crisis in Alabama.

Many of the clergymen were new to the civil rights movement. As one said, he only recently "got religion and had his eyes opened." Many came from affiuent churches whose wealthy members declined to be concerned about the civil rights struggle. This took courage on the part of the clergymen, but most report that they have received solid backing from their congregations.

In Selma, Dr. Martin Luther King sent out a call for clergymen from throughout the nation to come to Alabama to join the Negro citizens in their struggle. They arrived by the hundreds.

It was an aroused clergy and an aroused nation which backed the President in his televised address to a joint session of Congress.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT knows as well as anyone that solving the problem solely by legislation is elusive. Johnson himself pointed out that the provision for the protection of voting rights was deleted from the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1957, Congress enacted the first civil rights legislation in 82 years, but it was not sufficient. We had another civil rights act in 1960 which was intended to assure the Negro of the right to register and vote, but it was entangled with legal loopholes.

In 1963 Pres. Kennedy appointed a Commission on Registration and Voting Participation which made sound recommendations—few of which were acted upon.

In 1964, Johnson signed a proclamation adding the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. This outlawed the poll tax—but only in federal elections.

On July 2, 1964, Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act.

All of these have chipped away at the problem. Now the President is seeking to remove all barriers to voting rights. If he succeeds it will be, indeed, a revolutionary, landmark step. **(PAI)**



PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL amendments to negate the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" rule on legislative reapportionment threaten the basic constitutional right to vote—and to have the vote counted equally, Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), left, and Rep. Stanley R. Tupper (R-Me.) agreed in an interview on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Smart Family Buyers Can Find Savings in Post-Easter Sales

By Sidney Margolius

WITH THE COST of living slowly but steadily edging up, the expenses to watch especially are household operating costs, auto expenses and medical bills. These are currently fastest rising.

Smart family shoppers, who time their buying for sales, will find opportunities this month in post-Easter clothing sales and specials on several types of household equipment, particularly washers, dryers and vacuum cleaners.



Clothing values: Recent price cuts on synthetic fibers have reduced tags on wash-and-wear clothing such as shirts, slacks and dresses. The clothing sales later this month give you further opportunity to find well-made "minimum care" clothing that reduces laundry chores. Sale reductions usually are especially large on women's and girls' apparel.

In buying such wash-and-wear clothing, one of the best clues to construction quality is the seams. Well-made garments show few or no puckers.

Wash-and-wear clothing made of a blend of synthetic fiber, as polyester, with cotton, is usually more durable than all-cotton wash-and-wear garments. Chemicals used to make all cotton materials wrinkle-resistant also tend to "tenderize" it.

Cornell University home economists found that the more wrinkle-resistant all-cotton materials actually had less strength and resistance to tearing than some of the lower-priced but less wrinkle-resistant all cottons. This does not mean that you necessarily have to sacrifice wrinkle resistance to get sturdiness, if you buy an all-cotton garment. But the home economists did suggest you select cotton wash-and-wear dresses with as few strain points as possible, as at sleeves.

Vacuum cleaners: Quality and convenience of vacuums have been improved even while prices have been reduced. Most popular types are canister cleaners and the "stick" type.

Canister cleaners, while usually not quite as powerful for rugs as uprights, are more convenient for general household cleaning, and the more powerful canisters do provide enough suction for satisfactory rug cleaning in most homes. Heavy duty canisters are available for $40-$60, and lower powered ones, usually less than 1 horsepower, for under $35.

Horsepower is one of the few guides by which consumers can judge ability of a cleaner to move air, besides trying to compare suction by trying out cleaners. However, horsepower is not the only factor, since construction design, as the pitch of the fan, also affect suction.

Nor are manufacturers' horsepower ratings necessarily reliable, as some consumer complaints have indicated. The labeled ratings are not determined by a uniform method and should be considered only an approximate guide.

Also compare convenience. Useful details include a device for controlling the amount of suction, a toe-tip on-off switch, and large wheels for moving easily over rugs. Some of the newer canisters also allow for storage of tools on caddies which fit into the cleaner itself, or for storage on the back.

Sometimes women are concerned about a seeming lack of power in their cleaners, when all that may be necessary may be more frequent emptying of the paper bag, and more thorough dusting of the cloth bag. Cleaner efficiency declines rapidly as the bag fills up.

THE "STICK-TYPE" or "sweeper" vacuum cleaners also have been growing in popularity for homes where convenience and easy storage are more important than heavy duty, as in a small apartment. Sweeper vacs also have become popular as auxiliary cleaners, since they are lightweight and self-contained.

Beware "referral" sellers of very high-priced vacuum cleaners. Latest wrinkle, readers tell us, is to offer trading stamps if you let the salesman give you a demonstration "like on television." The referral plan sellers also give stamps to the friend who gives them your name. Once you submit to the "demonstration," you can expect some hard, persistent selling.

Washing machines: Many good makes of two-speed automatic washers are available at around the $200 level in the large capacities of up to 15 pounds that are becoming widely sold. The 8-10 pound washers sell for as little as $170.

In washing machines too, manufacturers' claims of capacity are not wholly dependable since there are no uniform standards. However, in general, the newer washers with larger tubs (and correspondingly larger agitators) do wash more effectively, since the tendency of housewives is to load to capacity or even above. For cleanest results, washers should be loaded 3 pounds or so under capacity, U.S. Agriculture Dept. home economists suggest.

An increasing number of the new big washers also have devices for automatically adjusting the water level for small loads, to save fuel, water and detergent.

Some merchandisers claim, with pleasure, that moderate income families tend to buy the most expensive deluxe models of appliances. This really is not necessary. In fact, the more complicated deluxe models may require more frequent and costlier repairs.

Food buying calendar: Food prices are higher this year and require careful selection. Eggs are an outstanding buy this spring, usable for main dishes in combination with meat, as well as for omelets, sandwiches, salads, etc. Two eggs provide as much protein as 3 to 4 ounces of meat. Broilers also are cheap. Canned pink salmon is another buy of the month.

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From Soup to Nuts:

Taking an Apple to the Teacher Sometimes Works a Bit Better

By Jane Goodsell

I TOILED OVER my essay half the night.
Checking all my facts in the encyclopedia to make sure I had them exactly right.
I labored diligently over my opening sentence because I wanted it to be lively and pithy and emphatic.
But I also strove for clarity, and tried to avoid being flashy and overly dramatic.
I endeavored to begin each paragraph with a topic sentence, stated succinctly and precisely.
And, if I do say so myself, I succeeded quite nicely.
I double-checked my punctuation and tried very hard to avoid errors in grammar,
And I injected a few carefully polished similes and metaphors to give my prose style color and glamor.
I toiled mightily to avoid triteness and banality,
And tried to write in a style that had freshness and originality.
I sprinkled in a few well-chosen quotations, but of course
I was careful to attribute each one to the correct source.
I tried to develop my thoughts logically and completely,
And I indented my margins and wrote clearly and neatly,

AND, WHILE I won't maintain that I achieved the poetic grandeur of Shakespeare or the lofty lyricism of Dante Alighieri
Or the deep symbolism of Melville or the wit of Shaw or the charm of Sir James Barrie,
Still, considering how hard I worked on it, it seems terribly unfair to me
That my child's teacher gave my theme a grade of "C".



Pre-Holiday Warning:

Driving Test on TV Aims for Road Safety

MORE AMERICANS will drive to their deaths during the hazardous three-month motoring period this summer than ever before—unless something EXTRA is done, the National Safety Council has warned.

And the council, in cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System and business organizations, is planning to do something extra—a "National Drivers' Test" to be administered on the CBS television network four days before Memorial Day in what has been called "the most massive one-shot safety communication effort of all time."

Howard Pyle, NSC president, has pointed out that all records for traffic deaths are tumbling this year. The TV test, he said, "should do much to alert licensed drivers to the need for developing defensive driving skills," and will open "a coordinated, concentrated effort" to make every motorist a better driver.

The National Drivers' Test will be broadcast over CBS television stations, under Shell Oil Co. sponsorship, on May 24 at 10 p.m. in the Eastern and Pacific time zones and at 9 p.m. in the Central and Mountain zones.

It will be an education device as well as a test. Test forms will be available after May 1 from local CBS-TV outlets, Shell service stations and offices, and local safety councils. One national magazine, according to the NSC, plans to print it as an insert.

The viewer will fill out the form as he watches the program and actually will be competing against every other viewer. The answers will be given on the show and the driver at home will grade himself and compare his score with that of a scientifically selected sample.

The sample will consist of 1,250 drivers chosen, on a basis of sex, age, geography and driving experience, with the aid of many of the same techniques used in the CBS Vote Profile Analysis.

They will take the test at six CBS stations and their answers will be transmitted instantaneously to headquarters in New York, where they will be tabulated in terms of total response as well as by categories.

All the test-taker has to do is watch his TV screen as intently as he'd watch the road if he were driving, and then record his response on the questionnaire. The NSC hopes he also may be spurred to join a driver improvement course. Workers were especially urged to take test, as the off-the-job traffic toll has grown in importance to unions.

"AS GRAND a scale as 'The National Drivers' Test is being conducted on," the NSC said, "it will not transform bad drivers to good drivers overnight. But it will have significant educational value and, perhaps more realistically, will call attention to the need for already licensed drivers to improve their skills to survive in today's complicated traffic patterns."

The test has a two-fold purpose—to familiarize viewers with the principles of "defensive driving" and with the need to apply them, and to develop data useful for research, the NSC said.

The drivers' test program is one of three major moves the NSC plans in an effort to cut the increasingly tragic rise in deaths and injuries on the highways.

It will be followed immediately by a multi-million dollar Advertising Council campaign promoting safety in driving, and by a new driver improvement campaign aimed at upgrading the skills of all motorists.

Wirtz Shocked by Farm Labor Camps

4-Day Trip Reveals Changeover Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

gress, with farmers and workers and public officials.

For four days, 12 to 15 hours a day, Wirtz and his official party—Under Sec. John F. Henning, Labor Dept., state and local officials—talked with, mostly listened to, an endless stream of farm workers, growers, processors, business men, local officials.

He led his party, trailed by a score or more of reporters and photographers, over some 1,200 miles of the state, stretching from the delta near Sacramento almost to the Mexican border, from the fertile central valley to the coast and interior desert.

He tracked across asparagus and lettuce fields, over acres of strawberries and sugar beets, through lemon groves and date gardens.

He inspected all manner of labor camps—privately owned, grower operated, publicly owned—with the intensity of a marine sergeant coupled with the friendly warmth of a next-door neighbor.

Often introducing himself—"My name is Wirtz, I'm secretary of labor, and this is the under secretary, Jack Henning"—he interrupted women at their washing. He talked to workers in the fields and in their small, cramped, often miserable living quarters. He explored kitchens and dining halls and bunkhouses and inspected toilets.

Wirtz's Reaction

"Any housewife who has seen what we have seen in the last few days," he summed up, "would say that if this is the price I have to pay in order to get celery for half a cent less, I would stop eating it."

Correcting the situation could cost money. If labor costs go up, Wirtz said, he would expect to see the increase passed on. But, in any case, he warned that the American people would pay.

"We pay it as consumers," he pointed out, "or, when kids grow up without going to school, living in filth, it costs all of us all of their lives."

The increase, he thought, would be smaller than is generally recognized. Higher retail prices equivalent to an increase in labor costs usually are in the range of a fraction of a cent per unit.

A 50 percent increase in field labor costs, he said, would raise the price of a box of strawberries three cents, a bunch of celery one-fourth of a cent, a dozen oranges one cent, a can of tomatoes a half cent.

The farm worker, Wirtz said flatly, has not had a fair or equitable share in the economy. The bracero program deprived him of any degree of bargaining power. The workers themselves offered Wirtz the evidence.

Wherever he stopped, farm workers met him. A dozen or more were waiting when the party pulled in at an Oxnard motel at midnight.

"We want unemployment insurance," their signs often said. "Money isn't everything but it attracts workers," said another. A three-year-old son of a Stockton lettuce cutter held a sign that read: "End poverty for us—give my dad a chance."

In these informal "receptions," in closed-door meetings and crowded open sessions, workers told their stories—in the broken accent of a Spanish-speaking worker or the marked speech of Oklahoma or Texas or of the Deep South.

No Place for Family

"There's a good cherry crop in the making," one farm worker said, "but there's no place for my family to live." A soft-spoken chief of a farm crew explained: "They have scaled down the incentives and encouragement to the point where the only people who apply are the unemployables in other industries."

A Mendota man said he traveled several hundred miles for work. He worked one week and, after paying for his board, drew $6.55. He worked a second and drew $13.50. The bus ticket home was $9, he said. He bought one and left.

A Farmersville man said he had gone through a foreman-training course, but was still looking for work. "It seems," he commented, "school is a waste if there're no jobs when you get through."

What kept coming through wherever the workers gathered, in whatever they said, was their yearning for dignity, for an equal place in the community.

"Justice is the main thing," one said. She was a mother of twelve, a farm worker since she was eight. The problem, she added, "is low wages, the dignity, the treatment we get."

Halfway down the state, a young man spoke. "We work like slaves, they treat you like a slave. We don't like the way they treat us." The audience echoed his words. "That's right," voices cried.

They resented the endless talk of farm workers as "winos" and "bums." They objected to the flat declaration that Americans won't do "stoop" labor.

"It is a grossly unfair suggestion," Wirtz commented, "that domestic workers are an inferior breed compared to the rest of us."

It was a suggestion, however, frequently repeated by growers and others. Growers complained of labor turnover that ranged from 50 percent upward and quickly exhausted the supply of domestic workers.

Wirtz probed the complaint. In the end, he suggested training programs to increase worker skills. They could be taught in periods ranging from half a day to perhaps a week. One grower said he trains farm workers in two hours; in a week, they're fast enough to go on piecework.

But Wirtz added mildly that the employers had often failed in the "proper exercise" of their responsibility to the people they hire. He pointed to the undoubted correlation between low turnover and good labor camps.

His "broad and liberal education," as he labeled it, was further extended by a string of visits to the fields and the homes of farm workers.

'Filthy' Eating Place

He left a Salinas motel before dawn one morning to inspect three nearby labor camps. In one he found a "spic-and-span" eating room, well polished by two "nice young people." He summed up a second in a few blunt words: "It was filthy."

"Looking at the food," he said, "I wondered how anybody could eat it. Looking at the rooming quarters made me ashamed that anything of this kind exists in this country. It is completely clear to me that these conditions have a depressing effect on the supply of domestic workers."

This happened to be a unit in a string of 56 camps operated in California and Arizona by C. W. Englund and housing some 10,000 farm workers. Wirtz was even more blunt about the third camp:

"Anything I said about the Englund camp would be an understatement for it."

Half a state away, Wirtz was concerned by a labor camp operated in Indio by the Riverside County housing authority. Here he saw some 200 wooden shacks, built nearly 25 years ago. Each was about 15 by 20 feet, a bare room without accommodations of any kind. It served as kitchen, living room and bedroom for families of any size.

"At night," one of the housewives said, "the light shines through the floor on to the ground."

"This kind of family housing is hard to identify with what we call home life in this country," Wirtz said. "It is just this side of primitive. It is the kind of condition that is closely related to the whole matter of labor supply."

Increasingly the secretary focused sharper attention on the availability of family housing. The use of braceros had led to the conversion of most farm housing to temporary accommodations for single men separated from their families.

The shift to a domestic labor force would put a premium on family housing. With it, too, would come the need for all other facilities necessary to serve family needs—a basic necessity if the changeover to a domestic force is to be accomplished.

Grower Complaints

Growers, too, had their innings. They complained that the labor supply was both inadequate and of low quality. They told Wirtz endlessly that they did not see how they would make it through the peak months of September and October without foreign workers.

Often they said they had given up the possibility of obtaining foreign help through Public Law 414. It was not because they had become convinced that the domestic labor supply was either good enough or numerous enough. Rather, it was because they felt that the $1.40 "adverse effect" wage was too high.

Growers said farmers were turning from labor-intensive crops to those of lower labor content. The labor-intensive crops were moving out of the country—to Mexico, for instance. As one processor put it, the bracero would be imported in any case—in the can if not in person.

Tomatoes became the principal example of this development. Growers and processors predicted tomato plantings this year would be down 40 percent or more from last year. Wirtz wondered out loud how much this had to do with the oversupply that broke the market last year.

Perhaps the heaviest assault on the removal of a government-guaranteed work force came from powerful interests allied to farming. It was headed by a director of the Bank of America, assisted by California Packing Co., California Canners and Growers, Hunt Foods, fresh fruit and vegetable growers, and ended up with the Pacific Fruit Express, owned jointly by Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

Employer Warnings

They warned that failure to "assure" an adequate supply of farm labor would damage the country's balance of payments by reducing exports. They claimed growers and processors were moving out of the state; some processors told of their own plans to move to Mexico.

Wirtz opened every meeting with growers with the reminder that Congress—not the secretary of labor (though he agreed with it) or any other individual—had killed Public Law 78, progenitor of the bracero program. It was a congressional decision to shift to the use of domestic farm workers.

He reminded them that growers had been given more than a year's warning of the program's end but they had taken little or no advantage of the grace period.

Public Law 414 provides some authority, Wirtz told them, to admit foreign workers as resident aliens to meet temporary or seasonal needs. That law, he vowed, however, would not be administered to contradict Congress or to revive the bracero program in another guise.

It may have to be used, he said, in making special arrangements that may be needed to meet the heavy peak demands in September and October. But it is already plain that its use would be strictly limited.

Wirtz pointed out that the first quarter of the year had passed with only slight use of foreign labor—and that already present in the country. There is no apparent need for any in April, nor does he expect any need in November or December. At least half the year's harvest, he is sure, can be handled by the domestic farm labor force.

Problems could emerge as crops ripen between May and October. A special meeting in Washington this week with tomato growers and processors and others will mark another step toward planning to meet this situation.

Wirtz said, too, that continuing discussions with other groups would lay the groundwork for meeting the heavy demands of the harvest peak.

"The only honest lesson in the trip," he summed up, "is that what has been debated in catchphrases involves completely fundamental social and economic problems. The short answer has no place in it."



MEN WITH THE HOE, the hated short-handled hoe, stoop-walk across rich farmland in California. Agriculture, a $3.5 billion a year industry in the Golden State, seeks return of cheap labor from Mexico; jobless Americans want this work, but with higher wages and better conditions.



MEN WHO KNOW THE PROBLEM BEST, those who had to compete with imported Mexican nationals, gather for meeting with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on the California farm labor situation. Delegation represents AFL-CIO's Agricultural Workers' Organizing Committee.

House Rollcall Vote on Education Bill

The House passed the Administration's $1.34 billion aid to education bill Mar. 26 on a 263-153 rollcall vote. The labor-endorsed bill was supported by 228 Democrats and 35 Republicans; opposed were 96 Republicans and 57 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote for the education bill was a right vote (R), while a vote against was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) PW
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) A

ALASKA
Al Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) W
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) W
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagen (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen(R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) A
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) R
7. Hansen (D) R

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) R
3. Ellsworth (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggoner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) PR
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) R
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) PW
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) PR
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) A

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) R

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) PW
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) A
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstocki (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) R
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) A
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) R
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

OHIO
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) PW
14. Ayres (R) PW
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) R
8. Curtin (R) R
9. Dague (R) A
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St. Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. (Vacancy)
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) PR
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) PR
9. Grider (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) A
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) R
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2 Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5: Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5: Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Katsenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

To Replace ARA:

President Submits New Area Aid Plan

Pres. Johnson has sent to Congress the draft of a new regional economic development program designed to create jobs in the nation's distressed areas.

The program would be permanent and would replace the Area Redevelopment Administration in the Dept. of Commerce. It aims for an annual federal expenditure of $510 million in grants, loans and special aid.

Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) announced in a joint statement they would introduce the President's legislation. The Senate Public Works Committee of which McNamara is chairman, is expected to conduct hearings on it.

Public Works Bill

In a letter of transmittal, the President said the new program was based on the assumption that there was little hope of creating new industry in an area without the necessary public works and development facilities to support industrial growth.

"It is, therefore, basically and essentially a public works bill," he added.

He had outlined the purpose, principles and organization of the program in a special message to Congress a week earlier, explaining that it was based primarily on the experience of the Accelerated Public Works Program, the ARA and the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.

The program would authorize $250 million annually for grants and $170 million for loans, plus special aid totaling $50 million.

The President said some 27 million people now live in depressed areas across the country. In most of these places, he added, the population growth is below the national average and is declining. Large sections in Illinois, Oklahoma, Arkansas and elsewhere have lost more than 20 percent of their population in the past decade while the nation's population increased.

Distress Sign

This decline, he said, is a symptom of economic distress. Employment and income are far below the national average. Jobless rates of 10 to 15 percent are not uncommon, the President observed, and in dozens of counties, more than 50 percent of all families have annual incomes of less than $2,000.

"Worst of all," Johnson declared, "the distressed area is usually caught in a web of circumstances which block progress and lead to further decline."

Young people are forced to leave school early to support their families; other youngsters leave the area entirely. Older people tend to cling to the area. Income levels drop, the area becomes too poor to properly support schools and hospitals, too poor to attract new industry and the result is a "mounting toll in human poverty," he said.

The new program, the President said, is designed to give private business incentives to go into an area and make profits. Local initiative will be necessary, he noted.

Johnson called the despair and poverty of distressed areas "inexcusable," and declared: "We will not permit any part of this country to be a prison where hopes are crushed, human beings chained to misery and the promise of America denied."

$1.50 Wage Floor Goes to Rockefeller

Albany, N. Y.—The New York legislature has passed a bill raising the statewide minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour and sent it to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) for his signature.

Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO hailed the Democratic leadership of the legislature and the members of both houses who backed it for their "courageous action" and called on Rockefeller to sign into law "this progressive legislation." The governor has given no indication of his stand.



KENTUCKY AFL-CIO leaders met with their state's congressional delegation at a breakfast session in Washington. In this group, left to right, are Pres. Henry Seibert and Legislative Chairman Leonard S. Smith of the State AFL-CIO, Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D), and State AFL-CIO Exec. Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle.

Humphrey Sees Early Health Bill Enactment

Social security health and hospital care for the aged will be passed by Congress before May 1 and ready for Pres. Johnson's signature, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey predicted in a luncheon address to the fourth annual Full Citizenship & World Affairs Conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

"The elderly people of America," he added, "will at last be able to see a ray of hope in the twilight of their lives, in the days of their retirement, when more than at any time they need that help."

When the bill gets to the White House, Humphrey predicted, it will be "as designed" in the House Ways & Means Committee.

He asked the conference delegates to "see to it" that the aid to education bill, safely through the House, is passed by the Senate "as is, without any amendments" that might weaken it.

IUE Pres. James B. Carey presented Humphrey with the union's first Full Citizenship Award "in warm appreciation of his two decades of brilliant and inspiring public service."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) asked labor's support for the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote legislative reapportionment principle and urged the delegates to get into the fight against the constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.), which would permit representation in one house of a legislature on a basis other than population.

Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah) warned that the ultra-rightists have become more determined than ever. Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), declared reapportionment will make legislatures "more responsive to their constituents." Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) called it a tragedy that "so many Americans have been very carefully taught to hate." Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.Y.) deplored the use of lie detectors and the low educational standards of their operators.

War on Poverty

Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader, urged the civil rights movement, organized labor and the churches to unite for the war on poverty. Rev. Geno Baroni, Washington priest who participated in the Alabama march, noted that "we live in a lollipop world apart from the realities" and also called on labor and the rights movement to work to abolish poverty, slums and injustice. AFL-CIO Assistant Civil Rights Dir. Walter Davis urged a coalition of the same forces to work toward solutions for the problems of unemployment and changing technology.

Other speakers included Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.); Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President on consumer affairs; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., labor and civil rights attorney; USIA Dir. Carl Rowen; Otto Eckstein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; National COPE Dir. Al Barkan, and AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach.

A political discussion panel that answered questions included Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.); Jack Heck, administrative aide to Rep. Rodney Love (D-O.); Chairman Joseph Kelly of IUE-COPE; Chairman Leo Smith of the union's Civil Rights Committee, and Ben Segal, IUE national and international affairs director. The keynote address was given by IUE Sec.-Treas. George Collins.

Seafarers Hit Bills to Permit Foreign Flags

Approval of pending bills to permit foreign flag vessels to transport passengers between mainland United States and Puerto Rico for the coming assembly of the World Convention of Churches of Christ could have a "catastrophic" effect on the nation's domestic shipping industry, the Seafarers told the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

In a statement filed with the committee, the union recalled that during World War II the domestic fleet, always an "essential segment" of the merchant marine, supplied 36 percent of the ships and 33 percent of the tonnage requisitioned for wartime service.

Since then, the SIU said, the domestic fleet has been allowed to decline to the point where it could supply only 7 percent of the dry cargo fleet that might be needed in time of war.

The statement also recalled that only a month ago the SIU and the National Maritime Union staged a joint demonstration in San Juan to protest efforts by the island government and some industry leaders to allow foreign flag shipping into Puerto Rican trade.

Milton Schoch, Yardmasters' President Dies

LaGrange, Ill:—Milton G. Schoch, president of the Railroad Yardmasters since 1943 and a veteran of 60 years in the industry, died in Community Memorial General Hospital after a two-week illness. He would have been 78 on Apr. 10.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler extended organized labor's sympathy in a telegram to the widow, Mrs. Ruth Schoch.

"His long and devoted years of service to the labor movement," they said, "have carved for him a monument to his memory that will live forever. Please accept our condolences in your hour of sorrow."

Born in Troutville, Pa., Schoch started his career with the Pennsylvania Railroad and worked as a telegrapher, fireman and dispatcher before becoming a yardmaster. He served as the union's general chairman on the PRR for four years.

He and Mrs. Schoch celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1962. Also surviving are a son, two daughters, 15 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Funeral services, at which Reg. Dir. Daniel J. Healy represented the AFL-CIO, were held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

Consumer Report to President Urges Broader Data for Buyers

The consumer venturing into the marketplace needs a lot more information than is now available to him, according to Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs.

Mrs. Peterson called for additional federal consumer information and education programs, to help the buyer get his money's worth, in a report to Pres. Johnson on the four regional consumer conferences conducted last year by the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

"All the conferences reflected indelibly that the marvels of our marketplace have uncertain meanings for consumers," she said.

"The choice of products is broad, changing and multiplying continuously. The basis for rational choice is often obscure. Informed assistance to consumers in making their decisions is increasingly scarce. The retail revolution of self-service—where the package has become the silent salesman—has depersonalized the marketplace. . . .

"Where sales clerk-customer relations continue, a challenge of new dimensions exists to impart more information to sales personnel so they may more adequately serve the public. . . . Throughout our volatile marketplace, the fuller and freer flow of information is a need of all segments."

Mrs. Peterson proposed a five-point program:

- Adaptation for the general public of information on the quality and characteristics of consumer goods turned up by federal agencies.
- Establishment of an interdepartmental subcommittee to prepare an index of the federal information and services available to consumers, to identify gaps and to eliminate duplication.
- Special programs to bring needed information to the poor, the elderly, the foreign-speaking and the poorly educated.
- Institution of economics courses for consumers in the schools, with the aid of the U.S. Office of Education.
- Encouragement of private organizations to hold or expand consumer information and education programs at the local, state and regional levels. Mrs. Peterson noted that some 500 such groups helped sponsor, plan and carry out the four conferences.

The conferences were held in St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Detroit and Atlanta. They were set up and financed locally with representation from all elements of the population, including organized labor. More than 5,000 persons attended them.

Mrs. Peterson maintained that no one source can supply all the answers consumers need to make sound judgments when they buy.

"We must rely upon continued and improved activities by schools, consumer groups, community organizations, labor and business," she said.

"The business community, particularly, has an opportunity, an obligation and a strong self-interest in matching the change of its products by change in the conception of responsibility for informing and educating the consumer."

This responsibility is "especially" in the self-interest of the majority of business that makes quality products and gives good service, she asserted, adding:

"For it is in consumer ignorance and misinformation that acceptance of inferior workmanship and service flourishes, only to yield an eventual harvest of indiscriminate ill-will toward the responsible and the irresponsible businessmen.

Screen Actors to Join International Body

Hollywood, Calif.—The board of directors of the Screen Actors Guild has voted to affiliate with the new Intl. Secretariat of Entertainment Trades Unions after hearing a report from Exec. Sec. John L. Dales, who attended the recent organization meeting in Brussels with Pres. Dana Andrews.

South Holds Most Of Poorest Counties

The federal government will pay the full cost of the attack on poverty in 182 counties—all but 11 of them in the South — because per capita income is less than the $750 minimum set in the Economic Opportunity Act.

Counties where income averages $750 a year or more are required to pay 10 percent of the cost under terms of the act. Wade Hampton County, Alaska, was the poorest with a per capita income of but $424. Lowndes County, Ala., where Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, white civil rights worker from Detroit, was murdered, is the 12th poorest county with a $507 per capita income.

Lowest Since 1957:

Jobless Rate Drops To 4.7% for March

(Continued from Page 1)

picture, the non-farm job increase of nearly 500,000 to 66.2 million was about 200,000 more than expected on a seasonal basis while farm jobs showed their normal spring increase.

The employment total, at 70.2 million, is the highest March level ever. This is 1.7 million above March 1964, with 1.1 million of the job gain occurring since last October, Goldstein noted.

The gain in employment over the year outran the growth in the labor force and this enabled "substantial inroads" to be made into unemployment, he added. The total unemployed was down by about 550,000 from a year ago, from 4.3 million to the current 3.7 million.

Basic Measure

The unemployment rate, adjusted to take account of seasonal factors, is a basic measure of how well the nation is utilizing its manpower.

When the economy began its slide into recession in late 1957, the jobless rate moved up and stayed there. It went to 7 percent in 1958 and in 1961. It dipped below 5 percent only once over a 7-year span when it fell to 4.9 percent in February 1960.

While employment and output continued to increase, a variety of federal policies and programs failed to make a real dent in unemployment. However, the jobless rate was brought down close to 5 percent consistently in the latter half of 1964.

It dipped to 4.9 percent last November—the second time it got that low in 85 months. The rate edged up to 5 percent in December, fell to 4.8 percent in January and moved up again to 5 percent in February.

The 4.7 percent rate for March means 47 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force are actively seeking work and cannot find it.

There were improvements over the month throughout the selected jobless rates, and they were significantly better over the year.

The rate for adult men was 3.3 percent, down from February's 3.6 percent and the 4 percent of a year ago.

Adult women had a jobless rate of 4.6 percent, down from 5.1 percent over the month and from 5.6 percent a year ago.

The rate for married men—the breadwinner group—was 2.5 percent, slightly down from February's 2.6 percent and 2.9 percent a year earlier.

The teen-age jobless rate remained high at 13.9 percent in February. This rate was down from 14.4 percent in February but undergoes volatile changes.

Labor force time lost through unemployment and part-time work dropped to 5.1 percent in March, against February's 5.4 percent and 5.9 percent in March 1964. By this yardstick, the economy is now operating at 94.9 percent efficiency in its use of manpower.

The most stubborn aspect of the unemployment problem—the long-term unemployed — showed little improvement in March. This group declined slightly over the month to a little more than 1 million, a total which has proved invulnerable to reduction for many years. This group includes those who have been seeking work in vain for 15 weeks or more.

Slight Change

The total labor force showed a very slight increase over the month, a rise of only 200,000 to 77.6 million. This was after a jump of 865,000 between January and February. This could indicate that people were stopping their search for jobs.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the total labor force showed a decline, returning to the 77.6 million recorded for January.

On this as on other statistics in the monthly report, Labor Dept. experts cautioned that aberrations often occurred and one month's changes should not be overinterpreted.

Between the first quarters of 1964 and 1965, a more reliable basis for comparison, the over-the-year growth in the labor force averaged 1.2 million, about the gain forecast in longterm projections.



FOREIGN AID to help developing nations keep their freedom and raise living standards is still urgently needed, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. At left is Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.); at right, Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), ranking member.

Boost in Foreign Aid Urged by AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

"the Administration has reduced its request below those of the prior year. . . . We firmly believe that the United States can and should spend at least 1 percent of its total national output for aid to the developing countries. Yet the authorizations in the bill before you equal less than half that amount."

Request Cut

Pres. Johnson on Jan. 14 asked Congress for a $3.38 billion aid program, some $200 million less than he had sought last year and the lowest presidential request since the program began in 1948. The President termed it a "bare bones" request, the lowest amount "consistent with the national interest."

Congress has regularly appropriated less money than Presidents have requested for aid programs, and last year's appropriation was trimmed to $3.25 billion.

Biemiller said the facts refute a "favored argument" of foes of foreign aid, that the program worsens America's balance of payments problem. He stressed to the committee that four-fifths of foreign aid funds are spent in the United States.

"They are expended for goods and services which are produced here, so that these funds never actually leave the country," he said. "These funds create American jobs and generally benefit the American economy. Moreover, the developing countries which are our major aid recipients for the most part buy far more from us than they sell to the United States."

Biemiller readily agreed that some of America's wealth "will be transferred overseas to help the poor and hungry" and he said this should be continued indefinitely as long as the need exists.

'Only a Miser'

"Only a miser could contend that the richest nation on earth should receive more than it gives," he declared.

The "very least" Congress should do this year, he said, is to approve "the minimal requests of the Administration" for the foreign aid program.

He urged the House committee also to write into the aid bill provision for increased funds for direct loans to "people's organizations" of workers, farmers and consumers.

Biemiller cited the success of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which is jointly financed by the AFL-CIO, industry and the Agency for Intl. Development. In addition to training union leaders in Latin America, he pointed out, the AIFLD has assisted in planning and encouraging social projects such as union housing programs, workers' banks, and consumer and producer cooperatives.

U.S. loans made for such purposes, Biemiller said, "should be made directly to the organizations which will put them to use."

Bureaucratic Delays

"The unfortunate habit of channeling such funds almost exclusively through the national governments has produced only bureaucratic delays and has created a kind of paternalism which has robbed the people of pride in their own achievements," he declared.

American aid programs, the AFL-CIO spokesman said, have been designed to encourage and preserve freedom and to give hope to people that their living conditions will improve.

"That purpose is sound; that need still present," Biemiller concluded. He called on Congress "to commit the necessary resources of this nation to accomplish that purpose."

Early Senate Action Urged On School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

down attempts to change the formula for allocating federal funds—based on the number of needy school-age children and the amount their state spends for the education of each child. A recommital motion to change the formula was rejected on a 267-149 rollcall.

The Democratic whip, Rep. Hale Boggs (La.) at one stage told the Republicans bluntly that the issue had in effect been resolved by last November's election.

"The issue involved here is whether or not we will pass an education bill which was part of the promise made by Pres. Johnson when he ran for President," he declared.

The battle over the bill which had taken place within the Education & Labor Committee was reenacted on the House floor. Democratic managers for the bill were Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the subcommittee which handled the bill, and Chairman Adam Clayton Powell of the parent committee. Floor leader for the opposition was Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R-N. Y.).

As sent to the Senate, the bill includes:

- A $1 billion program of federal grants to school districts, to be used for programs designed to upgrade the education of children from poor families.
- Grants to states for library and school books which can be loaned to children in both public and private schools.
- A separate grant program of supplemental educational centers in areas of special need.

4-8-65

Price Index Stays Level In February

The Consumer Price Index remained unchanged in February while longer working hours pushed the take-home pay of factory production workers to a record high, the Labor Dept. has reported. The result was a slight boost in worker buying power, also a new high.

The CPI held at 108.9 due to offsetting price changes, the report noted. There were sharp drops in prices of used cars and gasoline and lower prices for certain food items. Increases were reported for women's clothing, auto insurance and repairs, household insurance, public transportation and a variety of food items.

The February CPI means that the market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.89.

A companion report showed that, while average earnings were unchanged, longer hours and more overtime increased the take-home pay of the factory worker with three dependents by 20 cents to a record $95.65. This was nearly $5 higher than February 1964, with half the rise attributed to the federal income tax cut.

With the CPI unchanged, "real" purchasing power increased to the same extent as take-home pay.

Extension of Job Training Act Assured as House Approves Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

House and Senate bills would allow payments for up to six dependents, for a maximum of $30 a week.

The program has provided training for more than 300,000 persons, half of whom had been out of work for 15 weeks or longer.

The Senate bill would extend the program until June 30, 1970; the House bill until June 30, 1968.

On deck for House action, as soon as it clears the Rules Committee, is the comprehensive health care for the elderly bill approved by the Ways & Means Committee.

The formal committee report was a preview of the battle to be fought out on the House floor, probably April 7 and 8.

The committee's eight Republican members said they are "unanimous in opposition" to the portion of the bill providing hospital benefits through social security.

They asked substitution of a "voluntary" program of health insurance, with premiums based on "ability to pay."

One Republican, Virginia's Rep. Joel T. Broyhill, held out for the American Medical Association's "eldercare" program, under which states would establish a means test to determine who is eligible for federal-state subsidy of private insurance programs.

Most observers, however, considered the comprehensive package bill approved by committee Democrats unstoppable when it reaches the House floor. It includes:

- A social security program of hospital care and post-hospital nursing care, with $40 deductible.
- A voluntary supplementary insurance program—with costs of $3 a month paid by the beneficiary and $3 by the government—providing 80 percent of doctor fees and most other health services not covered by the basic plan, after a $50 annual deductible.
- A 7 percent cash increase in social security benefits and increased coverage.

One provision in the basic hospitalization program which government employe unions will seek to have changed in the Senate is the exclusion of federal employes who are eligible for the contributory government health program and who are not under social security.

Overall, however, the committee bill won widespread praise from groups which have campaigned for the principle of social security health care. Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens termed it "a charter of freedom for the aged against undue fear that serious illness would make them paupers."

Labor Adviser Hurt In Saigon Bombing

Saigon—Carleton H. Faler, labor adviser for the Far East Bureau of AID (the Agency for Intl. Development) was slightly injured in the bomb explosion that killed and wounded Americans and Vietnamese at the U.S. embassy here.

Faler, from Camas, Wash., is a former vice president and international representative of the Papermakers & Paperworkers. In Saigon to confer with local labor officials, he suffered cuts from flying glass, the State Dept. agency reported.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 10, 1965 | No. 15

Health Care for Aged Bill Sweeps to Victory in House

Meany Bids U.S. 'Gear' For Growth

Providence, R.I.—The economy is on a "collision course" because the nation has failed to adjust to the manpower revolution, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a conference at Brown University here.

"At the very time that automation is reducing our manpower requirements, our workforce is beginning to grow more rapidly than ever before. But we are meeting only part of the need for job-creation."

Today's Problem

The manpower revolution is not a problem of the future alone, he maintained, but one in which automation and changing technology are creating "problems right now . . . for workers already in the workforce."

We have undergone "radical shifts" in jobs and skills, he continued. As a result, the skills of many workers, developed over the years, have been made "useless" and "workers young and old have been left stranded without a decent opportunity to earn a livelihood."

Meany called for a program of government investment in socially desirable projects and enactment of AFL-CIO legislative proposals intended to increase consumer purchasing power and stimulate the creation of needed jobs.

Presiding at the conference, Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of the board of the IBM Corp., stressed the complexities of the problem and said that when it is fully understood "even jobs, critical as they are, may prove to be only part of the challenge." We

(Continued on Page 10)

Court Voids 'R-T-W' Clause In Wyoming

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The Wyoming Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional a section of the state's so-called "right to work" law prohibiting non-discriminatory exclusive job referral systems.

A 3-1 majority of the court made the ruling on the constitutionality of the section in granting a plea by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for an injunction barring its enforcement.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman termed the decision "a victory for all of organized labor" since it "destroys one of the most

(Continued on Page 3)



NEW YORK CITY union members paid tribute to the Rev. Martin Luther King (front right) at a reception in the Hotel Commodore, given by the local labor council. Lauding the role Dr. King has played in the civil rights movement is Pres. David Dubinsky (at microphone) of the Ladies' Garment Workers. At left is Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the labor council.

New York Unions Report:

Negro Hiring Gains In Building Trades

New York—Nearly 3,000 non-white apprentices and journeymen were hired into the building trades in New York City during 1963 and 1964, Pres. Peter Brennan of the New York Building Trades Council reported to the National Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship & Training at a meeting here.

Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, the committee chairman, hailed the statistics as showing "great progress" and said they served as "a tribute to the participating unions."

The report showed that 1,065 non-white apprentices and 1,613 non-white journeymen were employed in 19 building and construction trades during the period. In addition, 75 non-white apprentices and 163 non-white journeymen found employment in the related trades.

Henning pointed out that Brennan's report showed only a partial count of the non-white workers because records denoting race are not always kept. They do not include non-whites who had been offered the opportunity but turned it down and those who had been hired but quit voluntarily.

The hiring of non-whites—most of them Negroes—slightly exceeded the number of whites hired during the two-year period, Brennan noted.

Most of the apprentices were hired through local unions of the Carpenters, Bricklayers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Painters, the report showed. The Carpenters reported by far the largest number—623 apprentices and 977 journeymen.

The main topic at the two-day meeting was how to get more minority group members into the apprenticeable trades.

Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and Mahlon Puryear of the National Urban League cited the need for better communication with minority groups. Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO called job security the key.

"Achieve full employment and there never will be a question of discrimination," he said. "So long as the admittance of one apprentice can raise the question of someone else keeping his job, there will be opposition, regardless of color."

Senate Set to Act On Education Aid

By David L. Perlman

The House passed the medicare bill. It voted—overwhelmingly—to provide hospital care for persons over 65 under the social security system. The bill also sets up an optional government-subsidized insurance program to pay for a wide range of additional medical expenses. It raises social security pensions by 7 percent, extends coverage, and liberalizes medical assistance to the needy.

After two days of debate, the House rejected a Republican substitute which would have eliminated the social security hospital benefits and offered a voluntary insurance program with premiums based in part on income levels. The House defeated the GOP program, 236-191. It then passed the history-making medicare bill by a smashing 313-115 margin.

History was also being made in the Senate, where a $1.34 billion aid-to-education bill was moving towards final passage. It has already passed the House and Administration leaders were urging defeat of all amendments so the bill could immediately be signed into law.

On deck, in both House and Senate, was a third major piece of legislation—designed to remove all obstacles to the right of Negroes to vote.

Strengthening Urged

The precise form in which the legislation would emerge remained uncertain, but there was general agreement by voting rights supporters that the original Administration draft bill needed strengthening. Justice Dept. officials, congressional leaders from both parties, civil rights groups and House and Senate Judiciary Committee members were engaged in a continuing round of discussions.

At the same time, southern opponents of the legislation, while conceding they could not sustain a full-fledged filibuster in the Senate, were preparing amendments to limit the bill's impact.

Although the House passage of

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Asks U.S. Consult About ILO

The AFL-CIO is dissatisfied with U.S. government-labor consultation in the operations of the Intl. Labor Organization and wants the problem adjusted before determining whether it will be represented at the annual ILO conference in Geneva in June.

The federation's views were set out by Pres. George Meany at a news conference following a special meeting of the Executive Council in Washington to hear a report on the situation from U.S. Worker Delegate Rudy Faupl.

Changes in ILO procedures have caused dissatisfaction in the American labor delegation and in delegations from other nations, Meany said. They stem from efforts by the Communist nations to use the ILO as a "political propaganda organization."

There is no room in the ILO for political questions, the AFL-CIO president stressed, and there is no real place in the ILO for the American labor movement if the organization becomes an instrument for Communist political propaganda.

Meany said that he would consult with appropriate U.S. government officials in an attempt to straighten out the problem. If the situation is corrected, he said, the American labor movement will send a delegation to the annual ILO meeting; if the matter is not resolved, there will not be an AFL-CIO delegation this year.

He noted that American labor had been part of the ILO since 1933 when the organization's constitution was changed to admit nations not belonging to the League of Nations. American labor has played a "very vital" role and the ILO has "done a great deal of good," he said.

With the formation of the UN, the Communist nations gained admittance to the ILO despite the fact that they do not have worker organizations or private employers and have carried on a destructive campaign ever since, Meany charged.

The ILO is a tripartite organization with representatives from government, labor and business.

IUE Names Jennings, Council to Probe Vote

The AFL-CIO will investigate the conduct of the presidential election in the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Union to determine responsibility for the "transferring of thousands of votes from one candidate to another."

The decision was reached at a special meeting of the Executive Council a day after the IUE executive board unanimously named Paul Jennings president on the basis of a report by the Dept. of Labor that he was the winner by over 23,000 votes.

The IUE had previously announced that James B. Carey, president of the union throughout its 15-year history, had won by slightly over 2,000 votes. Carey resigned after the Labor Dept. issued its report.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference that a special subcommittee of the Executive

(Continued on Page 2)

UPWA Local Ratifies Pact At Iowa Plant

Des Moines, Ia.—Settlement of a month-long strike by the Packinghouse Workers against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., was announced at the state capitol here by Gov. Harold E. Hughes (D) after a marathon negotiating session.

Hughes stayed with the negotiators from the opening session Apr. 3 through 13 hours of intensive talks that day and for 15 hours on Sunday, Apr. 4. Union negotiators warmly praised his constructive interest in a settlement.

Perry Plant Out

The agreement was ratified by the union local at Fort Dodge, Ia., but strikers at another company plant in Perry, Ia., voted to stay out until acceptable terms are reached at that plant.

The Fort Dodge package has a wage increase of 33 cents an hour over three years, plus fringe benefits valued by the UPWA at 25 cents an hour. The union won these benefits in its first contract with the firm, the nation's fourth largest beef packer:

Successive wage hikes of 12, 9 and 12 cents an hour; a seniority clause; one more paid holiday for a total of seven; sick leave, and improvements in insurance and hospitalization benefits.

The strike achieved the union's objective of bringing wages closer to the rest of the industry, the UPWA said. The new pact calls for a basic hourly labor rate of $2.74 in the third contract year.

Present besides the governor at final sessions here were UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, company Pres. A. D. Anderson and Ralph C. Patterson of the U.S. Mediation & Conciliation Service.



SETTLEMENT of contract dispute between New York Local 6 of the Typographical Union and publishers of seven dailies is announced by Pres. Bertram Powers (right) of Local 6 in presence of other key figures. From the left are Pres. John J. Gaherin of the Publishers' Association; Mayor Robert F. Wagner, and Vice Pres. David Crockett of Local 6.

Macy's Workers Win Job Transfer Rights

New York—The Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union negotiated a new contract with Macy's giving 8,800 workers the right to transfer to branch stores, but called a strike at Bloomingdale's when similar transfer rights were refused.

The union also signed a one-year agreement with Stern's store after a short strike of 1,600 union members and 30 minutes of picketing. Left for later achievement was an important union objective—recognition at the firm's store in Paramus, N. J.

The new Stern's pact provides a wage increase of 10 cents an hour; hospitalization benefits raised from 21 days to 120 days for workers and their families; sick leave with pay increased from three days to five; and for part-time workers, promotion rights within the work force and definition of the duties of sales personnel as against those of executives.

Since the walkout of 3,600 employes at Bloomingdale's on Apr. 1, no striker has returned to work, the union said.

The union's Dist. 65 has asked a substantial wage increase, a minimum wage of $2 an hour, improved health coverage and sick leave, and other contract changes. Its chief objective, however, is to win for union members the same right of transfer to other stores as company executives have.

Macy Pact Approved

Members of RWDSU Local 1-S voted by a 10-1 margin at overflow meetings Mar. 30 to ratify the new three-year agreement with Macy's main store and four branch stores. The key gain was extension of contract terms to a Macy store opening next fall in Rego Park, Queens, with about 1,000 employes.

Management agreed to transfer 350 to 400 members of the union bargaining unit to the new store with the status of permanent employes for one year or more.

The agreement also provides wage hikes of $6 a week; a 37.5-hour week all year round, instead of for nine months as at present; two more days of paid vacation in lieu of a Feb. 22 premium pay holiday; and improvements in pensions, relief time, and vacations.

Jennings Named by IUE As Carey Resigns Post

(Continued from Page 1)

Council would be named to determine why this "scandal" happened, how it came about and who was responsible.

He noted that the IUE board had initiated its own investigation and that the council subcommittee would give the union a "reasonable time" to conclude that investigation before starting its own inquiry.

The questions involved in the IUE election are "too important," Meany said, to be passed over by the AFL-CIO despite the IUE's own inquiry action. If the union doesn't take action on the matter, he added, "it will be our job" to get them to act.

No Whitewash

Meany emphasized that the AFL-CIO would not tolerate any "whitewashing" in the situation.

He said that he personally had asked Carey to resign his post as a member of the federation's Executive Council but that the former head refused because it would be a "disservice."

Meany explained that he felt that Carey should remove himself whether or not he participated in the misconduct of the election, and that while he was ready to give Carey the benefit of the doubt that he did not know the election was being stolen, "he should have known what was going on."

The government tally listed 78,475 votes for Jennings to 55,149 for Carey. IUE trustees, who were in charge of the election count, earlier had announced that Carey had won, 67,897 to 65,704.

The Labor Dept. had taken custody of the ballots after Jennings filed complaints of irregularities and supporters of both candidates had charged illegal use of union funds in the heated election campaign.

Jennings, 47-year-old executive secretary of the IUE's big New York-New Jersey district, succeeds the official who had headed the union throughout its 15-year history.

Carey told a news conference he was "completely surprised by the results of the recount," which he had "no reason to expect."

"I was deeply shocked," he added, by the charges of malfeasance in the voting and reporting procedures, "of which I was completely unaware."

Carey told newsmen he decided he could "best serve the unity, future growth and effectiveness" of the IUE by immediately resigning.

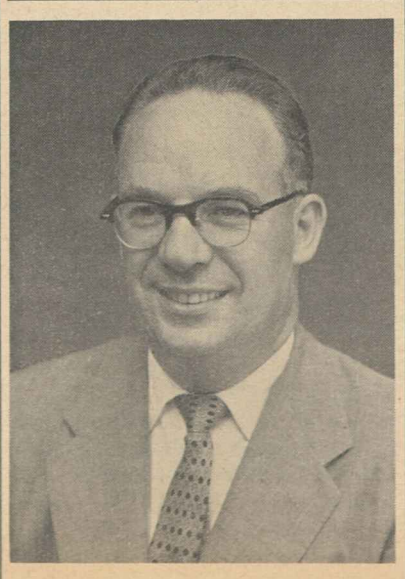
No 'Vendettas'

Jennings, at a news conference shortly after Carey's announcement, called for "a new beginning" for the IUE, and pledged there would be "no vendettas" against Carey supporters. He expressed confidence that partisans in the political contest could work together in the interests of the membership.

The IUE board installed Jennings as the "constitutionally-elected president" for the full four-year term. It then adopted a severance pay plan, continuing Carey at half-pay until he takes other employment or reaches the age of 55, when he will be eligible for a union pension. Carey is now 53.

Immediately on receiving the Labor Dept. report, Meany had announced that it would be brought before a meeting of the federation's Executive Council.

Meany said the constitution and ethical practice codes of the AFL-CIO, binding on all affiliates, "guarantee the integrity, honesty and democracy of union elections."



PAUL JENNINGS

New York Strike Averted:

New Pattern Won In Newspaper Pact

New York—Union printers overcame the solid front of seven daily newspaper publishers here to win a $12 wage increase for 3,000 members and unprecedented safeguards against job losses due to automation.

The Publishers Association ended an impasse that teetered on the edge of a strike by raising its "final" money offer from $10.50 a week to $12 over a two-year contract term.

The same $12 offer was accepted by Photoengravers Local 1, whose members also had authorized strike action, and publishers said they would make the same offer to other unions in the group of 10 representaing 17,000 newspaper workers.

The Printing Pressmen refused to commit themselves to acceptance but were holding talks with the publishers about details of their separate contract as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Members to Vote

A spokesman for Pressmen's Local 2 told newsmen here that the "integrity of the publishers has been shattered" by their change in "final" offers.

Negotiators for the ITU and the Photoengravers are writing contract language embodying their new agreements and will submit them to publishers and members for a vote within a week or 10 days.

ITU negotiators will determine soon how the $12 "package" should be divided as to wages, pensions and welfare benefits. But ITU Local 6 Pres. Bertram Powers and Pres. Frank A. McGowan of the Photoengravers said they would recommend acceptance of the employer offer.

McGowan and the publishers announced in a joint statement that the wage level has been set up on a percentage basis "geared to the particular needs of this highly skilled craft."

The ITU contract will set a flat hourly rate for day work with percentage increases above the base rate for two other shifts. In addition it will, the union said, "accomplish a good many things we have long wanted."

The pact provides for an increase of $6.50 a week in the first year, $5.50 more in the second. The present weekly pay of day shift printers is $149, but not all the increase need be added to the wage rate.

The agreement specifies that any publisher who wants to automate his composing room must negotiate with the union through the Publishers' Association. Agreement must be reached by union and management before new equipment can be used.

A major union achievement, it said, was implementation of an agreement that all money saved by the publishers from the use of punched teletypesetter tape containing stock tables will go into a special fund to aid printers displaced by automation.

The principle that union members would share in money savings was established after the long 1963 strike but the amount was not agreed to until these negotiations.

Retraining Fund

A joint union-mangement committee estimated use of tape saves 300 hours of working time a week. If the average rate is determined to be $4.50 an hour, that would produce $1,350 a week per paper for the automation fund. The fund will be used for retraining printers whose jobs have been lost; for earlier retirement, additional sick leave, holiday pay for part-time workers, and other uses.

A union source said the three papers here that use tape to set stock quotations will pay $234,000 into the fund retroactively under the new contract.

Negotiations here had seemed headed for another strike when Mayor Robert F. Wagner brought the parties together again for continuing talks. Unions which had authorized a strike agreed to give the mayor 24 hours' advance notice, and when another impasse was reached Apr. 4, the printers and other unions served notice that a strike might occur at any time.

The mayor again intervened, and agreement was reached with the help of Theodore W. Kheel, Wagner's special representative in the talks, and public mediators.

Labor Affirms Support For Cabinet Urban Post

Organized labor has reaffirmed its strong endorsement of legislation to set up a Dept. of Housing & Urban Development—with Cabinet status—to meet the growing problems of urban areas.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller submitted statements supporting the Johnson Administration's proposal to Senate and House subcommittees dealing with executive reorganization.

The AFL-CIO has urged such a Cabinet-level department since the merger in 1955. At that time the federation declared that its creation would "facilitate representation of local community interests and would make possible fuller acceptance of local initiative through representations by local authorities before one coordinated agency of the federal government."

Biemiller predicted that more than 80 percent of the people will live in urban areas by the year 2000, adding 120 million to the present urban population of 133 million.

"A scattered array of federal agencies," he said, "simply cannot deal effectively with this staggering growth of urban areas and massive population shift in our land. In the interest of efficiency, economy and just plain good government, a unified, coherent structure is needed to coordinate administration of the nation's federal housing and urban development programs."

Enactment of the bill would make this possible and "give recognition to the vital importance of . . . housing and urban development programs which contribute so much to the nation's economy and to the welfare of its people," Biemiller declared.

He added that a Cabinet-level department would enable the President "to give more assistance, coordination, and direction to the many complex federal programs relating to the housing and urban development." The department, he said, would be a "focal point" within the federal government to guide and assist state, county and municipal governments, and private enterprise undertaking housing and development programs.

IBEW Upheld:

'Work' Law Section Voided in Wyoming

(Continued from Page 1)

vicious features of the state 'right to work' laws."

Freeman noted that the attorneys general of several states where "work" laws are in force have ruled that they outlaw not only union shop agreements but exclusive referral systems as well. Such referral systems are frequently part of agreements between building trades unions and contractors.

"The Wyoming Supreme Court has now knocked the props out of such tortured reasoning," the IBEW president declared.

Justice John McIntyre, in his dissent, would have gone further than the court majority to uphold the IBEW argument that the entire state law, enacted in 1963, should be declared unconstitutional on the ground that destruction of a key part invalidated the whole.

The IBEW filed the suit last year on behalf of its locals in Cheyenne, Casper and Laramie. Two chapters of the National Electrical Contractors Association joined the union in its suit to restrain Gov. Clifford P. Hansen (R) and the prosecuting attorneys of the state's 39 counties from enforcing Sec. 5 of the law. That section reads:

"No person is required to have any connection with, or be recommended or approved by, or be cleared through, any labor organization as a condition of employment."

The court majority found that this conflicted with the provisions for exclusive representation of workers under the National Labor Relations Act.

"When the exclusive representative is a labor organization," the decision said, "a non-union employe is necessarily required to have a connection with a labor organization."

The state's "right to work" law, it went on, "must yield to the supreme law of the land, which is the United States Constitution and the valid laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof."

McIntyre's dissent argued that by deleting of Section 5 of the state law, "the purpose of the act is defeated."

$1.50 an Hour Increases Won In UAW Pact

Lyons, Mich.—The Auto Workers won gains valued at more than $1.50 an hour for office, clerical and technical employes at the trim plant office of Chrysler Corp. here. The plant produces trim products, convertible tops and other items, mostly for Chrysler.

Under the agreement the white collar employes will receive immediate increases up to $13.86. Some workers will receive larger increases. Douglas Fraser, Auto Workers international executive board member-at-large and director of the union's Technical-Office-Professional Dept., said that over the two-year period of the contract employes will receive increases of about 30 percent.

They will also receive cost of living increases of six cents an hour, effective at once, another $2.50 a week raise on Sept. 6, plus continuing periodic increases.

Fringe benefit gains include three additional holidays, for a total of nine, full payment by the company of premiums for medical-hospital-surgical and sickness and accident insurance.

John M. Redding Dies, Fought R-T-W Forces

John M. Redding, director of the National Council for Industrial Peace, died suddenly at the age of 56 of cardiac failure brought on by an acute attack of gastro-enteritis.

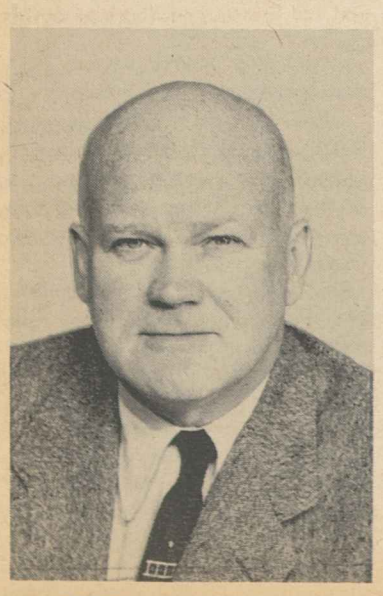
"He was a tireless worker for the cause of democracy and a staunch supporter of the rights of workers," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a telegram to Mrs. Redding. "Those of us who worked with him will sorely miss him."

"He had a distinguished career in journalism, in politics and government," said Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey. "His many friends in the Democratic Party will be as shocked and saddened as I was."

Redding was a former Chicago newspaperman, handled press relations for a number of high commanders during World War II, and served as director of publicity for the Democratic National Committee following the war. As fourth Assistant Postmaster General he also became an expert in mail transportation and attended meetings of the Universal Postal Union under Pres. Truman's appointment.

He was named director of the National Council for Industrial Peace in 1958 by the council's co-chairmen, Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and was active in the fight against state so-called "right-to-work" laws.

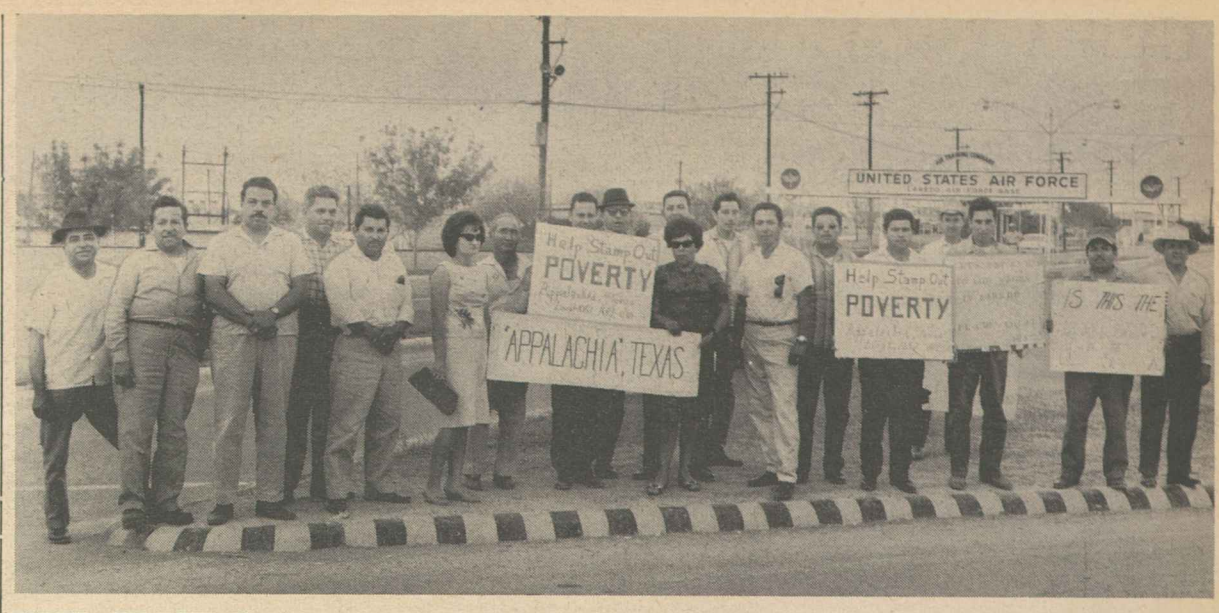
He is survived by his wife, Virginia, and four children—Micheline, Alexander MacLean, Russel Michael and Sean—and by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Redding. Burial was in Arlington Cemetery.



JOHN M. REDDING

Dutch Labor Writer Wins UCLA Award

Maarten C. Bolle of Washington, who covers labor among other things for the Amsterdam newspaper Het Vrije Volk, which is owned jointly by the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (NVV) and the Dutch Labor Party, was winner of the 1965 foreign journalism award for newspaper reporting given by the University of California at Los Angeles. He and winners in three other categories will be honored at a university dinner in May at which each will be presented with $1,000.



FIRED WORKERS picket the Laredo, Tex., Air Force Base to protest their replacement by military personnel and inexperienced employes in violation of an agreement with a new local of the Laborers. Their union has asked Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and members of Congress to help get their jobs back and prevent Air Force officials from acting as strikebreakers. Some of the pickets were recalled after this picture, but 100 union members still are unemployed.

Laborers Accuse U.S. Air Force Of Reneging on Pact With Local

The U.S. Air Force has been accused by the Laborers of recruiting strikebreakers to take away the jobs of more than 100 low-paid workers—all Americans of Mexican descent.

In reports to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and members of Congress, Laborers Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi charged that government representatives at the Laredo, Tex., Air Force Base first agreed to hire 210 maintenance workers made jobless by the cancellation of a private contract but then "flagrantly disregarded" an agreement with the newly formed local union.

Humphrey told Moreschi he would investigate the charges. Aid has been offered also by Sen. Ralph Yarborough and Rep. Eligio DeLaGarza, Texas Democrats, and Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO.

The nub of Moreschi's complaint was that the Air Force agreed that base employes who had lost their jobs because of the unfair labor practices of a private contractor would be rehired on a temporary civil service basis until completion of an Air Force study to determine if maintenance work could be better performed by civilian employes of the base rather than by a private contractor.

Workers Replaced

"The union and the employes agreed to this procedure," Moreschi told Humphrey. "Yet we were advised Mar. 30 that, in flagrant disregard of our understanding, the Air Force is recruiting employes from the U.S. Employment Service to replace" some of the workers whose jobs were terminated.

A number of the new hires, he said, never had worked at the base. They have replaced "employes whose jobs were terminated as a result of clear violations of federal law by their employer and their efforts to obtain redress of grievances."

Moreschi suggested that it appeared that some representatives of one branch of the government were bent upon "nullifying" the practical application of Pres. Johnson's "Great Society" program.

He asserted that 100 union members who formerly worked at the base have been replaced by military personnel and new employes. Among the new hires, he said, is a high school student, aged 18, who gets $1.90 an hour on the night shift in charge of quarters at base housing, while the fired former worker he replaced is still unemployed.

Lack of Cooperation

Moreschi also cited the case of truck and bus drivers who never worked at the base and do not have a required government driver's license. They replace employes who had been required to take 40 hours of instruction to qualify for the federal license, he said.

The union has found it difficult to get more detailed information because of what Moreschi called a "complete lack of cooperation" by Civil Service personnel officials at the Laredo base.

Last January Laborers Local 1057 began an organizing campaign among employees of Defense Contractors, Inc., and several workers were fired. The workers struck, but returned when the employer agreed to reinstate certain fired workers and abide by the results of a National Labor Relations Board election.

The union won, 156-0, and was certified as bargaining agent.

When the employer pleaded inability to pay the wages required by federal law, or to furnish financial information also required by law, the union filed unfair labor practice charges and went on strike once more.

Then the U.S. Dept. of Labor filed suit for payment of minimum wages and the Air Force terminated the contract. The same employer continues to perform maintenance services, the union said, at four federal installations in San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Walton Beach, Fla.

Sea Unions Score Plan To Close U. S. Hospitals

Spokesmen for organized merchant marine personnel have attacked the proposed closing of seven U.S. Public Health Service hospitals in testimony before two House committees.

Thomas L. Meyer, Washington representative of the Seafarers, told the House Appropriations subcommittee dealing with budgets for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Labor Dept. that the closings "would be a step backward for a society that must move forward. He repeated his charge before the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

Exec. Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock of the Maritime Committee, speaking also for two employer groups, told the Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee that the proposed closings were part of a Budget Bureau campaign to end all such facilities, which are patronized mostly by merchant seamen. He was supported by Vice Pres. Alvin Shapiro of the Merchant Marine Institute and Vice Pres. John N. Thurman of the Pacific American Steamship Association.

The HEW proposal provided that merchant seamen and other patients using USPHS hospitals in Norfolk, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; Boston, Galveston, Memphis, Chicago and Detroit be transferred to Veterans Administration hospitals.

Meyer recalled that the hospitals were founded by Congress in 1798 to provide care for seamen and other federal beneficiaries. Their program was shaped, he said, to meet the special requirements and character of maritime employment.

The HEW program Meyer described as "contradictory." He said VA hospitals do not have enough beds to care for all veterans, much less additional patients turned out of USPHS hospitals.

"Surely there would not have been such a categorical and unanimous denunciation of the plan if it had an iota of merit," he told the Appropriations subcommittee, "and if its objective was a sincere attempt to improve the Public Health Service, rather than to abolish it and foul up the VA hospital system in the process."

Haddock charged the Budget Bureau during the last 10 years had attempted to close several of the hospitals.

"It seems all too clear," he declared, "that the bureau has been intent on eventual elimination of the program."

An HEW claim that patients would get better care if the change were made and that the PHS would better be able to meet its needs for trained personnel "is open to question."

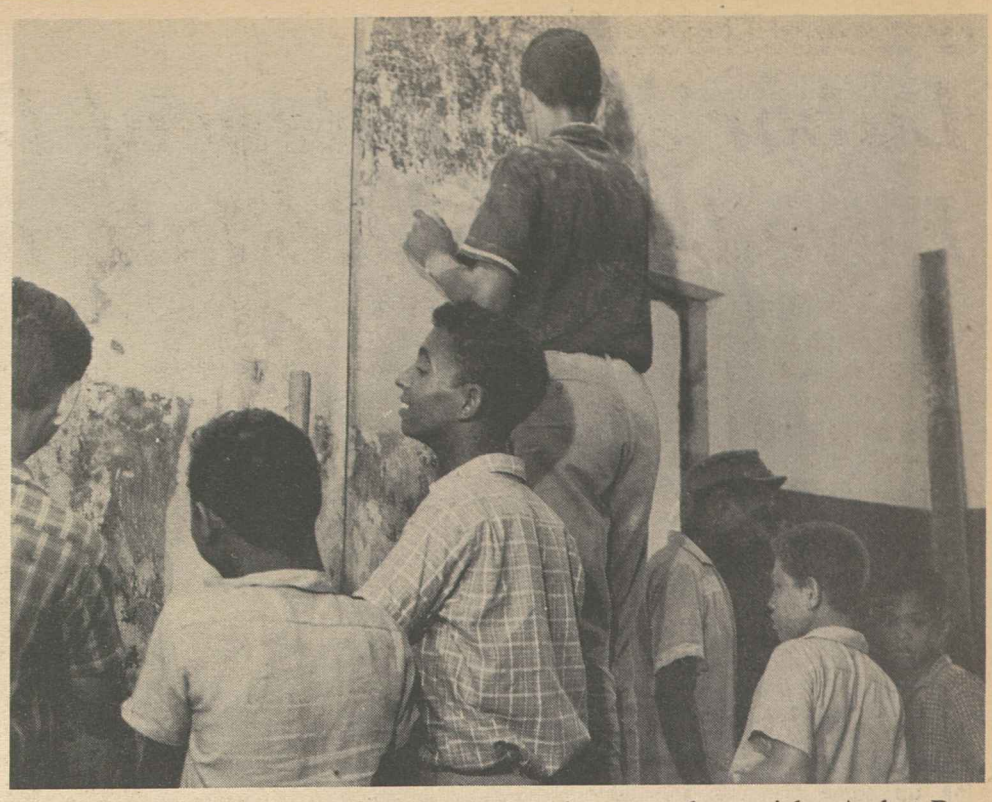
The proposal includes the eventual transfer of five other PHS hospitals to the Veterans Administration. Such a shift could not be made, Haddock said, without congressional action.

Retail Clerks' Local Aids City of Hope

Buena Park, Calif.—Retail Clerks Local 324 will present an annual gift of $10,000 to support scientific work at the City of Hope Medical Center.

Arthur Z. Berland, secretary-treasurer of the local, announced that 11,000 members of the union made the medical research fellowship-in-perpetuity possible. The local will decide on specific areas of medical research at a later date.





IMPACT PROJECTS program designed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to assist Latin American unions with immediate self-help plans has got off to a good start since the allocation of $50,000 at last November's meeting. One of three projects already under way is La Nueva Era Sewing Cooperative in Lima, Peru (left), supported by the Peruvian Textile Workers Union, to which an interest-free $2,000 loan was made for the purchase of equipment and materials. And at Boca Chica, Dominican Republic, the Elvira de Mendoza School is being repaired by volunteers from building trades unions—some of whom are fixing a wall at right—who are using materials purchased with a $2,000 loan. The program is administered for the AFL-CIO by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

'Impact' Projects Help Latin Labor Help Itself

A little money from the AFL-CIO and a lot of hard work by Latin American union members have been combined in an "impact project" program that is off to a good start toward its goal of immediate action on self-help plans in this country's neighbors to the south.

The program was set up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last November and $50,000 was earmarked to get it off the ground, with the American Institute for Free Labor Development charged with administering it.

Since then five impact projects in four countries have been approved and modest sums allocated to them to supplement the substantial contributions—generally in the form of labor—from local unions. They are:

- Repair of the Elvira de Mendoza School in Boca Chica, Dominican Republic, sponsored by the Construction Workers Union, with a $2,000 grant from the AFL-CIO.
- Assisting La Nueva Era Sewing Cooperative in Lima, Peru, a project of the Textile Workers that gives employment to 40 women and enables workers to buy clothing at reasonable prices in an area hit by inflation. An interest-free loan of $2,000 was made to buy new equipment and provide working capital.
- Construction of a community center at San Pedro de Macoria, Dominican Republic, in cooperation with the Sugar Workers Union, for which an interest-free loan of $4,000 was made.
- **Stocking the John F. Kennedy Library, Valparaiso, Chile, with technical books and materials of union interest which would enable the anti-Communist Maritime Workers Union (COMACH) to function better in a country where the major labor body is dominated by Communist-oriented leaders.**
- Establishment of a consumers cooperative at Santos, Brazil, to help workers meet the pressures of inflation by providing food at low prices. The AFL-CIO loaned $1,000 to assist the 11 unions involved, all of which are affiliated with the National Confederation of Commercial Workers.

Several additional projects have been conditionally approved subject to the receipt of further information.

The entire program to date has involved commitment of $19,200 of the AFL-CIO's original $50,000, with only part of that amount actually spent.

Defense Dept. Hit on Panama Union Ruling

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes has called on Defense Sec. Robert McNamara to overrule a Defense Dept. decision denying the union exclusive recognition of workers employed by the Panama Canal Co.

The Defense Dept. ruled previously that the union could not bargain for all employes. The ruling was made under an executive order on employe-management relations in the federal service. The order may be suspended at any installation or activity outside the U.S. if the agency deems it "necessary in the national interest."

The workers covered under the contract are Panamanian nationals. The Defense Dept. controls the Panama Canal Co., a quasi-public organization.

"The U.S. image throughout the Western Hemisphere would be improved if the government demonstrated that it practices democracy where the nationals of another country are in the employ of U.S. military agencies and a quasi-public agency under military control," Wurf wired McNamara.

House Approves Agency for Elderly

The House voted 394-1 to set up a federal agency to deal with problems of the elderly and authorized $17.5 million for a two-year program of community planning.

The new agency, which will coordinate a number of federal activities in the field of aging, will be under the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Under the bill, $13 million would be spent on matching grants to the states for community planning and training of personnel, and $4.5 million would be allocated for grants to public and non-profit agencies for experimental projects.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) sponsored the bill. The only vote against it was cast by Rep. Dave Martin (R-Neb.)

Concord Provides A History Lesson

Concord, Mass.—This historic community, where the first battle of the American Revolution was fought, expressed its "deepest concern" that "nearly two centuries later, American citizens must suffer and die" seeking their constitutional rights and liberties.

Concord's annual town meeting unanimously adopted a resolution deploring "the violation in the State of Alabama" of the rights which the townspeople of 1775 "fought and died for."

The resolution was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. F. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.), whose district includes Concord.

Meany Urges Joint Efforts To Aid Latins

A suggestion that the new business-oriented Council for Latin America might possibly join with organized labor in an effort "to produce a sound basis for democratic development" in Latin America was advanced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the CLA's founding meeting in Washington.

"There is precedent for the action," Meany pointed out, "although all efforts so far are just beginning to scratch the surface. There is much more to be done and the stakes are high."

The council is headed by David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and includes in its membership some 175 U.S. corporations. It was formed by merger of the Business Group for Latin America, the United States Inter-American Council and the Latin American Information Committee.

Meany, reiterating labor's belief in a capitalistic society "which rewards the workers and in which management also has such a great stake," described the work of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, joint labor-management-government project aimed at promoting and strengthening democratic trade unionism in Latin America and raising the wage and living standards of workers.

"Workers in Latin America are and can be affected dramatically when they feel they are part and parcel of an advancing society," he said.

Boy Scouts Appoint Labor Liaison Aide

Appointment of the first full-time liaison representative to the AFL-CIO has been made by the Boy Scouts of America as part of a program to expand union sponsorship in scouting.

Heading the liaison program will be O. William Moody, Jr., who, until his appointment, served as secretary-treasurer of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO.

Moody will be in charge of a program to expand union sponsorship of Boy Scout troops and encourage greater participation by union members as scout leaders. At present, there are 500 union-sponsored Boy Scout troops in the United States, and approximately 25 percent of all scout leaders are members of AFL-CIO unions.

One of the program's principal goals will be to develop special projects for bringing scouting to boys of low-income families, an area where troop sponsorships have been difficult to achieve.

In making Moody's appointment—which will become effective Apr. 1—J. A. Bruston, Jr., chief scout executive, declared that the liaison program will bring closer cooperation between organized labor and the Boy Scouts and will help extend the scouting program to thousands of additional boys.

"Organized labor has been one of scouting's major partners in serving the youth of our nation," he declared.

In addition to his service with the New Orleans central labor body, Moody, 49, was Gulf Region safety director for the Seafarers and secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Council of New Orleans. He was also an Eagle scout at the age of 13.

The appointment of Moody is in addition to the 128 men and women in the United States who are full-time representatives of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities program acting as liaison between unions and community social work agencies.

Senate Confirms Zagoria, Conway

Sam Zagoria, administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.) and a former president of the Washington Newspaper Guild, was confirmed by the Senate as a member of the National Labor Relations Board without a committee hearing.

The Senate later confirmed, by voice vote, Jack T. Conway, exective director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the nerve center in the anti-poverty fight.

Better Schooling Urged For 'Disadvantaged'

New York—A call for labor and civil rights groups to take a more active role in the planning of the nation's education program to help the disadvantaged child was made at a conference called by the Coordinating Council on Education for the Disadvantaged.

Main speakers at the day-long session on "Closing the Gap Between Knowledge and Action in Education" were Dr. Francis A. J. Ianni, director, Division of Education Research, U.S. Office of Education, and Benjamin F. McLaurin, chairman, CCED, and eastern supervisor, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Ianni said the improvement of the quality of education will require "an enormous amount of research," involving lay groups and professional groups.

McLaurin charged that some educators "stand in the schoolhouse door," denying access to interested citizen groups which seek change in American education.

Anthony Scotto, vice president of the Longshoremen, said education was labor's second assignment flowing logically from success in its first assignment—job security.

"We must not only encourage working-class children to stay in school, but we also must do our part in making sure the schools are worth staying in," Scotto declared.

The CCED was founded earlier this year with the backing of the trade union and civil rights groups. It plans to establish a center to collect, analyze, evaluate and disseminate data on research and experimentation in the educational field for use in upgrading all education, including the education of the disadvantaged.

More than 100 representatives of school systems and community groups attended the session.

Federationist Clarifies the Issue:

Labor's 14(b) Repeal Drive Keyed to Public Interest

Labor's campaign for repeal of Sec. 14(b)—the "right-to-work" provision of the Taft-Hartley Act—is in the public interest.

That's the theme of the April issue of the American Federationist. All 12 articles in the AFL-CIO magazine are keyed "towards a clear understanding of the issues involved and to help win repeal of Sec. 14(b)."

The magazine sees "bright" prospects for repeal, but warns that groups opposed to the union shop are working hard to block congressional action. "The pressures are building up and the danger is losing to the lobbyists in the spring what was won at the polls in the fall."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in the magazine's lead article, works at clearing up some common misunderstandings about the union shop.

'Matter of Fairness'

He points out that a union must represent a majority of workers in order to win bargaining rights—and once it does, it must bargain equally for every worker, not just the union member.

A union shop agreement, requiring workers to join the union which bargains for them "is a matter of simple fairness," Biemiller says. It is based on the principle "that the people who get the benefits of a union contract ought to pay their fair share" of the cost and assume their share of the other responsibilities of union membership.

This involves, Biemiller readily concedes, "a measure of compulsion." But he points out that similar "compulsion" to abide by the will of the majority is present in the American political system and in private corporations.

He terms Sec. 14(b) "unique in federal law" because it allows states to exempt themselves from national legislation which permits the union shop.

"This is bad legislation," he declares. "It outrages the experts in constitutional law. And the labor movement naturally resents being the only group in the country that has been singled out in this way for special and unfavorable treatment."

Biemiller terms "nonsense" the theory that good labor-management relations are more likely if a union is weak than if it is strong.

"A strong union, not worried about employer subversion, can afford to take the broad view," he notes. "But a weak union, in an open shop, cannot take chances. Simply as a matter of self-preservation it has to take the position that the employer is most always wrong."

The two chief sponsors of bills to repeal Sec. 14(b) tell why they oppose permission for states to outlaw the union shop in another feature of the April Federationist.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) writes that Sec. 14(b) "flies in the face" of federal law and policy encouraging collective bargaining.

"The open shop situation," he says, "pits worker against worker in cruel competition."

To Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), sponsor of the Senate repeal bill, the "vicious 'right-to-work' laws" represent "attempted sabotage of industrial states" by lures of low wages.

Repeal, McNamara writes, "would protect industrial states in their labor-management achievements and economic progress. And, secondly, it would compel open shop states to recognize that the soundest progress comes from letting secure unions bargain for economic gains which enhance the welfare of the entire state."

Other Federationist articles describe:

- The battles which have taken place in the states over proposals to outlaw the union shop, and the political repercussions. A separate article presents a case study of the passage and repeal of Indiana's "work" law.
- The link between right-wing extremist groups and the "right-to-work" movement. The John Birch Society is just one of many rightist groups involved in the network of interlocking directorates.
- The great degree to which states with laws prohibiting the union shop are also the states with the greatest poverty, the lowest per capita income. Studies are cited showing that industries which pay the best wages and bring the most prosperity to an area are not lured by the open shop, cheap labor appeal. But marginal industries, which keep the economy depressed, are.
- The lower labor standards of open shop states, measured by unemployment benefits, wage-hour laws, fair employment and equal pay laws and child labor legislation.
- The "myths" spread by supporters of "work" laws—and the facts to answer them.
- The view of "right-to-work" legislation as a threat to civil rights, with quotes from A. Philip Randolph and Martin Luther King.
- The legal case against Sec. 14(b), which explains why many lawyers believe it should be repealed.
- The AFL-CIO Executive Council statement on 14(b), and a listing of pamphlets and films available in the fight for repeal.

Single copies of the April issue of The American Federationist, in which the Sec. 14(b) articles appear, are available without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



PLAQUE memorializing James L. McDevitt, late director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, is unveiled in Philadelphia by Mrs. McDevitt at ceremony attended also by Pres. Paul D. Ortona of the City Council, left, and Pres. James J. O'Neill of the Philadelphia Building & Construction Trades Council, which named its new council headquarters after McDevitt. Plaque was donated by the Plasterers, which McDevitt served as apprentice, journeyman, and later executive board member.

Backpay Decision Bars Deduction of Strike Aid

An employer's request for the deduction of strike benefits from backpay owed to an unlawfully fired employe has been denied by the National Labor Relations Board.

In a 4-0 decision the board ordered the Standard Printing Co. of Canton, O., to rehire LeRoy Beach of the Printing Pressmen with backpay of $2,297 plus interest at 6 percent.

The firm fired Beach because he was a union supporter, the board related, and brought on a strike which Beach later joined. Standard Printing then rehired all the discriminatees except Beach, and in later hearings argued that it had no work for him and besides, his picket line conduct disqualified him for reinstatement.

The board rejected both points. It held that the firm had failed to prove there was no work for Beach. It stressed the doctrine that a discriminatorily discharged employe does not forfeit backpay by supporting a strike. It also rejected management's claim that, if strike benefits of $50 a week were not credited against the backpay award, Beach would be "unjustly enriched" at its expense.

Ordinarily, the board declared, strikers cannot receive backpay for the period of a strike. Therefore both strike benefits and backpay will be received "only in the relatively infrequent situations where employes drawing such benefits have been discriminatorily discharged."

This rule, it concluded, "is a fair adjustment of the rights of employer and employe, and in line with existing precedent."

Rules Amended

In another case, the board amended its rules to provide that backpay orders issued before the board decided, in the Isis Plumbing case, to add accrued interest to backpay will henceforth bear interest once an amount is fixed in a supplemental hearing.

The new rule was applied to a backpay order involving Local 138 of the Operating Engineers. Trial Examiner George L. Powell set the amount at $95,000 due nine of its members but did not order interest. The board, recognizing that Powell was relying on past practice, ordered interest from the date of its latest order.

Social Needs 'Inventory' Finds America Wanting

New York—The 60th annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy took a hard look at America's social and economic "inventory" and found it wanting in jobs, adequate housing and decent education and short on civil rights for all.

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin set the theme with a declaration that unemployment and poverty "measure our distance from the Great Society." He underscored the need for an alliance of civil rights and labor forces, pointing out that much of Alabama's industry "consists of runaway plants that moved south because of availability of cheap, non-union labor."

"This is the reason why the civil rights movement now supports the AFL-CIO drive for a $2-an-hour minimum wage," he said.

Nathaniel M. Minkoff, LID president and secretary-treasurer of the New York Dressmakers Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was presented an embossed scroll honoring his service to the community as a political leader, author, teacher, distinguished state legislator and crusader for social progress. Dr. Harold Taylor, consultant to the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, made the presentation.

Economist Leon Keyserling told the trade unionists, civil rights activists and liberal intellectuals attending the meeting that to end poverty "we can use all the productive power, technology and automation we possess." The basic need, he stressed, is action at the federal level to wipe out unemployment.

Norman Hill, civil rights director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called on labor, civil rights, liberal community and religious groups to "exhibit the same degree of social protest and political action for full employment, decent housing and quality integrated education that they are displaying in the struggle for the right to vote in Alabama."

Tom Kahn, LID director, reported that membership of the organization is up 40 percent in the past year. He announced that the LID would hold a fall meeting devoted to developing a comprehensive Great Society program. Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden and Pierre Mendes-France of France will be among the speakers.

AMA Votes 'Tombstones' In Anti-Medicare Drive

Michigan's Sen. Pat McNamara told the Senate that he found it "curious" that identical editorials attacking social security health care legislation had appeared in newspapers in widely separated parts of the nation.

How was it, he asked, that the views of the editor of a Modesto, Calif., paper "coincide precisely" with those of the editor of a Roanoke, Va., paper? Both editorials were reprinted in an American Medical Association book of anti-medicare newspaper comment.

Soon after his speech was reported, McNamara received a telegram from the editor of the Roanoke Times & World News saying his paper had never published the editorial attributed to it.

"I am delighted to correct the record," McNamara told the Senate, adding:

"I cannot help but wonder now how many of the other newspapers cited by the AMA really carried the editorials attributed to them. . . . Perhaps the AMA is not above doing a little 'tombstone voting' in its campaign to defeat medicare."

Pilots Strike Pan-American Over Hours

The length of time a pilot must remain on duty—now 18 hours out of 24—remained the major unsettled issue in a strike of 1,500 Air Line Pilots against Pan American Airways after several days of talks convened by the National Mediation Board.

The Pilots ended their flights on Pan American's worldwide network Mar. 31 after 16 months of negotiations on a new contract. No picket lines were posted, but Pan Am furloughed 25,000 employes and kept ticketing facilities open only to answer inquiries and help arrange transfers to other airlines.

The union said new pay rates have been agreed on tentatively but that reduction in duty time and several minor issues involving work rules remain unsettled.

After talks in New York and Washington, Mediator Leverett Edwards reported no appreciable change in the deadlock as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

Pan Am serves 90 other countries with flights from 17 major U.S. airports. After the work stoppage the line grounded all flights, it said, except those chartered by the military services, and a separate line within Germany.

Teachers Cite Major Gains In Elections

The Teachers have won 15 collective bargaining elections from National Education Association units in a series stretching back for several years, the union reported.

The NEA and its affiliates also won 15 elections but represent only 13,303 teaching employes in those units to the union's 72,564, according to an AFT tally.

The tally includes AFT victories in New York City, where 43,923 teachers are in the bargaining unit; Philadelphia, 10,500; Detroit, 9,700; Cleveland, 5,300.

Sizable NEA units were won in Milwaukee, with 4,241 teaching employes; Newark, N.J., 3,000, and Rochester, N.Y., 2,000.

The NEA's affiliate in Meriden, Conn., won an election to represent 443 teachers but the NEA was later "decertified" by the School Board. An AFT win in Yonkers, N.Y., was called "clouded" because the union failed to get 51 percent of the 1,177 eligible voters.

Still A Long Way

THE FIRST THREE MONTHS of 1965 have produced a slight improvement in the rate of unemployment, but in the words of a Labor Dept. spokesman it is only part of the "long slow return to the levels of 1957."

There still is a long, long way to go. In March 1957 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.8 percent compared to the 4.7 percent of March 1965. And eight years ago the 3.8 percent rate was considered an "interim goal" on the road to maximum employment.

With the onset of the recession in late 1957 the jobless rate moved up and stuck. It went to 7 percent in 1958 and in 1961. Over seven years it moved downward slowly, moving below 5 percent only once—to 4.9 percent in February 1960.

In the last half of 1964 the jobless rate hovered at about 5 percent. For the first three months of 1965 it has averaged 4.8 percent.

Unless there is a sharp acceleration, the unemployment rate may continue to inch its way downward—a promising omen, but far short of the progress that must be made in reducing unemployment.

There is a continuing need for government policies and programs designed to speed the reduction in joblessness. There is no satisfaction in having only 3.7 million persons unemployed in the most prosperous nation in the world.

What the Fuss Is About

TO THOSE WHO are wondering what all the fuss is about on a new voting rights law, we recommend these figures:

In 11 southern states only 43.3 percent of voting age Negroes are registered compared to 73.2 percent of whites in the same states.

In Alabama, focus of the voting rights struggle, there were only 111,000 Negroes registered to vote in the 1964 elections; 370,000 of voting age were not.

In Mississippi of 422,500 Negroes of voting age only 28,500 were registered.

The Landslide in Detail

THE MAGNITUDE of Pres. Johnson's stunning 1964 victory over Barry Goldwater has been firmly established, but the scope of that landslide has now been completely disclosed by a study of the vote in the nation's 435 congressional districts: Johnson won a majority of the vote in 375; Goldwater in 60.

Goldwater carried 46 congressional districts in the South, 6 in the Midwest and 8 in the Far West. He failed to win one of the 122 districts in the East. Of the 14 non-southern districts carried by Goldwater, six were in Southern California, five in the Chicago suburban area and one each in Arizona, Idaho and Nebraska.

In almost startling contrast, in 1960 Richard Nixon won a majority of the votes in 228 congressional districts to 206 for Pres. Kennedy. Three districts were carried by unpledged electors.

The tremendous Johnson vote is further underscored by an analysis showing that the President ran ahead of Democratic candidates in 274 congressional districts. Goldwater ran ahead of the GOP candidates in 161 districts.

The Johnson sweep helped the Democrats achieve their greatest congressional majorities since the New Deal days. The result is showing up in the record of the 89th Congress.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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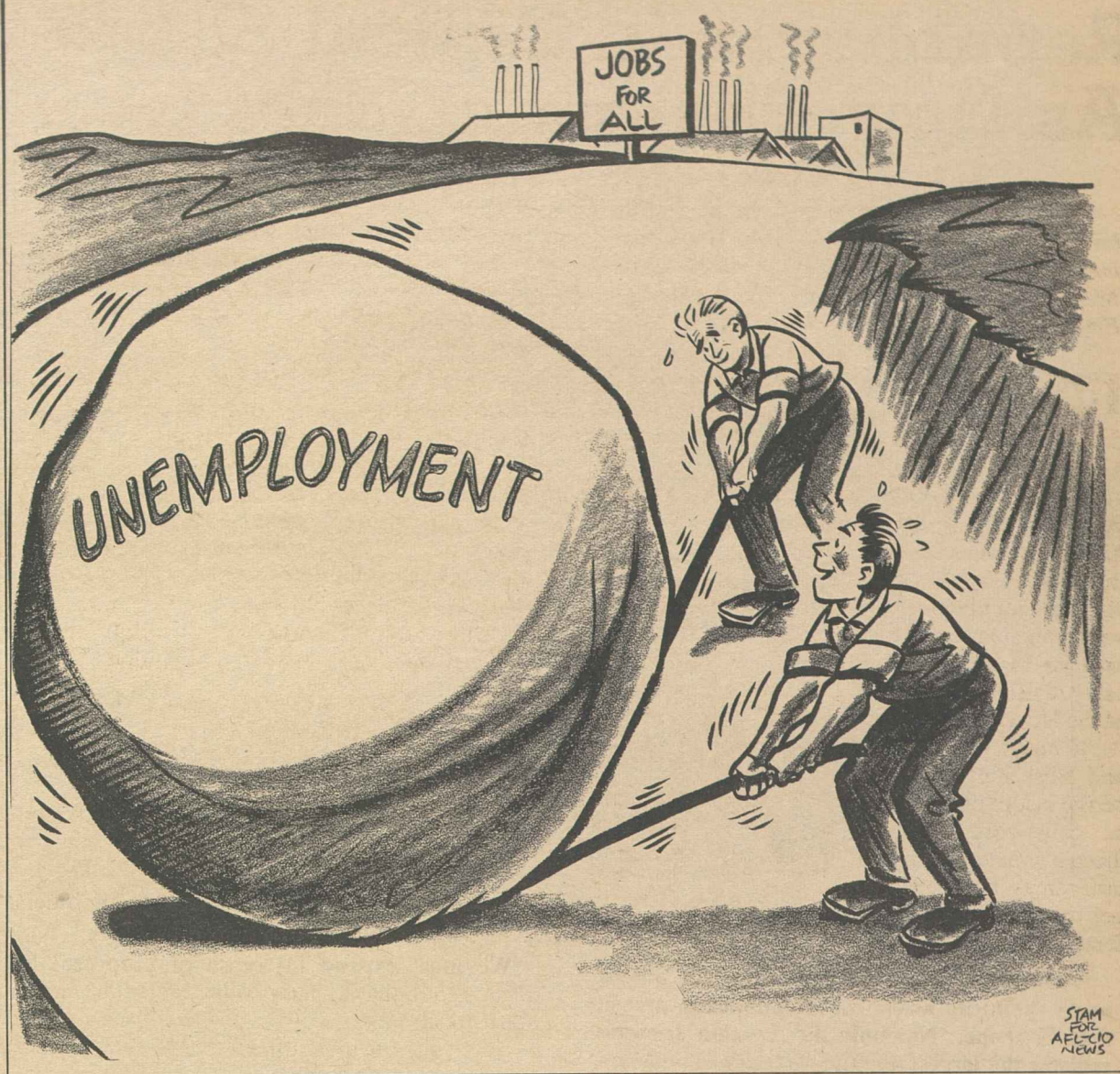
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, April 10, 1965** **No. 15**

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'It Budged!'



Government Report Shows:

Anti-Negro, Anti-Union Areas Yield Nation's Deepest Poverty

A RECENT REPORT of the Office of Economic Opportunity shows that of the 182 poorest counties in the country, all but 11 are in Southern states where segregation has been established policy and unions are bitterly fought.

Some 2.5 million people live in these counties. There are a few wealthy whites, but the average per capita income is less than $750 per year. This contrasts with the U.S. average per capita income of $1,850.

OEO notes that these low-income counties lack sufficient economic reserves to help their poor in the war on poverty.

The high cost of discrimination is also revealed in a report of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. CEA says that the economic cost of this practice is in excess of $20 billion each year.

The economists, also, made these points:

- "Negroes have not been sharing fully in the abundance of our economy. On the average, they have less education, work in less skilled occupations, suffer more unemployment and get paid lower wages.
- "If Negroes received the same average pay as whites having the same education, the personal income of Negroes and of the nation would be $12.8 billion higher. This is a measure of the effect of discrimination in employment.
- "If Negroes also had the same educational attainments as white workers, and earned the same pay and experienced the same unemployment as whites, their personal income—and that of the nation—would be $20.6 billion higher.
- "The entire economy would benefit from better education of Negro workers and an end to job discrimination. Industry would earn additional profits. The total gross national product would rise by an estimated $23 billion or an extra 2.7 percent."

Dr. Martin Luther King told the Montgomery demonstrators that "we are exposing the very origin of the root cause of racial segregation in the Southland." He pointed out that after the Civil War segregation was not widespread, that white and black were learning to work and live together. In the early 1870's a populist movement of both white and Negro was starting to sweep the South, pushing for economic reform and liberal lawmakers were being elected to office.

The economically powerful whites, however, moved in to counter it with the weapons of segregation and the myth of white supremacy—and a denial of the ballot to Negroes.

"Segregation did not come about through natural hatred of the races," King said. "It was part of a political stratagem to keep the Southern masses, black and white, divided and Southern labor the poorest in the land."

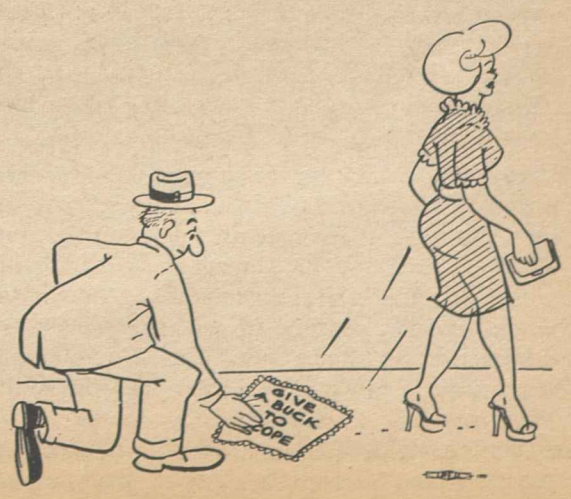
HE SAID that the segregated society was "engineered" through saturated control of the mass media and through economic weapons. The poor white was told that if he didn't like the wages he was receiving the job would be given to Negroes who would be forced to work for even less. This economic divide and conquer preserved low living standards for both white and Negroes.

King pointed out, too, the psychological role of Jim Crow. No matter how bad off the poor white was, he always was told that he was better off than the Negro. Segregation, as practiced in the South, was all-inclusive, King noted, saying:

"They segregated Southern money from the poor whites; they segregated Southern mores from the rich whites; they segregated Southern churches from Christianity; they segregated Southern minds from honest thinking, and they segregated the Negro from everything."

As long as this sort of segregation continues it becomes historically self-evident that low wages for both Negro and white worker will be the prevailing pattern. Both are mired deep in the quicksands of poverty.

Whatever the emotional reaction of the white worker, North or South, the logical question is whether he or his family can afford segregation and discrimination. It all adds up to an extremely high price for both the nation and its citizens, black and white. (PAI).



Morgan Says:

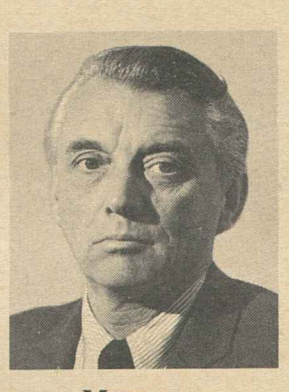
Republicans in Critical Shape As New Chairman Takes Over

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

THE PLIGHT of the Republican Party is no joke, despite the fact that the changing of the guard at its national committee took place on April Fool's Day.

Ray Bliss, long Ohio state chairman, took over from Dean Burch, briefly the Goldwater man from Arizona, as national chairman. It was the old pro supplanting the young amateur in a compromise to avoid further party division in the wake of the November disaster.



Morgan

No magic was involved and Bliss himself would be the last to pretend that he can work miracles, though something on that order may be needed to get the GOP back on its feet in time for the 1966 elections.

From almost any viewpoint and at almost every political level, the Republicans are in critical shape. Not only did Lyndon Johnson register the largest popular victory in American history but the Democrats strengthened their already overwhelming advantage in both houses of Congress, virtually held their own in the governorship races and made such devastating inroads in state legislatures that only in Kansas, South Dakota and Idaho do the Republicans still control both houses.

There are almost twice as many Democratic governors as Republican—33 to 17. In Congress it is more than double—295 Democrats in the House to 140 Republicans; 68 Democrats in the Senate to 32 Republicans.

And the end is not yet. The one-man one-vote decree of the Supreme Court is in the process of redrawing the political face of the nation, weakening the unfairly heavy lines of influence that rural voting districts have held so long and balancing them with more equitable representation for urban areas—which are traditionally more Democratic than Republican.

A third or more of the 435 congressional districts will be altered by that formula by 1966 and the alterations will be largely performed by Democrats. The result should reflect a truer voting balance populationwise between country and city but the GOP will gain no favors in the process.

The candidacy and campaign of Barry Goldwater may be blamed for the extremity of this disadvantage but the former senator from Phoenix is not the total villain in the piece. He only dramatized the debacle and increased the depth of the crevasse into which the party had been crumbling as the minority party almost steadily since the political demise of Herbert Hoover.

Indeed about the only thing wrong with Reporter Robert Novak's superbly executed book, "The Agony of the GOP, 1964," is the narrow implication of the title. The party, in fact, has been in agony, except for the deceptively halcyon days of the 1920s, almost steadily since 1912. What Goldwater did do was to intensify the pain, as Novak so ably points out, by rejecting almost every effort toward party unity—except on his own terms—after his decisive nomination victory.

OBVIOUSLY realizing the need to undo that damage, Bliss said in his first speech as national chairman:

"We must transmit a sense of sound responsibility to all our citizens—young and old, rich and poor, black and white, employer or employe, city dweller or farmer."

He warned the GOP must stop blaming others for its own failures.

"We must expand [a] sense of purpose," he added, "to build a party which offers a broad appeal to all citizens of the United States. Mudslinging and negative thinking will win neither supporters nor elections."

That summons is a far cry from the extremist philosophy which dominated the party with the Goldwater ascendancy and as such it should be applauded by all thoughtful citizens.

Bliss, the tireless though hardly colorful political worker, used his considerable talents of persuasion and amelioration to deliver Ohio to Richard Nixon in 1960 and almost land a haymaker on the hopes of the Kennedys, who were confident they had the state sewed up. But that job was child's play compared to the task ahead. Bliss was scrupulously careful not to malign the still powerful arch-conservative minority of the party.

But if the Republican leadership is genuinely interested, as it should be, in making a broad national appeal for support, it must reverse the strategy which yielded its only significant gains in 1964: congressional victories in the South on anachronistic, arch-segregationist platforms.

The rich, productive soil of American politics lies in the moderate, progressive middle and if this is where Bliss & Co. decide to concentrate their plowing, the country will reap a more fruitful harvest.

A Discrimination 'Device':

Poll Tax Ban Urged by Labor To Strengthen Voting Measure

A **BAN** on all poll taxes should be included in the voting rights bill now before Congress, the AFL-CIO's top legislative spokesman declared in a nationwide radio interview.

There should be "no restrictions whatever on the right to vote," aside from "the obvious ones applying to mental incompetents or felons," said Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Legislation.

Biemiller labeled the poll tax "a device that has been used for discriminatory practices" which can be outlawed under the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. "We have so proposed, and have furnished language to the House Judiciary Committee that we think would have this effect," he said.

He also called for bolstering Administration proposals with an automatic triggering provision to send federal voter registrars "into any area in which less than 25 percent of the adult nonwhite population is registered." That, he said, would make it possible to get at pockets of discrimination in states now exempt from other triggering provisions because they have no literacy tests.

Voting rights laws passed in previous Congresses haven't been fully effective, Biemiller said, because "no matter what kind of devices the federal government has set up . . . the state and local authorities have found ways to get around them."

THE GREAT NEED is for "a law that will settle this problem once and for all, so that there can be no doubt that any person in the United States has a right to vote, regardless of the color of his skin," he declared.

Despite shortcomings of the Administration's measure, "it is the best bill that has ever been before the Congress," and would have the support of the AFL-CIO as it now stands, should insistence on the amendments endanger quick final passage, Biemiller said.

He expressed confidence that new voting laws will be enacted during the current session of Congress, but declined to speculate on any time schedule. "New voting legislation is an absolute must—and we're going to get it this year," he declared.

Reporters questioning Biemiller on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO public affairs program heard weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were E. W. Kenworthy of the New York Times and Cecil Holland of the Washington Evening Star.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE UPCOMING investigation of the Ku Klux Klan by the House Un-American Activities Committee should give the committee members some novel experiences, since their inquiries in the past have been almost exclusively centered on left-wing or allegedly left-wing groups.

A congressional committee investigation of any group, moreover, is an exceedingly serious thing, or should be, and the committee's procedures should be scrupulous and precise.

The fishing expedition, the shotgun accusation, do no service to anyone unless the purpose is to spread guilt by association, to gather as many names as possible for the committee's already voluminous files, and in that case the investigation itself is tainted from the outset.

It is no service, either, for the committee to subject witnesses to questions they can feel reasonably sure will not be answered, with the obvious purpose of laying the groundwork of a contempt-of-Congress indictment. The courts have been taking a dim view of procedures where the questions asked of witnesses are not clearly explained as related to a legitimate legislative purpose.

The Klan is now, and has been through its history, an organization of bigots, with hates of varying degrees directed from time to time against various religious and ethnic groups. But bigotry, although hateful, is not a crime and guilt is individual. The night-riders who attempt to rule by the rope and the gun are individuals. The hard problem of dealing with actual crimes arising from the bigotry and hate is to obtain convictions from southern juries.

* * *

THE OBJECTIVE of the Un-American Activities Committee, therefore, should be to find witnesses who will establish the pattern of Klan doctrine and Klan techniques.

The miserable night-riders who burn fiery crosses get a large part of their courage from association with a group. Let the group's motives and operations be mercilessly exposed, and there may be such a shrinkage in membership rolls as there was 35 years ago. The KKK at that time was exposed as being at least partly a racket in the sale of regalia, the profits going into the pockets of promoters.

While the House committee is investigating the Klan, it might also consider a full-scale inquiry into the rifle-buying, gun-hiding, arsenal-creating activities of the organization calling itself the Minutemen. The Minutemen theory is that the Communists have taken over almost everybody else including the agencies of government and that street warfare may be needed for the defense of homes, wives and children.

The right wing in American politics is made up of a surprisingly broad range of fear-mongering, desperation-peddling preachers of impending doom to all that we hold dear. It offers a most fruitful field for serious inquiry.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S legitimate leaders, in the meantime, are taking steady if partial steps toward throwing off the right-wing extremism that captured the party's machinery in the nomination of former Sen. Goldwater. Its problem is how to get rid of the Goldwater image without sacrificing the support of the "little old ladies in tennis shoes" who helped the senator beat Gov. Rockefeller in the California GOP primary last June.

Or, perhaps more significantly, how to broaden itself from the Goldwater image without sacrificing the financial support that the senator's ardent backers were able to bring in.

Ray Bliss, the taciturn new chairman of the party's national committee, won't be of much help in image-making but tactically he may help in the GOP's necessary first objective: to try to recoup in 1966 some of its disastrous congressional and local losses in 1964.



A BAN ON ALL POLL TAXES should be included in the voting rights bill now before Congress, declared Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, right, as he was questioned by E. W. Kenworthy of the New York Times, left, and Cecil Holland of the Washington Evening Star, on Labor News Conference. Harry W. Flannery, back to camera, is moderator.

How to Buy:

Business Focusing Its Attention On Growing Teen-Age Market

By Sidney Margolius

BUSINESSMEN currently are stepping up their efforts to sell teen-agers everything from cosmetics to cars. With the teen-age population increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year, and now over 23 million businessmen see today's teen-agers as an expanding group with literally billions to spend.



Moderate-income families ought to know about the advertising and selling drive aimed at teen-agers because it can lead to money waste and family discord.

The fact is, teen-agers have become a seriously-exploited group, manipulated by disc jockeys, record companies, advertising agencies, retailers and manufacturers for their own merchandising purposes.

The girls now spend about $450 million a year for cosmetics and toiletries. Stores now even sell "his and her" colognes so youngsters going "steady" can wear the same fragrance. Boys, too, are becoming heavy spenders for toiletry products.

When it comes to records, teen-agers are considered the biggest buyers, spending an estimated $700 million a year. Teen-agers also have become big customers for record players, transistor radios, tape recorders, hair dryers and cameras, let alone clothing and the traditional sports equipment. Even sports goods has become a bigger expense with the trend to sports such as skiing which require costlier equipment.

Of even more concern is that the whisky and beer industries are finding teen-agers an increasing market.

One result of the pressure on teen-agers to spend freely is that the money they need for advanced education is diverted. Too, family discord often results when teen-agers want to be on a par with other youngsters in clothing, recreation and other spending, but the family income is limited. Another result is that teen-agers enter marriage with little training in money management, and money problems are very noticeable in young marriages.

A NUMBER of church groups have started programs to teach values and money management to teen-agers. Thomas K. Thompson, director of the Stewardship Dept. of the National Council of the Churches of Christ, recommends that children should be brought into family discussions about finances. They should know what the family's expenses are, and the father's income, so that getting a new coat or a camera doesn't become a matter of family politicking, of playing mother against dad. Thompson also advises that children need to be taught to give and share, and not merely to accept.

It's also important to teach children how to buy, and especially to compare quality and ingredients, not to buy just by brand name. Young teen-agers are especially susceptible to advertising. A recent study by the Brand Names Foundation discovered that younger girls tended to quote claims made in advertising as their reason for buying particular products, rather than having their own reasons.

Copyright 1965 by Sidney Margolius

A newspaper published especially for consumers has been started by Arthur E. Rowse, a Washington newspaperman. Called "U.S. Consumer," it plans to report candid consumer news not usually available in daily newspapers and magazines, if subscriptions and public interest warrant.

The first issue reports the lack of quality standards in tire selling and the resultant confusion among buyers; the cost to consumers of trading stamps; an expose of overcharges asserted to be committed by private utility companies; background information on what's happening to consumer legislation, and similar articles of interest to wage-earners.

Subscription rate for the biweekly U.S. Consumer, 1029 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, is $2.25 for six months.

From Soup to Nonsense:

A Persecution Complex Lurks In Every User of a Form 1040

By Jane Goodsell

I'M GLAD to pay my income tax.
I'm proud to do my bit
To aid the federal budget
And decrease the deficit.
I am pleased I can contribute;
I am glad to do my share
To keep the country solvent,
And I think it's only fair
That every citizen should pay
His fair, allotted due
To the Federal Commission of
Internal Revenue.
I do not begrudge the money
That I've paid throughout the years.
It's that baffling Form 1040
That reduces me to tears.

"Dividends received credit: Enter smallest of (a) 2 percent of line 1c, Part II, (b)) tax shown on line 12, page 1, less foreign tax credit, or (c) 2 percent of taxable income. . . ."

I'LL ADMIT that I'm no genius
But, to give myself my due,
I think that I can safely claim
An average I.Q.
I've read Kierkegaard and Hegel
And, although I hate to boast,
I could grasp what I was reading.
Well, anyway—almost.
Though it took me quite a while,
I read clear through "The Aeneid,"
But I'm beat by Form 1040's
Tortured, obfuscated style.
I'm prone to suffer dizzy spells
And weakness in the knees,
When stricken with parentheses
Within parentheses.

"For self-employment tax purposes the distributive share of each partner should be entered on line 5(b) of this Schedule (except that farm partnership earnings are to be reported on line 1(b), Schedule F-1 (Form 1040) rather than on line 5(b) of this schedule)."

I'VE NO WISH to claim deductions
That I'm not entitled to.
All I ask are clear instructions
On what I'm supposed to do
In plain, straightforward English.
Now is that too much to ask?
Untangling those conundrums
Is too intricate a task.
I can't make heads or tails of such
Complex imbroglios:
Those labyrinthine sentences!
That convoluted prose!
Now the tax I pay is whopping,
But to that I'm reconciled.
It's that ghastly Form 1040,
That monstrous Form 1040,
That *!x&*x?&! Form 1040
That drives me simply wild.

"The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the property (reduced by estimated salvage value) by the number of years of useful life remaining (including the year for which the deduction is computed) and dividing the product by the sum of all digits. . . ."



EN ROUTE from Swarthmore College to his home near Atlanta, Ga., William S. Jacobs stops off in Washington for a visit to the organization which is helping to finance his education. Jacobs was one of the winners of the AFL-CIO merit scholarships in 1963. A political science and economics major, he is shown here meeting AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Doherty Testifies:

Effective Latin Aid Keyed to Community

In presenting the AFL-CIO position on foreign aid, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller was accompanied in his testimony fefore the House Foreign Affairs Committee by William C. Doherty, Jr., director of social projects for the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Following are excerpts from Doherty's discussion of AIFLD with members of the committee:

BACK IN 1960 the AFL-CIO Executive Council, realizing the need for this type of people-to-people organization on a non-governmental basis, appropriated $20,000 to make a study as to whether or not there was an interest in the American business community, whether or not there was an interest on the part of the American government to go along with American labor and try to come up with a pluralistic type of organization which would be bipartisan in nature, and which could represent the attitudes of the United States of America in terms of working with farmer and labor organizations in Latin America.

In 1962, after a very thorough study of a year and a half, almost two years, the American Institute for Free Labor Development was chartered as a non-profit organization in the State of Delaware, with a charter that enables it to act throughout Latin America. Leading U.S. businessmen with interest in Latin America were invited into the membership of the board of directors.

This organization has developed a host of activities in the field of education and concurrently in the field of social and economic projects that will bring the workers of Latin America and the people of Latin America more quickly into the 20th Century, more quickly into the benefits of the Alliance for Progress.

The Institute is actually a natural outgrowth of activities that the American labor movement had been involved in in Latin America since 1947. We realized, for example, that communism was a danger in Cuba long before the advent of Fidel Castro. We had been working with American trade unionists overseas all through the 50s. It was an outgrowth of our experience in Latin America that led us to a conclusion that such an organization would have to be brought into existence.

The principle must be accepted that what we are doing in Latin America often does not necessarily follow the pattern of the way we developed similar institutions in the United States. We don't feel that we have all the answers. We are involved in some experimental areas hoping that we are right in what we are doing.

WE DO NOT anticipate, nor have we found, any objections on the part of the governments in Latin America to our type of activity. Most responsible governments would admit that you do have to have this development at the citizenship level, this development at the people's level, the farmer level.

We would be perfectly willing to submit our projects to the ultimate veto of the host government before such a loan can be made. We have no objection. The governments that would not permit these types of loans are more often than not dictatorship governments where no union is allowed to exist anyway. This would not be of any great moment to us.

What we are asking for now is that the AID, and even to a greater measure the Inter-American Development Bank, give us a bit more attention and a longer day in court when it comes to directing some of their loan efforts to these private organizations that we sponsor and not all of them to governments, recognizing that there are areas which must be governmental loans.

Until you can get well-organized civic organizations, labor unions, business enterprises, fraternal organizations at the level of people where they live in the family and community, you are never going to get really, truly democratic government. The government must flow from the people.

In Bargaining Unit Case:

Clarify Reasoning, Court Tells NLRB

The Supreme Court sent back to the National Labor Relations Board, for further proceedings and an expanded statement of its reasoning, a case in which the board had certified a group of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. "debit agents" as an appropriate bargaining unit.

The high court thus overturned a decision by the 1st U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to enforce the NLRB's finding that Metropolitan had illegally refused to bargain with the unit.

The case turned on a section of the Taft-Hartley Act providing that the labor board cannot give "controlling" weight to the "extent to which the employes have organized" a unit the union is seeking to have certified.

Supports NLRB

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, writing the court's majority opinion, agreed with the Circuit Court of Appeals that the NLRB had not adequately "articulated" its reasoning for certifying the debit agents' unit. The majority also agreed that other recent decisions of the board in certifying various groups of insurance workers as appropriate bargaining units should be taken into account.

The appellate court could not properly assume, however, that failure of the board to spell out its reasoning adequately meant that it had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by giving "controlling" weight to the "extent of organization" factor, Goldberg's opinion said.

Such a decision by the appellate court would "propel the court into the domain which Congress has set aside exclusively for the administrative agency," he continued.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas dissented in the 8-1 decision, saying that the NLRB was "powerful and resourceful" enough to "start over again" if it chose and that the case should not be remanded.

In another action the court held that the 6th Amendment's guarantee that accused persons may confront and cross-examine witnesses against them was made obligatory in state courts by the 14th amendment's "due process" clause.

The court was unanimous in reversing Texas and Alabama convictions but split in its reasoning.

In the Texas case, where the complaining witness had left the state, the defendant was not represented by a lawyer when the witness gave an affidavit, and at the trial the affidavit was the only manner in which the complaining witness appeared. In the Alabama case, an alleged accomplice refused in court to answer questions about a confession he had purportedly made.

Justice Hugo L. Black wrote the Texas case opinion with Justice Goldberg filing a concurring opinion. Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., wrote the opinion in the Alabama case. In each case Justices Potter Stewart and John Harlan said the majority should not have applied the "incorporation" doctrine to use the 6th as well as the 14th Amendment in reversing the convictions.

Bans 'Mock-Up' Use

In still another decision, this one involving the advertising industry, the court in a 7-2 vote upheld the Federal Trade Commission in banning the use of "mock-ups" in television commercials.

The case involved Colgate-Palmolive Co., its advertising agency, Ted Bates & Co. and a Colgate shaving-cream product, Rapid Shave. The commercials purported to use sandpaper to prove that Rapid Shave would soften even sandpaper, but in fact the product pictured was a sand-covered plastic.

The FTC said the commercials were misleading because the shaving cream did not make sandpaper easily shavable and because the undisclosed use of a mock-up was itself deceptive. An appellate court reversed the FTC but the Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said that "the use of undisclosed props in strategic places might be a material deception."

Justice Harlan, joined by Justice Stewart, dissented.

G. L. Warfel Dies; Mail Union Head

The president of the National Association of Special Delivery Messengers, George L. Warfel, died at Prince Georges County, Md., Hospital after a stroke.

The 71-year-old union official was elected vice president of the Special Delivery Messengers in 1937, and in 1945 became the organization's president.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler sent a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Warfel stating that her husband's accomplishments "will stand as a living monument for endless years to come."

Besides his wife, Evelyn, he is survived by three sons, Robert J., George L., and Ellsworth D., and 11 grandchildren.

Company Presidents' Pay Reflects Sizable Increases

An early sampling of Security & Exchange Commission proxy statements shows more than 60 percent of the companies reporting added an average of 12 percent to presidents' salaries last year.

Three out of 10 company presidents received pay raises of more than 20 percent, Business Week magazine found. The president of Procter & Gamble, Howard J. Morgens, received a $42,959 increase raising his salary to $325,000, the magazine said, and Leslie B. Worthington, president of U.S. Steel, was paid $261,250 in 1964, an increase of $10,450 over the previous year.

The study of executive salaries noted an upward trend, with more emphasis on immediate pay raises. The magazine said compensation, salaries and cash bonuses were raised because of good profits, tax law changes and a longer holding period for stock options.

One company director said simply: "In many cases, companies felt they had more money to hand out."



CHARTER for Boy Scout troop sponsored by Retail Clerks Local 400 in Washington is admired by two of the troop's members, Tommy Williams (left) and Pharis Williams, who are unrelated, and also by (from left) Scoutmaster John A. Johnson, Pres. Rex Clifford and Business Rep. Al Chevaree of Local 400, and Thomas E. Curtis, special assistant to Sen. Joseph Tydings (D-Md.), who is a member of the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Training Act Termed 'Unqualified Success'

The nation can take "great satisfaction with the unqualified success" of the Manpower Development & Training Act, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz told Congress in his third annual report.

"A revolutionary concept when it was first enacted three years ago," he said, "it has since demonstrated its worth as a proven tool in our effort to reduce unemployment. Today, better than three out of four MDTA-trained workers have training-related jobs, are making productive contributions to our economic life and are building more meaningful and rewarding lives.

Wirtz reported that during 1964 training projects were approved for nearly 200,000 unemployed, a rise of 79 percent over 1963. By the end of the year, he noted, the total approved for training or other vocational services under the law had increased to nearly 400,000.

A feature of MDTA participation in 1964, he said, was that enrollment in training programs by younger workers and non-white workers "rose significantly."

Young Workers Aided

The door to greater participation by young workers was opened, Wirtz said, by amendments to the act in December 1963 which permit basic literacy training. Since then, enrollees who failed to complete grade school more than doubled, with some 37 percent of those who signed up during the year, 21 years of age or younger.

More than 25 percent of those enrolled in 1964 were non-white unemployed, Wirtz said.

MDTA has proved successful in hacking away at hard-core, long-term unemployment, the report showed. Nearly one-third of the 1964 enrollees had been jobless for more than six months and nearly half had been idle for more than 15 weeks.

The on-the-job training phase of the program expanded considerably during the year. The report cited 1,160 projects for 27,600 trainees compared with 400 projects for 7,600 trainees.

Copies of the report, "Manpower Research and Training under the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962," are available upon request from the Labor Dept.'s Office of Manpower, Automation & Training, Washington, D. C. 20210.

Free Labor Institute Issues New Pamphlet

A new pamphlet outlining plans for and goals of democratic labor schools in the Latin-American countries, "Goals: A Better Manana," is available in limited quantities without charge from the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Copies may be obtained from the AIFLD at Suite 306, 1925 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Backpay Rebate Denied For Room and Board

An employer's claim than an unmarried woman should lose $120 a month in backpay because she lives at home with her parents has been rejected by the National Labor Relation Board.

In the same ruling the board also disallowed the claim of the employer, the Melrose Processing Co. of Melrose, Minn., that a workmen's compensation payment of $361 for an injured hand also should be subtracted from the backpay total.

The board approved a trial examiner's decision awarding $1,961 in lost pay to Celeste M. Thielen, member of the Packinghouse Workers. A year earlier the NLRB ruled that the firm had committed unfair labor practices by refusing to recall Miss Thielen after a seasonal layoff, and ordered Melrose Processing to make up her pay loss.

An examiner's backpay hearing disclosed that Miss Thielen, who is 36, has lived with her parents all her life except in 1959, when she lived in another community; that she helped her mother, who was ill, and performed all the "heavy" housework duties around the house.

The company contended that $120 a month from June 1963 should be listed as interim earnings for the room and board she received from her parents. Examiner David London found no merit in this contention because work she did at home, or for a period in her father's locker plant, were services that "do not rise to the stature of earnings," he said.

Melrose Processing gave as its reasons for not rehiring Miss Thielen, a neck slitter in its turkey slaughtering plant, that she was not physically able to do the work. But the examiner found that loss of two fingertips on her right hand did not affect her work except for a month from Jan. 21, 1964, when she caught her hand in a grinder at her father's plant—a period when she was on layoff from the Melrose plant.

Drivers' Pact With Bus Line Averts Strike

Tentative agreement on a new two-year contract between Eastern Greyhound Lines and the Amalgamated Transit Union was reached at Washington, D.C., to avert a scheduled Apr. 9 walkout of 6,000 drivers and other bus line employes.

Board Member Charles C. McCaffrey, chief union negotiator, said ballots in a mail referendum of members in 17 states will be counted May 6 in Cleveland, O.

The area involved stretches from the Mississippi River to the eastern seaboard and north of a line from Richmond, Va., to the west of Cincinnati, O.

If the pact is ratified, the mileage rate for drivers will be increased by four mills the first year, and another three mills the following year, retroactive to last Nov. 1. That will raise the mileage rate this year to 12.6 cents per mile.

Hourly rated employes will get raises of 10 cents an hour the first year, 8 cents thereafter. Other gains for both groups include a fifth week of vacation after 30 years of service; one more paid holiday for a total of seven; four weeks' accumulated sick leave, up a week; and employer contributions of $5 a month and later $3 a month into the health and welfare fund.

Negotiations began last August in Cleveland. The contract was extended on a day-to-day basis after scheduled termination last Oct. 31.

Raid Attempt Defeated by Paper Unions

Mobile, Ala.—An attempted raid on two AFL-CIO unions was defeated here in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Scott Paper Co.

With 1,461 workers voting, the results were 977 for the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, 458 for the Southern Association, 12 no union, with eight ballots challenged and six ruled void.

UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips said the vote would hearten supporters of bona fide unionism in the pulp and paper industry of the South.

Splinter groups of the West and South are now on notice, he declared, that workers "cannot be fooled by the old lies and propaganda" used successfully to disrupt West Coast locals last year.

In more than 25 years of activity by the two AFL-CIO unions, southern pulp and paper workers, he said, have seen wages, fringe benefits and working conditions raised to a high point.

The campaign at Scott Paper was won with the complete cooperation of affiliated unions and Alabama central bodies, Phillips said. It was coordinated by UPP Vice Pres. Martin Fischer.

The raid was the second turned back by the two paper unions. Two months ago, workers at the Kimberly-Clark mill in Anderson, Calif., defeated the unaffiliated Western Association.



AT LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of Textile Workers Union of America, Delegates Marshall Sloan of Calhoun, Ga., and Marie Rousseau of Lewiston, Me., have a chance to discuss congressional issues with veteran Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), chief Senate sponsor of a social security health care program.

Beirne Cites Job Impact Of Defense Budgeting

Chicago—The government and private enterprise have an obligation to strive for full employment for every person willing to work, said Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers.

"We have no moral right to shut our eyes to the disturbing problem of economic insecurity that disrupts so many lives," Beirne said at the advanced planning briefing for industry sponsored jointly by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association.

Beirne, who is also a vice president of the AFL-CIO, said that the Dept. of Defense, with its huge share of the budget, has an important effect on industries and communities.

Moral Obligation

The department, he said, has "a moral obligation" to assist employes of contractors as well as its own workers when its policies and decisions lead to layoffs and unemployment.

"In the defense of our nation and in the defense of those intangible qualities of the human spirit which we Americans cherish as essential to our way of life, there are no real differences between labor and management, between union and employer," he added. "We have a common interest in the outcome of the struggle."

Turning to automation, Beirne said that in scarcely more than 20 years new developments in technology have changed the nature of the country.

"In the telephone industry, where automation came early, we are moving into an electronic system whose impact on the people who work in that industry cannot yet be fully measured," he said.

"But the industry knows, and our union knows, that things are never going to be the same. The good old days and the not so good old days are going down the drain together."

Continued Bargaining

He pointed out that there has been much progress in communications in collective bargaining. The CWA used to negotiate during a 60-day period, he said, but now "collective bargaining, negotiations and discussion are practiced by union and management on a basis of 365 days a year."

"These are new times, new problems, new difficulties, new challenges," he went on. "They have one thing in common: they demand new thinking . . . by labor, by industry, by government, by the academic experts."

He noted that there are people in the labor movement and other sectors of society who regard automation as an essential evil, while some see it as mankind's "greatest opportunity."

He predicted that the new technology can bring in a new era of abundance, raising living standards and even ending poverty.

Beirne told the audience that the challenge to labor, management and government is whether they can use the new technology to benefit civilization.

"In the final analysis, it is on our ability to meet the challenge of change that our real defense and our real security are based," he said.

Act on Pay Floor, Rockefeller Urged

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N.Y.) has been urged by the AFL-CIO to sign into law the $1.50 state minimum wage bill passed by the legislature and thus "grasp the opportunity" to lead the nation "toward a better way of life."

The Executive Council, at its one-day Washington meeting, said the bill to raise the state wage floor from the present $1.25 to $1.50 an hour "is urgently needed," not only by workers receiving substandard wages, but by all the people of the state "who would benefit from increased purchasing power."

"Anything less than $1.50 an hour is clearly a poverty wage and can no longer be tolerated in our country," the council declared.

On 'Collision Course':

Meany Sees Job Shortage Threatening U.S. Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

might find a job for everybody who wants one, he claimed, and "find ourselves perplexed by something still more elusive."

"It is the philosophical challenge —how do we better use man in society in the days ahead?" he added.

Abundance is another corollary of a Manpower Revolution, Watson said, noting that "no nation at any time in all history has even had the possibility of raising all of its people to a reasonable level of material comfort and adequate leisure before."

Life for most people in most of history was "brutalizing," he said, from the days when slaves grew Socrates' wheat and made his bread while he wrote of democracy to the Industrial Revolution with its exploitation of helpless children and equally helpless adults. This has now changed, he asserted, not because we have any greater mental capacity than our forebears, but because "we are more enlightened."

A Noble Idea

"We have discovered—business, government, labor—that profits can be made, production increased and a better life can be enjoyed by all," Watson declared. "The best interests of one are the best interests of all. This is a new idea on this earth—an idea noble and, at the same time, practical."

The "catalyst that made the rest possible," he suggested, is technological progress, which "has made us free not in the political sense but in the social and economic sense." The benefits and enlightenment now evident became possible because of this greatly increased output, he said.

"In some ways our age resembles Pericles' Golden Age in Athens," Watson said. "The Greeks used slaves to create their leisure, and we use a kind of slave too—the machine. We enslave metal and glass and plastic, while the Greek enslaved his enemy.

"However, our slaves are not passive. They are the Spartacus of this thing we have met to consider—this Manpower Revolution. They rise to challenge us, their creators. The issue finally is whether we can build a society that will exploit them for the good of all of us, or whether we must warp our own lives in accommodation to technological change."

Spartacus was a Roman gladiator who led a first century revolt of slaves.

Serious Hardships

Meany pointed out that the "serious hardships" imposed on workers by automation are reflected in the continuously high rate of unemployment and under-employment.

"This is nothing more than the result of the manpower revolution we have tried to ignore," he said. "We have tried to ignore it in the hope that it would just go away. But it hasn't. And, furthermore, it won't. It needs our attention because the problems that it represents are going to multiply. What we need to deal with these problems are jobs. What we need to do to get those jobs are programs and policies that will stimulate the economy. . . .

"Our basic problem is jobs for all workers. With our workforce growing at about 1.5 million workers per year—and with automation raising our productivity rate and reducing our manpower requirements—we simply have got to extend our economy much more rapidly and create more jobs. Otherwise, we will slip backwards—toward unemployment even greater than it is now."

U.S. Jobless Rate Highest in West

The unemployment rate in the United States is higher than that of any other major Western industrial nation despite recent improvement.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics report shows that while the U.S. cut its jobless rate from 5.7 to 5.2 in 1964, seven other major nations also reduced theirs.

Germany, which has a five-year low-employment trend, has a 0.4 percent rate of joblessness. Other jobless rates for the nations included in the survey were: Canada, 4.7 percent; Italy, 2.9 percent; France and Great Britain, both 2.5 percent; Sweden, 1.6 percent, and Japan, 1.0 percent.

To meet the goal of full employment, Meany declared, the nation must gear itself to meet some of its "vast unmet needs—in education, in housing, in transportation, in recreation, in medical care and in many other areas." If it takes government programs even with budget deficits, he insisted, "then we ought to have those government programs."

"We need more public investment," he continued, "because it is in the area of public programs that the greatest needs of the nation, and the greatest opportunities for job creation, exist."

Expanding private investment, he said, is no substitute for public investment. The nation tends "to overlook the fact" that much of the spending for plant and equipment is for modernization which "is usually intended to reduce manpower requirements," he added.

Meany said the nation also must "look realistically" at a number of steps the AFL-CIO has advocated —such as shortening the workweek so as to put more people in jobs, increasing purchasing power through higher minimum wages "to make it possible for low-wage workers to be more effective consumers," and raising wages generally to help "distribute the fruits of increased productivity."

Full Employment

Without a full employment economy, he said, Negroes who will "rightfully be demanding" their share of the jobs cannot be satisfied.

"This is but one more reason why we ought to bend every effort to veer away from our present collision course," he concluded.

"We have it within our power to do so. Our economic problems are clearly labeled 'made by man.' There is nothing foreordained about them. And because they are made by man they can be remedied by man."

The nation has the tools and the knowledge, he said, and knows what needs to be done.

"The question is," he asked, "do we have the will? I have faith in our ability to meet these problems. But we have to join a will to succeed with our knowledge of how to do the job."

Impact of 'Moonlighting' On Joblessness Slight

If every "moonlighter" in the workforce gave up his second job, not enough of the unemployed would move in to make any difference, it appeared from a study of multiple job holders by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The analysis, by Harvey R. Hammel and Forrest A. Bogan, of the BLS Div. of Population and Statistics, indicates that two-job men and women "generally are not depriving unemployed persons of employment opportunities."

"Nearly one-third of the secondary jobs are filled by self-employed persons who created them for their own economic advancement," they explained. "Relatively few unemployed persons have the required ability, experience and inclination to step into these jobs, to say nothing of the financial resource frequently necessary."

What the unemployed want is fulltime jobs, the analysts pointed out, but "the average dual jobholder worked only 13 hours at his second job during the survey week (in May 1964)."

The study, presented in the March issue of the Labor Dept."s Monthly Labor Review, showed that a total of 3.7 million persons, or 5.2 percent of the workforce, held more than one job at the time of the survey. Of these, 2.1 million had two wage or salary jobs; 1.6 million combined self-employment with a paying job. Typical of the former, Hamel and Bogan pointed out, is the bank teller who doubles as a supermarket checker nights and weekends. The second group would include a factory operative who runs his own farm in his spare time.

The highest moonlighting rates, it was found, were among public employes, especially postal workers, and in entertainment and recreation, educational services and construction. The rate was highest for men between 25 and 44 years, a period when they usually have growing families and frequently feel the need of augmented income.

The analysts note that opponents of the shorter workweek proposed by organized labor frequently argue that it would lead to more moonlighting.

Rate Higher

"Available information does not show that persons with shorter hours are necessarily more likely to be dual jobholders than those working longer hours," they wrote. "In fact, the dual jobholding rate for persons who worked 41 hours a week or more was a little higher than for persons who worked 35 to 40 hours."

June Leonard Dies; Father IUD Official

Detroit—June Leonard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Leonard, a civics instructor in the Detroit public school system and a member of the Teachers, died suddenly in her apartment here. She was 41.

Miss Leonard's father is director of the collective bargaining section of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and a former vice president of the Auto Workers. She also is survived by a brother, Richard T. Leonard, Jr., of Detroit. Funeral services were held in Metropolitan Methodist Church here with interment in New Straitsville, O., birthplace of her parents.

At IUD Conference:

Faster Pace Urged In Attack on Poverty

Labor and its allies in what AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed "the people's lobby" urged a faster pace to end poverty and discrimination before an audience which included more than half the members of the House and a third of the Senate.

The setting was the annual congressional dinner of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, who welcomed the guests, set the tone for the evening with a call for "bolder action" to meet the nation's urgent needs.

He termed the Administration's anti-poverty program "a good beginning, but only a beginning."

On the civil rights voting bill, Reuther said, Congress will be "doing what should have been done last year." Freedom can't be defended in Saigon and denied in Selma, he declared.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey brought the audience to its feet with a buoyant prediction of fast, meaningful action on a broad legislative front.

"America's conscience is at work," he said, to meet the problem of need "in the midst of great prosperity" and to do something about "the disenfranchised and the poor."

Paraphrasing the late CIO Pres. Philip Murray, Humphrey said the Administration also is striving for "pictures on the wall, carpets on the floor, and music in the home."

He spoke of the bills moving through Congress, enabling the nation to "catch up" on its needs.

"America is going to be richer," Humphrey said, "when we educate our young."

Meany, who preceded the Vice President on the speaking schedule, stressed labor's role in fighting for programs that benefit all the people.

The goals set by labor, he said, derive from the needs of the people.

"We in the trade union movement take pride in being the people's lobby," he added.

Referring to this, Humphrey declared:

"Washington always needs a people's lobby. Unless the people's voice is heard, other voices will be heard. The organized labor movement has always understood that what is good for America is good for labor."

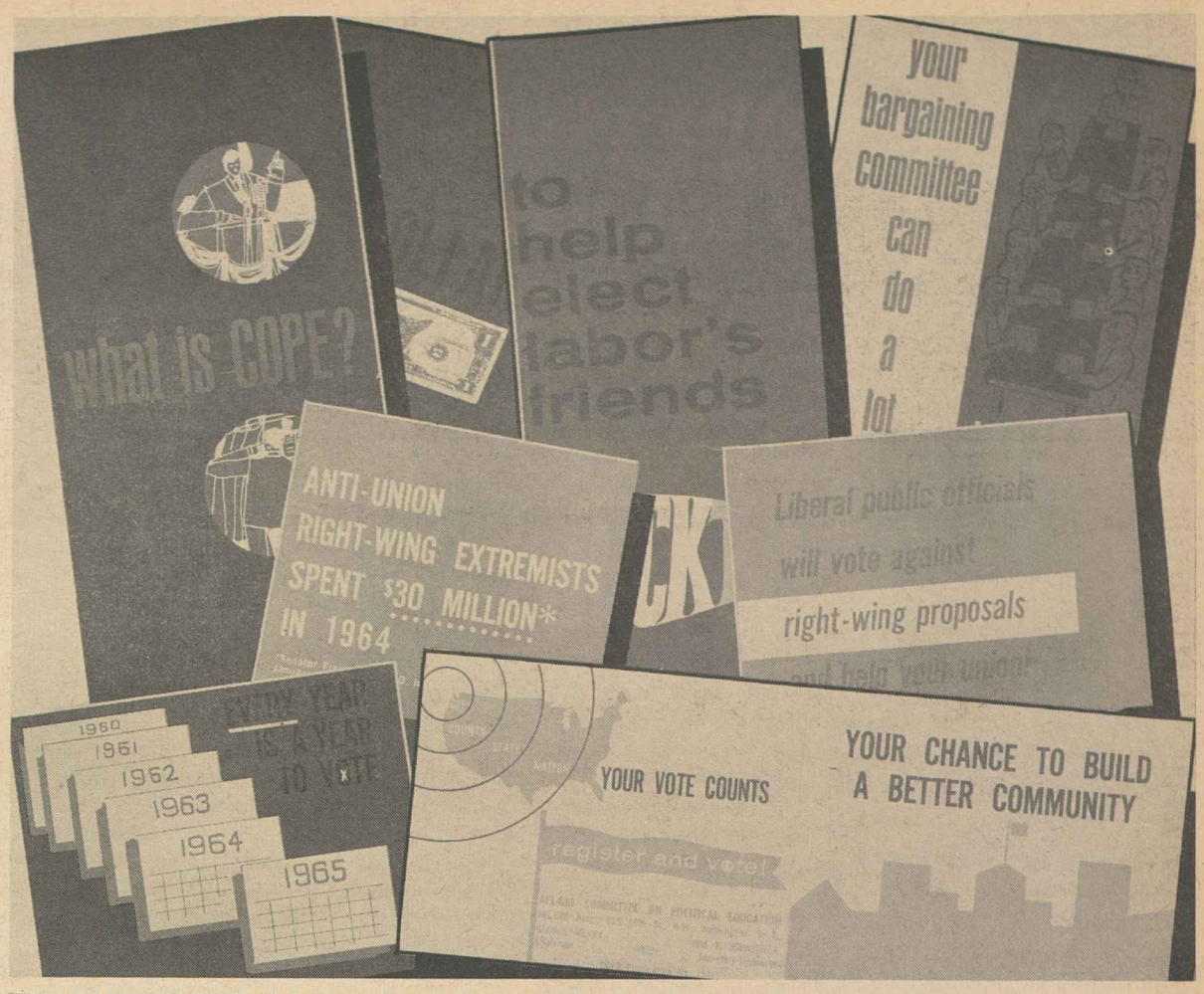
The congressmen and senators, sitting at tables with union members from their areas of the country, also heard:

● Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who outlined proposals of civil rights groups for strengthening of voting rights legislation, including complete abolition of the poll tax. Mitchell also told the audience that the nation "owes a debt" to AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller for his key role in shaping last year's Civil Rights Act.

● Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, who termed the gathering "a great outpouring of the fighting conscience of America . . . a mighty coalition."

The "one composite goal," he said, is "freedom, justice, abundance and peace."

● The Rev. Robert Spike, chairman of the Commission on Religion & Race of the National Council of Churches.



NEW PAMPHLETS aimed at stimulating participation in the register-and-vote campaign and dollar drive of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education are now available. Local unions and central bodies may obtain them by writing COPE at 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Skilled Glass Workers Win 50-Cent Pact

Atlantic City, N.J.—A strike-averting settlement between the Glass Bottle Blowers and the glass container industry, reached here after intensive negotiations, will give skilled workers a 50-cent package of benefit improvements and long-sought safeguards, the union announced. The skilled workers, covered by a separate contract, had continued negotiating when production workers walked out.

The GBBA's contract policy committee approved a new three-year pact covering 8,000 machine operators employed by 26 manufacturers in 76 plants in all parts of the country.

A major feature was a guarantee by the employers that machine operators and upkeep men who do not earn a 10 percent bonus under any existing incentive program by next Mar. 1 will be granted a wage increase of 20 cents an hour—a provision designed to meet the objections of workers that some incentive programs are far below an acceptable standard, the union said.

The pact provides a rate hike of 12.5 to 13.5 cents for all machine classifications. It also contains these additional features of the agreement reached a week previously for 32,000 production and maintenance workers after an 11-day strike:

A "portable" pension plan permitting workers with 15 or more years' service to take pension benefits to a new job or, if terminated for any reason, to retire at 50; 50 minutes of relief time; hospital plan improvements, Dec. 26 as a paid holiday, and four weeks' vacation after 20 years of service.

Health Care for Nation's Elderly Sweeps to Big Victory in House

(Continued from Page 1)

medicare had been expected—foreordained by last November's election results—there was a sense of drama and history as the debate opened.

In the chair, under the Committee of the Whole procedure by which the House acts on most legislation, was Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), whose father back in 1945 co-authored the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, a pioneering effort to include health insurance as a part of the social security system.

Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.), whose social security hospital insurance bill was in large measure incorporated in the broad health care legislation before the House, spoke of "the importance of this day to our times and to the future, and the ramifications which this legislation will have in the months and years to come."

Tribute to Forand

King paid tribute to former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), whose 1957 bill—drafted in close cooperation with the AFL-CIO—made social security health care a burning national issue.

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), who on behalf of the Rules Committee brought the health care bill to the floor of the House for the first time, reminded his colleagues that there are scores of new faces in the House this year because the American people voted for candidates running on a platform of "medicare for our elder citizens."

It was House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, chief architect of the omnibus bill which came before the House, who most typified the shift in congressional sentiment.

For seven years, Mills presided over committee hearings on health care legislation—patiently, courteously, but apparently unconvinced.

Mills Found Formula

When the committee met this year, however, it was Mills who found a formula that would allow hospital benefits to be financed by a separately-collected and maintained payroll tax. When the American Medical Association and GOP critics switched tactics and argued the hospital care bill wouldn't meet all the health needs of the aged, Mills went them one step further. He adopted a "voluntary" insurance approach—but as an addition, not a substitute, for the basic program.

The medicare bill would not pay all of the health care expenses of the elderly. Its goal is to pay enough of the costs to prevent persons with modest retirement incomes from being made destitute by hospital and doctor bills or becoming burdens on their families.

Up to 60 days of hospital care would be available for each stretch of illness — with the patient paying the first $40. Additional post-hospital nursing home care and home nurse visits would be paid for.

Doctor and surgical fees and a variety of other medical benefits would be largely covered by the optional insurance plan — $3-a-month premium per person and a matching amount paid by the government. This would pay 80 percent of covered costs, after a $50-a-year deductible.

As in social security, the basic hospital benefits would be paid for in advance during a person's working life by a payroll deduction, with a matching amount from the employer. The tax would start next January at 35 one-hundredths of 1 percent of the first $5,600 of wages. It would rise by steps to a maximum of eight-tenths of 1 percent of up to $6,600 in wages by 1987.

To finance additional social security benefits, not related to medicare, the amount of wages subject to social security tax would rise from $4,800 at present to $5,600 next year, and $6,600 in 1971.

Federal employes covered by the government's health insurance program would not be brought under the hospital insurance program, but all other persons who are over 65 or who will become 65 before 1968 will be entitled to benefits, regardless of whether they are protected by social security.

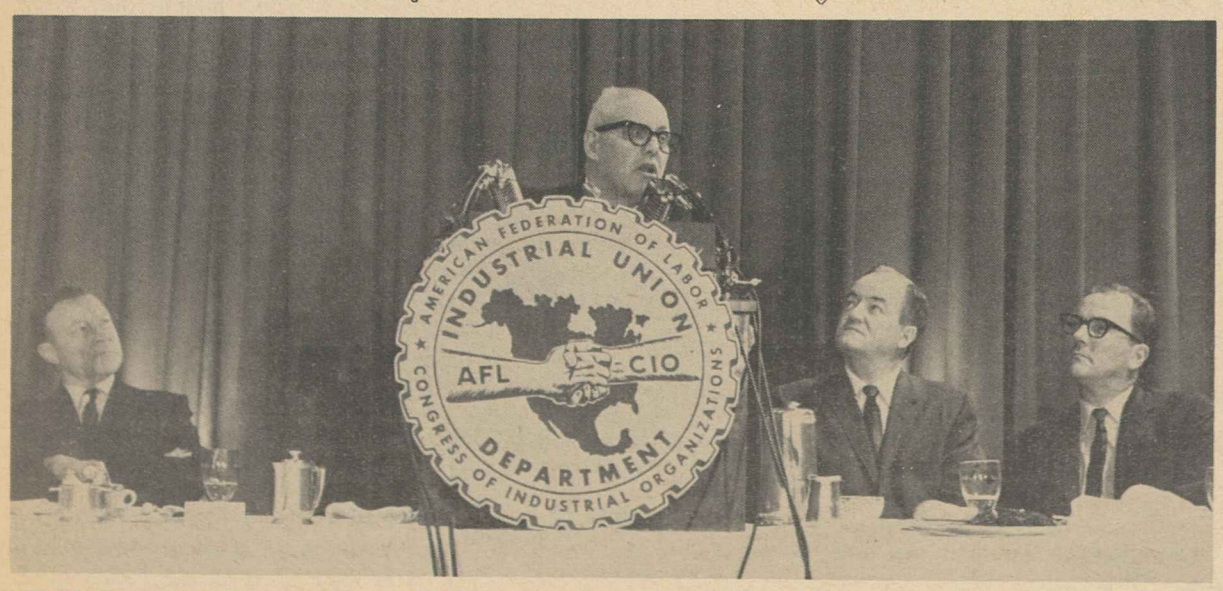
In both the House medicare debate and the Senate education debate, outvoted opponents of the bills complained bitterly that Congress was becoming a "rubber stamp" for the Administration. A Republican senator, objecting to the drive for unamended passage of the education bill, asked if the Senate was on its way to becoming a powerless "House of Lords."

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), floor manager of the school bill, warned of the risk that the measure might go down the drain in a conference deadlock if the Senate upset the carefully-constructed House measure.

Too Much at Stake

"The stakes are too high for the children of America for us to run the risk of jeopardizing this legislation," he declared.

The House-passed bill provides a $1 billion program of grants to school districts to improve the education of children from city and rural slums. It includes also programs to build and operate supplementary educational centers in poor communities and to loan library and text books to children attending both public and private schools.



CONGRESSIONAL DINNER of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is addressed by Federation Pres. George Meany. Seated, from left: IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, and Jack T. Conway, IUD executive director, who was confirmed by the Senate the following day as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Several hundred congressmen and senators were among the guests.

Music Scholarships Announced by UAW

Detroit—Four children of members of the Auto Workers, chosen by a panel of judges from 152 applicants, have been named winners of the union's $750 scholarships for the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., this summer.

The winners, all high school students, are Mary Elizabeth Zablocki, Milwaukee, Wis.; Susan Carol Jensen, 17, Racine, Wis.; William Hanton, 16, Livonia, Mich., and William K. Bland, 17, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Dirksen Amendment Assailed:

'Unequal Vote' Plan Threat to Nation

American democracy is threatened by a proposed "unequal vote amendment" to the Constitution, a civil liberties conference was warned.

A past president of the American Bar Association, Charles S. Rhyne, and Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, joined in attacking the amendment proposed by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) to allow one house of a state legislature to be set up without regard to population.

Rhyne, a prominent Republican and a Nixon campaign official in the 1960 presidential election, told the National Civil Liberties Clearing House conference:

"Adoption of the Dirksen amendment would be the first constitutional provision in the history of our nation empowering the states to give voters unequal treatment."

He termed it "evil."

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel and chairman of the session at which Rhyne and Tyler spoke, said the effect of the Dirksen amendment would be:

- To insure rural control of at least one house of every state legislature.
- To curtail the franchise for Negroes, in the North as well as in the South.

The drive for the Dirksen amendment is being waged on two fronts. A Senate subcommittee is currently holding hearings on the proposal, and House hearings are expected soon. It would require a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate, however, to submit the proposed amendments to the states for ratification. Meanwhile a growing number of state legislatures have passed resolutions to initiate a constitutional amendment through a never-used provision of the U.S. Constitution by which two-thirds of the states can force a constitutional convention.

This move was denounced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its last regular session as "a last-gap effort by malapportioned legislatures to save themselves." The council called on affiliates and state and local bodies to back the "one man, one vote" ruling of the Supreme Court and combat "all efforts, whether in Congress or the state legislatures, to subvert that decision."

On another phase of the battle to extend full voting rights, Tyler called for removal of all unnecessary barriers to voter registration, including elimination of all literacy tests.

In many areas, Tyler said, the registration process has become "an obstacle course" for the would-be voter. He cited states which close the registration rolls weeks before an election, which require voters to travel to inconvenient registration offices, which impose unnecessarily long residence requirements, cancel registrations of persons who don't vote in "off-year" elections, and use voting lists for jury selection, thus discouraging voter registration.

Tyler said literacy tests serve no valid purpose and noted that 31 states do not have them. They have traditionally been used to disenfranchise foreign-born or non-English-speaking citizens and operate to deny the vote to "the poorest and most disadvantaged among us."

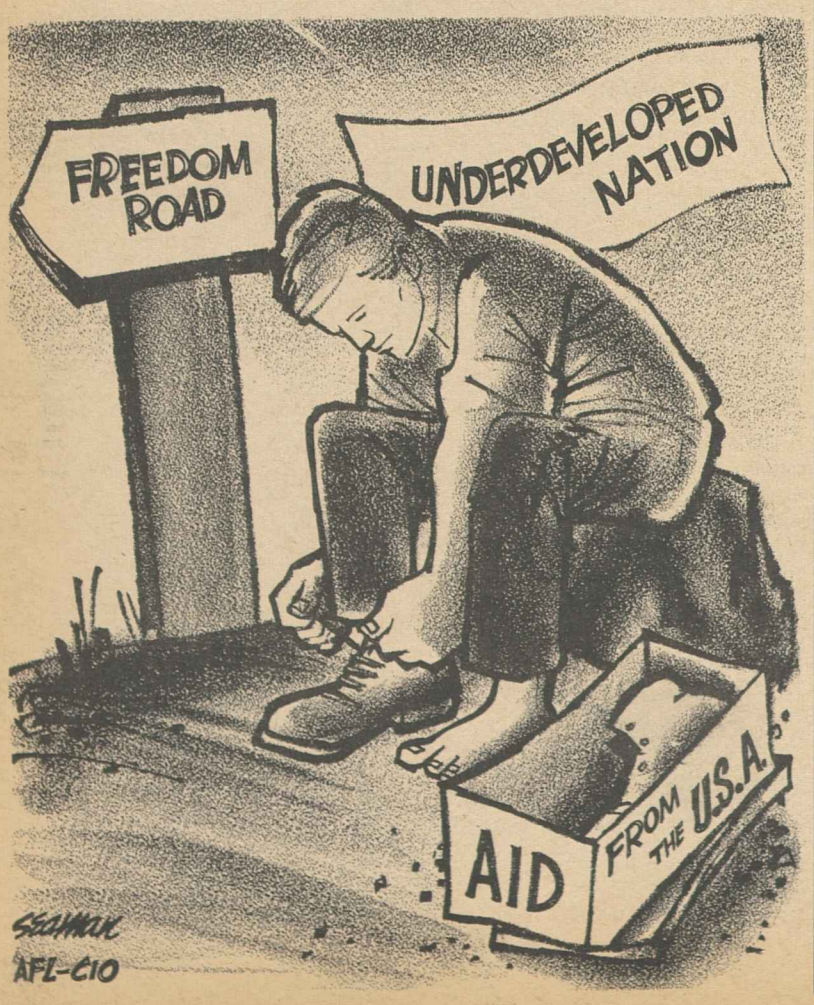
Many persons otherwise qualified to vote don't register because of a fear of failure and shame if they should fail a literacy test, Tyler noted.

Rhyne cautioned that extension of the franchise would have little meaning if the votes of persons living in large population centers are not equal to the votes of persons living on farms or in small towns.

State legislatures, because they don't represent a majority of voters in many cases, have largely "shirked their responsibilities in meeting the social, economic and political needs of the people," Rhyne said.

The "wave of reform" touched off by the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling would be "stopped dead in its tracks" if the Dirksen amendment should be adopted, he warned.

Walking Shoes





GEORGE POLK MEMORIAL AWARD for radio reporting was presented to Edward P. Morgan (second from left), whose ABC broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, at a luncheon in New York. The awards are administered by Long Island University and Morgan received his plaque from Mrs. Adelaide Roe Polk, mother of the CBS correspondent slain in Greece in whose memory they were established. Samuel F. Marshall (second from right), received the community services award from Dr. Gordon Hoxie (right), LIU chancellor, for his work as a Cleveland Plain Dealer reporter. He has since become associate editor of the CWA News.

Morgan to Receive Missouri Award

Columbia, Mo.—The University of Missouri School of Journalism will present its Missouri Honor Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism to Edward P. Morgan, ABC radio news commentator, at a dinner on May 7.

Morgan's broadcasts, now in the 11th year, are sponsored by the AFL-CIO. The award, a bronze medal, will be presented during the school's 56th annual Journalism Week. Among previous winners is the late Sir Winston Churchill, who was honored in 1960.

CSA Parley To Be Keyed To Consumer

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), sponsor of the "truth in lending" legislation, will be a speaker at the AFL-CIO Community Service Activities conference on consumer problems.

The conference will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 16-20. Some 400 union representatives, as well as leaders in health, welfare and consumer areas will attend.

Industrialist Henry J. Kaiser will receive the annual Murray-Green award at the conference dinner.

The program will include discussion of consumer counseling, frauds, legislation, law enforcement, loans and family budgeting, said Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

Special emphasis will be on the need for consumer education and action as it relates to the war on poverty, Perlis added.

Speakers will include Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), sponsor of fair packaging and labeling legislation; Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), whose Senate subcommittee has investigated frauds affecting the elderly, and Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for Consumer Affairs.

Other scheduled speakers are Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL-CIO legislative director; Louis Lefkowitz, New York State attorney general; the Rev. Robert J. McEwen, former chairman, Governor's Citizens Council of Massachusetts, and Colston Warne, president, Consumers Union.

Polk Radio Award Presented to Morgan

New York—The George Polk Memorial Award for outstanding radio reporting was presented to Edward P. Morgan, AFL-CIO-sponsored commentator, "for his devotion to the needs of men, along with his incisive alertness to world events, his stylistic freshness, and his initiative in commenting on issues of urgency."

The presentation was made at a luncheon, honoring Morgan and eight other winners in varying categories, sponsored by Long Island University, which administers the awards. They honor the memory of the Columbia Broadcasting System reporter killed in Greece in 1948 while attempting to reach guerillas for a story.

His mother, Mrs. Adelaide Roe Polk, made the actual presentation of plaques. Morgan's citation, read by Larry LeSueur, political analyst for the U.S. Information Agency, said:

'One of the Finest . . .'

"Historians regularly presume that personal journalism is in the final stage of exhaustion, and its remnant feeble. But such a harsh generalization withers in the presence of one of the finest personal journalists of this day, the American Broadcasting Co.'s Edward P. Morgan.

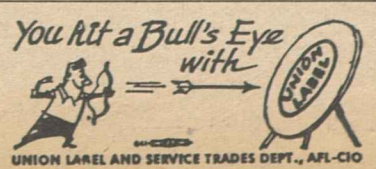
"Encouraged by a public-spirited sponsor, the AFL-CIO, Mr. Morgan daily engages in what is essentially person-to-person contact, binding himself to each listener through their common concern for the most practical and ultimate of matters: human problems, human needs, human aspiration—and conscience.

"In a system of communications devastatingly attentive to masses, manipulation, expediency and commercialization, the achievement of this one newsman warrants celebration."

The award for outstanding community service went to Samuel F. Marshall for "exposing racketeering under the guise of union leadership" on the Cleveland waterfront while he was a reporter on the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He has since become associate editor of the CWA News, official publication of the Communications Workers.

Morris L. Ernst, noted attorney and writer, as the luncheon speaker, discussed four areas of freedom of the press—the relative values of secrecy and of an informed public; the clash between fair trial and an informed public; individual responsibility of journalists, and the lack of cross-criticism among news media.

4-10-65



LBJ Names Goldfinger To Trade Unit

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to a special presidential committee charged with studying expansion of U.S. trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries of eastern Europe.

The committee will examine the prospects and implications of broader trade relations with the Soviet bloc. It will report to the President to provide him with part of the basis for a message to Congress detailing proposals for expanding trade with the Communist nations which he said would be forthcoming when he delivered his State of the Union Message in January.

The AFL-CIO has opposed long-term government credits to finance such trade unless there is a diplomatic or political quid pro quo from the Communist countries.

Goldfinger is the only labor representative on the committee, which is headed by J. Irwin Miller of Columbus, Ind., board chairman of the Cummins Engine Co. and a member of the executive board of the World Council of Churches.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 17, 1965 | No. 16

Labor Maps All-Out Drive For Equal Job Opportunity

'Most Important' Act:

Education Aid Bill Signed by Johnson

Pres. Johnson returned to the one-room schoolhouse he attended as a child to sign a $1.34 billion aid to education bill which he predicted will be the most important legislation enacted during his presidency.

Congress, which for nearly 30 years had buried a succession of school aid bills, took only 90 days to fulfill Johnson's request for a large-scale program "to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most."

More than $1 billion in federal funds will be spent during the first year of the program to improve the education of children from low-income families. Additional millions of dollars will be earmarked for educational centers in poor neighborhoods and for textbooks and library books to be used by children in both public and parochial schools.

In an almost unprecedented move on major, controversial legislation, the Senate passed the House bill without change, rather than risk a conference deadlock.

The Senate defeated, 52-32, a "judicial review" amendment which supporters of the bill warned would embroil Congress in the church-state controversy which has contributed to the defeat of previous school aid bills.

Earlier it beat back several attempts to change the formula under which funds would be allocated to school districts. This formula, too, represented a delicate compromise.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) led the fight for passage of the House bill intact and steered it to final

(Continued on Page 11)

Manpower Training Bill Passed

Congress kept up its fast legislative pace, clearing a labor-backed job training bill for the President's signature and moving a strengthened voting rights bill to the Senate floor.

In a third major action, as the session reached the 100-day milestone, the House approved a proposed constitutional amendment dealing with the disability of a President or a vacancy in the office of Vice President.

Both the House and Senate accepted a conference agreement to continue full federal financing of the costs of the Manpower Development & Training Act for another year and to extend the program at least until June 30, 1969.

If the bill had not been passed, states would have had to pay one-third of the costs of training and allowances starting July 1, and the program would have been dras-

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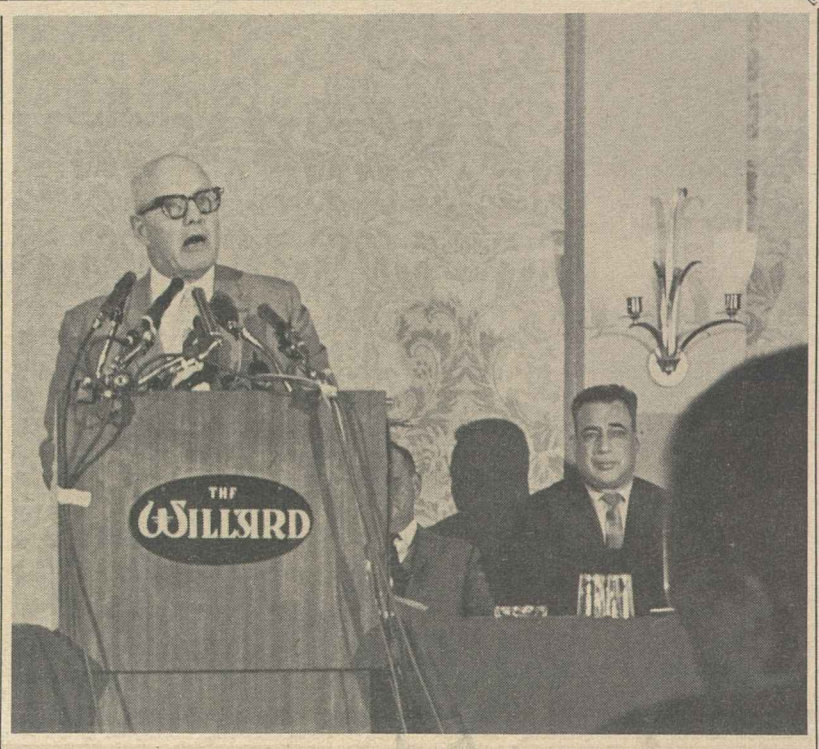
Statement by Meany On Viet Nam Policy

In his address of Apr. 7, Pres. Johnson offered to open the door to "unconditional discussions" on the crisis in Viet Nam. Those who have been urging our government to appease the Communist aggressors against the Vietnamese people have seized upon the words "unconditional" to conclude that our country's policy towards the conflict in Viet Nam is now being basically changed. They would interpret the President's address to mean that we are now ready to appease the aggressors.

Organized labor in our country has steadfastly opposed appeasement of all aggressors—Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and Khrushchev alike. In continuation of this policy we have time and again supported Pres. Johnson's firm rejection of all proposals to appease the aggressors against the people of South Viet Nam.

Fortunately, the course outlined by the President, the national aims spelled out in his address, his determination to help the South Viet Nam people maintain their independence —all these clearly add up to anything but appeasement, any-

(Continued on Page 2)



LABOR'S DETERMINATION to wipe out race discrimination in all phases of employment was stressed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in keynote to federation's Equal Employment Opportunity Conference. Seated is AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

In March:

Factory Job Total Highest in 21 Years

The job comeback in the key manufacturing sector continued in March, with the employment total hitting its highest point in 21 years and rising above its Korean War peak for the first time, the Labor Dept. reported.

The March gain pushed the factory job total to 17.8 million, after adjustment for seasonal influence.

The slow but steady improvement was reflected more clearly over a longer term. Between March 1964 and March 1965, the Labor Dept. noted, the manufacturing sector showed a rise of 600,000 jobs —"more than double the gain in the preceding 12-month period."

Overall, the detailed job report for March showed gains across the board totaling 360,000, or 225,000 more than usual between February and March. The biggest advances came in manufacturing and construction.

These gains boosted non-farm payrolls to a total of 59.9 million, seasonally adjusted.

Millions Unemployed

But some 3.7 million persons remain unemployed, as reported earlier in the Labor Dept.'s summary job report. The earlier report, based on household surveys, showed the key seasonally-adjusted jobless rate falling to 4.7 percent in March—its lowest point in seven and a half years—from February's 5 percent. Thus the jobless picture is improved only to 1957 levels.

The lower unemployment rate for March reflected improvement for all groups except teenagers, the Labor Dept. observed. The teenage rate was 13.9 percent, about triple the overall rate and only a very slight improvement compared to a year ago.

The teenage unemployment problem will capture public attention in June, when schools close and

(Continued on Page 12)

'Full Rights Our Goal,' Meany Says

By David L. Perlman

Labor's full resources, including "economic pressure" if necessary, will be used to wipe out job discrimination, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a high-level federation conference on equal employment opportunity.

"Our goal is not just employment at the bottom, but equal rights as to wages, working conditions and opportunity for advancement," Meany declared.

Already, he said, "there has been one breakthrough after another in apprenticeships, in pre-apprenticeship training, in the guidance of young people toward available jobs for which they are fitted or for which they can be trained."

By July 2, when the Civil Rights Act's equal employment opportunity section takes effect, labor hopes that the holdouts will be down to "the hard core of employers who traditionally have resisted unions and upheld discrimination with equal stubbornness," Meany continued.

"Preparations should be made to apply selective economic pressure on non-complying employers, both in collective bargaining and in other constructive ways," he said.

The other measures, he later told newsmen, might include boycotts or strikes if necessary.

The all-day conference, arranged by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, was attended by officers designated by their unions at Meany's request to develop programs to assure equal opportunity

(Continued on Page 11)

Rescue, Relief Follow Tornado Disaster Path

Relief as well as death and disaster rode on the wings of the Palm Sunday tornadoes that gave six midwestern states their worst battering in 40 years.

The rubble had barely settled when volunteers from organized labor and Red Cross disaster specialists went into action to move the dead and the injured from the debris, make medical aid available, open up communications and assure that food and water were available.

The tornadoes left some 250 dead in Indiana—hardest hit—Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, and an estimated $100 million or more in damage in those states and Iowa.

Advance preparedness which involved union members helped Red Cross chapters in the storm belt provide immediate emergency assistance.

Typical of the union response was that in Elkhart, Ind., where 47 persons were killed by the blow and damage was so great it left Pres. Johnson observably shocked when he visited it on his inspection of the disaster areas.

Louis Gorce, a member of Auto Workers Local 534, had his family out for a Palm Sunday evening drive when he saw the typical tornado funnel approaching the city.

(Continued on Page 5)

Union Staff Engineering Institutes Set

The 1965 AFL-CIO Union Industrial Engineering Institute for fulltime union representatives and staff members will be held July 19 through July 30 at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Four two-week institutes will be offered—time study and wage incentives, job evaluation and related problems, synthetic work measurement systems, and collective bargaining of work measurement problems.

The sessions are sponsored by the university's Extension Division and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. They are intended to make union officials better qualified to represent workers in the complex areas of industrial engineering. Participants are given certificates on completion of each institute.

Tuition is $75, which includes the cost of instruction, textbooks and other materials. Participants are housed in university dormitories and eat in the school's dining facilities, with the students to bear the cost. Arrangements may be made for off-campus living.

Participants must register no later than June 21. Information and registration forms may be obtained from Bert Gottlieb, industrial engineer, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, or from Norris Tibbetts, University of Wisconsin, University Extension Division, 825 Extension Building, 432 N. Lake Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.



CHIEF MATE CARL M. LARKIN is shown following the heroic rescue of 18 Greek sailors from a sinking freighter in the Pacific last year. Larkin and 13 American union seamen and the ship captain were honored for their heroism by the U.S. Maritime Administration.

Union Sailors, Skipper Cited for Heroic Rescue

San Francisco—Fourteen American seamen and their captain were presented Merchant Marine Meritorious Service Medals by the U.S. Maritime Administration for their heroic rescue of the crew of a sinking Greek freighter.

Capt. Joseph D. Cox, skipper of the President Wilson, described the rescue as "the most dangerous operation" he had seen in more than 40 years at sea. He added that the crew had acted "in the highest tradition of American seamen" in performing the heroic rescue in gale winds up to 54-miles-per hour.

Those honored are members of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, Marine Engineers and the Sailors Union of the Pacific. The President Wilson was presented the Gallant Ship Award by the Maritime Administration and its crew received unit citations.

A crew from the ship, headed by Chief Mate Carl M. Larkin, rescued 18 Greek sailors from the sinking freighter Agia Erini L, which cracked up some 600 miles off the Japanese coast in February 1964.

The 34-year-old Greek master of the stricken ship, Capt. Demetrious Kastanias, said: "It should show all seamen in the world that American seamen are ready and willing to endanger their lives in order to save the lives of fellow seamen.

"If it had not been for Larkin's control and seamanship, I am afraid we would have had casualties."

In addition to Larkin, members of the rescue crew were 3rd Assistant Engineer Jack O. Moldestad, Boatswain's Mates Leonard E. Sallines and Charles Derkacs, Jr., Engine Maintenance Man Lafayette Johnson, and Ablebodied Seamen Joseph E. Lathrop, Ledo U. Forassiepa, Alfred Byoff, Rasmus K. Jonsen, Robert M. Heagney, Jacob O. Kjerbo, Earl D. Lawrence, John A. Johnson and Henry W. Bovyer.

CWA Local Leader Gets Secretariat Post

Lima, Peru—Roland J. Zirkle, former president of Communications Workers Local 6327, Kansas City, Mo., has been named subregional director for Peru and Bolivia for the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl., the international trade secretariat in the communications field.

Statement by Meany On Viet Nam Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

thing but wavering or weakening in America's commitment to freedom for South Viet Nam.

Those who strive and struggle for peace will be greatly encouraged by Pres. Johnson once again making it clear to all Communist aggressors that "we will not be defeated. We will not grow tired. We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of meaningless agreement."

American labor welcomes Pres. Johnson's reaffirmation of America's determination to achieve through diplomatic and economic as well as military measures "an independent South Viet Nam securely guaranteed and able to shape its own relationship to all others, free from outside interference."

This forceful reiteration of the basic aim of our nation's policy in Southeast Asia should eliminate all doubts as to American military action having any other objective than to provide a firm foundation for the peace, freedom, and economic development of this war-torn region.

We are confident that the people of North Viet Nam, if permitted, would gladly accept Pres. Johnson's proposal that they join with their neighbors in a great effort to improve their conditions of life and work rather than continue to suffer and sacrifice in a terrible military conflict which can never be of any advantage to them. Any rejection of this generous American offer can only aggravate their misery and suffering. This is the cruel fate which befell the people of the captive nations of Europe when their masters in Moscow prevented their benefiting from the Marshall Plan aid.

The people of South Viet Nam, Berlin, and every other area in the shadow or terror of Communist aggression can draw encouragement and strength from the President's timely assurance that the United States "will always oppose the effort of one nation to conquer another nation." We share the President's realization that this course must be pursued "because our own security is at stake."

We also welcome the President's emphasizing that "the central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied" and that, in Viet Nam or in any other part of the world where our country bears an international responsibility, "we fight because we must fight, if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny. And only in such a world will our own freedom be finally secure."

In New York State:

Court Bars Attack On 'Full Crew' Law

White Plains, N. Y.—An attack by 10 eastern railroad managements on New York state's full crew law has been dismissed in State Supreme Court here.

Justice Gerald Nolan agreed that many dangers to train crews have been eliminated since 1913, when the law was enacted, but held that trains are longer and heavier and operated at greater speed, so that accidents still occur.

If new standards for safety are to be set, they should be ordered by the legislature and not the courts, he said in his decision.

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen called the ruling "a significant victory in the long dispute over crew sizes." The court's principal finding, he said, was that the services performed by firemen-helpers have a direct relationship to safety and that their presence in an engine cab "contributes to the safety" of train movements.

The full-crew law in this state requires a six-man crew—engineer, fireman, conductor and three brakemen—on freight trains of more than 25 cars, and a baggageman on some trains. On freights of less than 25 cars, the law requires five men, including two brakemen.

Trains Inspected

During five months of hearings, Justice Nolan inspected trains at the Harmon, N. Y., yards of the New York Central Railroad. Concluding that the law was adopted solely in the interest of public safety, he wrote:

"Malfunctions in safety devices . . . are not so uncommon that they should not reasonably be anticipated. . . . Hot boxes and dragging equipment still constitute hazards which require constant vigilance if they are to be detected in time to prevent accidents. . . .

"Collisions, derailments and other accidents still occur despite technological advances. I find that the services performed by firemen and brakemen and trainmen claimed to be excessive do have a relationship to safety."

The evidence establishes, he wrote, that frequently in road freight service the head brakeman is not in the locomotive cab and "the fireman is the only crew member in position to take and pass signals and to act as lookout on the left-hand side."

In all types of service, he continued, "he is the only employe in the cab" capable of relieving the engineer in emergencies.

He concluded: "The evidence does not establish, nor do I find, that the lookout and signal-passing duties of the fireman are unsubstantial or that they can be dispensed with without some sacrifice of safety."

The court pointed out that the New York Central's freight revenues are now the highest since 1921 and the line operates with the lowest number of employes.

Two Cities Elect Unionists as Mayors

Two active trade unionists have been elected mayors of their home communities.

In Ft. Worth, Tex., Willard Barr (D), editor of the Ft. Worth Labor News and mayor pro tem for the past two years, defeated former Mayor Tom McCann (R) for a full term. His publication is a member of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

In Sheboygan, Wis., Joseph R. Browne, a member of Meat Cutters Local 325, employed for 28 years at the Armour Leather Co., was elected over Mayor Emil C. A. Muuss, seeking a second term, by a 4,015-vote margin described as of "landslide proportions." Browne, chairman of the Sheboygan County AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education, and his opponent ran as nonpartisans. The victor was an alderman from 1951 to 1961 and later served three years as a supervisor.

New York Publishers Settle With 8 Unions

New York—Eight of 10 newspaper unions have reached contract agreement with daily newspaper publishers here, the Allied Printing Trades Council reported.

A few details of the Mailers' contract remained to be wrapped up. When they are, that will complete this year's round of negotiations for the nine unions that deal with the Publishers' Association. Reported close to agreement also is the Newspaper Guild, which bargains separately with each paper.

The way to settlement was pointed by Typographical Local 6 which came to terms Apr. 7 after Mayor Wagner intervened to break a deadlock. Next were Photoengravers Local 1 and the Printing Pressmen.

The publishers quickly made the same $12 offer to unions representing all their 17,000 contract-covered employes. The others are the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Paper Handlers, Stereotypers, Mailers, and Deliverers, who negotiate with the association, and the Guild.

The publishers headed off a strike of one or more unions by raising their "final" offer of $10.50 over a two-year period to $12. The printers also won an agreement that any publisher who wants to automate his composing room must secure the consent of the ITU and the publishers' association before new equipment can be used.

Local 6 and the association agreed also that all money saved by teletype-setting of stock tables will go into a fund to aid workers displaced by automation.

Other developments on the newspaper union front:

- A settlement in which the Youngstown, O., Newspaper Guild won an initial contract for outside circulation employes was ratified after a 230-day strike against the Vindicator. Wage increases ranging up to $51 a week, and a clause prohibiting the farming-out of work, also were achieved.
- The Terre Haute, Ind., Guild ratified a contract for increases of $13.50 and disbanded picket lines at the Tribune & Star. Members, however, honored the lines of printers and mailers who struck more than 166 days ago.
- The ITU ended a 124-day strike against the Metro-East Journal, East St. Louis, Ill., and other unionists returned to work after observing the picket lines. Management agreed to the ITU demand that women get the same pension benefits as men.

Convention Gets Promises:

Aluminum Workers Pledged Aid in Raids

New Orleans, La.—American labor will rally to the support of the Aluminum Workers against an attempted raid by two big unaffiliated unions—the Teamsters and Dist. 50 of the Mine Workers—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler assured delegates to the seventh AWIU convention here.

The AWIU recently won bargaining rights for 2,300 workers at the Kaiser Co. plant in nearby Chalmette, La., but Dist. 50 already is seeking a new election. At opening convention sessions, promises of support for the Aluminum Workers began rolling in—from the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades, Metal Trades and Maritime Trades departments; the Seafarers, Sheet Metal Workers and others.

Edward J. Carlough, Sheet Metal Workers' director of organization, charged Dist. 50 is pursuing a policy of "organizing the organized."

Other assurances of support came from Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the Maritime Trades Dept.; Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO; Pres. A. P. Stoddard of the New Orleans AFL-CIO and other speakers.

AWIU Pres. Eddie R. Stahl, Fulton, Mo., announced that negotiations on new contracts for nearly 18,000 members employed by Reynolds Aluminum Co. and the Aluminum Co. of America will start May 5.

Stahl Runs Again

By adjournment time the convention was scheduled to pass on 50 major resolutions; discuss methods of organizing the industry's many small manufacturers; and elect a president and 13 vice presidents. Stahl was a candidate for another four-year term, but Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly, Sr., has two more years to serve in his current term.

Schnitzler told the delegates that while members of some unions occasionally feel that "no one in labor cares what happens to them" they should be reminded that they can call on the combined strength of the city, state and national bodies of organized labor.

Discussing the shorter workweek, Schnitzler said labor's fight to reduce working hours as a means of creating jobs had been highlighted by a prediction of RCA's David Sarnoff that a 20- or 25-hour week is inevitable. Noting that 36 percent of Americans constitute the current workforce, he predicted that within 10 years, the total needs of the nation will be met by 25 percent of the population.

Insurance Unit Question Stalls Contract Talks

Contract negotiations for 36 units of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. agents must await further hearings by the National Labor Relations Board and possibly another Court of Appeals ruling, Pres. George A. Rollins of the Insurance Workers has notified all IWIU locals.

The Supreme Court ruled Apr. 5 that the NLRB must "disclose the basis for its order" in a test case involving the appropriateness of the Metropolitan district office in Woonsocket, R. I.

The board ruled nearly two years ago that the district office, in which the agents chose the IWIU as their bargaining agent, was an appropriate bargaining unit. Metropolitan and other major firms have been refusing to bargain for any unit smaller than state-wide.

Rollins said he knows the wait has been long and the patience of newly organized Met agents has been "sorely tried" but that "victory will be forthcoming." The union's job, he said, is to maintain unity until the goal has been achieved.

Negotiations Resumed In Bloomingdale Strike

New York—Representatives of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Dist. 65 and the Bloomingdale store have resumed their quest for agreement on money issues which have kept 3,600 union members on the picket line since Apr. 1.

Bargaining was picked up three days after it had been broken off over an impasse. The union is seeking 36 cents an hour spread over three years. The company has made no improvement in its pre-strike offer of 23 cents over the same period. The negotiations were resumed following a suggestion from Chairman Vincent D. O'Donnell of the New York State Mediation Board. State Mediator Eva Robing arranged the session.

The troublesome issue of union recognition at branch stores, which the RWDSU sought as part of its program to protect present employes against loss of income or jobs, was settled by compromise.

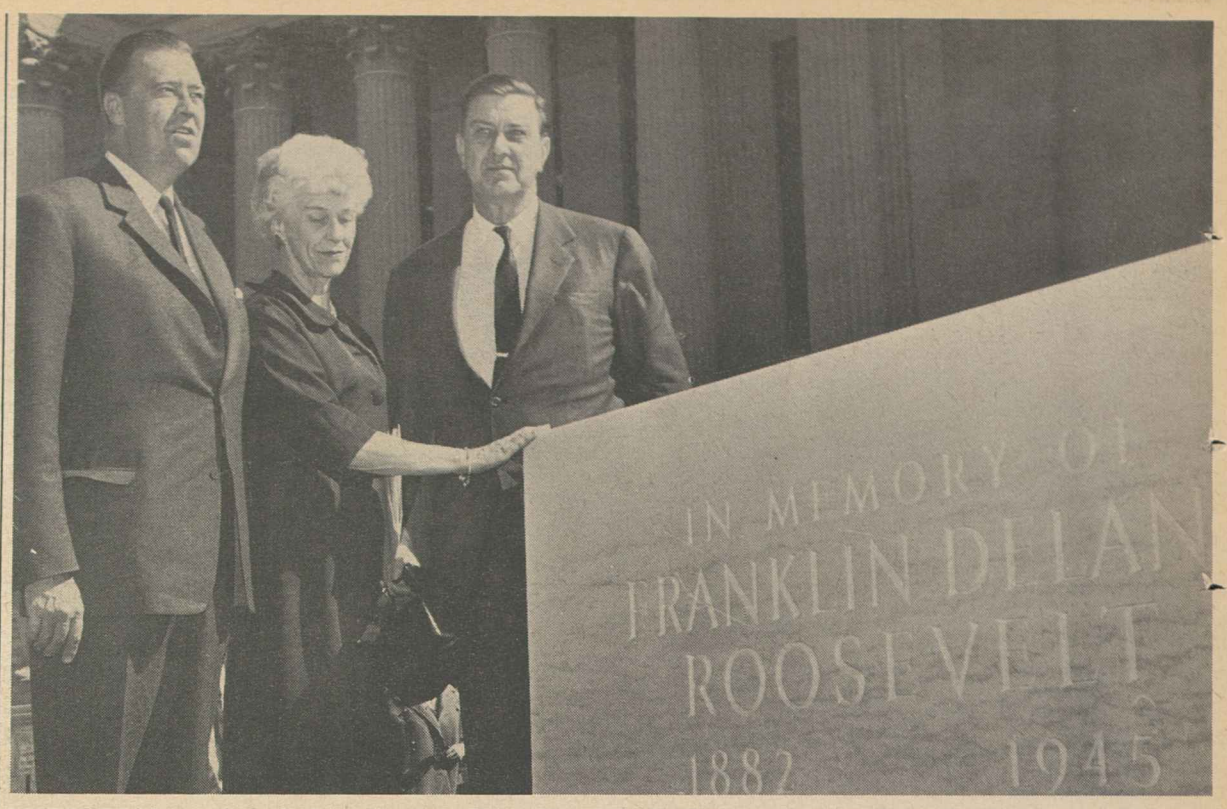
Agreement was reached that in case of such job or income loss attributable to a new store opening within the city, the union can abrogate the contract if no settlement is reached and be free to strike for recognition at the new store.

None of the strikers has returned to work since the walkout began, union officials said. Picket lines have been thrown around a Bloomingdale branch store at Hackensack, N. J., and the company's warehouse at Long Island City as well as around the main store in Manhattan.

Picket lines, joined by members of other unions at the urging of Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, have grown into the thousands at noontime and closing-time demonstrations.

The union has made arrangements for medical care for the strikers and their families, and the strikers are now eligible for weekly benefits of $15 from Dist. 65.

Members of the union who work at Stern Brothers, where a new agreement was reached after a short walkout and 30 minutes of picketing, have assessed themselves $3.50 a week to support the Bloomingdale strikers, and those at Gimbels $3 a week.



MEMORIAL to their father, the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, drew John (left), Anna and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., to dedication on the 20th anniversary of his death. The memorial is on a triangle of land near the National Archives Building in Washington. Anna Roosevelt is now Mrs. James A. Halsted.

Labor Role Cited In Medicare Action

Quick House passage of the medicare bill was brought about because of strong support from organized labor, said Pres. John W. Edelman, of the 2-million-member National Council of Senior Citizens.

Edelman said the AFL-CIO as well as church and social organizations, kept the issue before Congress and the public shortening the time it took to "convince Congress of the need for urgent legislative action."

Steel Union Rejects Bid For Extension

Pittsburgh — Steel industry proposals for extending union contracts beyond the May 1 expiration date were rejected by the Steelworkers here as "completely inadequate" but the door was left open for further parleys.

Union committeemen voted unanimously against the proposals but urged bargainers for 11 major firms to re-examine their position and come back with a better proposal Apr. 19.

The pacts cover some 481,000 workers and another 500,000 in allied industries will be affected.

In negotiations that started Dec. 14 the union has been pressing the industry for a substantial wage increase—the first asked by the USWA since 1961—and extensive measures of protection against job elimination in an industry whose costs are steadily declining while profits remain plentiful.

Meanwhile the union announced that it would open contract negotiations with five major aluminum producers Apr. 29 in New York City. Vice Pres. Howard Hague will head the union team in talks involving wages and working conditions of 30,000 members at Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Aluminum, Olin Mathieson Chemical Co. and the Ormet Corp.

AIFLD Delegation To Aid Guiana Unions

A delegation from the American Institute for Free Labor Development has left for British Guiana at the invitation of that country's Trade Union Council to assist in the development of a low-cost housing project and other programs for unions.

Labor Urges Louisiana To Ease Voter Tests

Baton Rouge, La.—The Louisiana State AFL-CIO called for legislation to remove the state's "unnecessary requirements for voter registration."

The state federation's convention also authorized its officers "to use all legal means to prevent further enforcement of existing laws, rules and regulations which have the effect of preventing Louisiana citizens from registering to vote if they are of legal age and are literate."

In areas of the state, requirements that voters interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the local registrar have been used to disenfranchise Negroes.

Declaring that the state's labor movement "stands for human freedom and respect of human dignity," the convention said the citizens of Louisiana should be encouraged, not discouraged, from voting.

Earlier Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the convention that "cooperation between North and South, Negro and white," is needed to win the fight against the "common enemies of poverty, disease, ignorance, discrimination."

The cost of these evils, he said, is greater than the cost of eradicating them.

The convention was addressed also by two cabinet members—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski—and by the two Louisiana Democrats who serve as their party's whips in the House and Senate—Rep. Hale Boggs and Sen. Russell B. Long.

Pres. Victor Bussie and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, both of whom have served since the merged labor federation was set up, were elected to new terms. Also re-elected were A. P. Stoddard, first vice president, and Leroy P. Landry, second vice president.

In other resolutions, the convention endorsed the one man, one vote principle for apportionment of the legislature and urged elimination of Louisiana's present one-term limit for the state's governor.

Delegates called for repeal of the "right-to-work" Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and voted a general endorsement of Pres. Johnsons legislative program.

NLRB Aide Upholds Findings Against Daily

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has recommended that the board reaffirm its 1961 finding that four former owners of the Northern Virginia Sun committed unfair labor practices and caused a strike of union printers in 1959.

Examiner Louis Libbin, after new hearings mandated by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, urged the board to rule again that the Sun's original owners must reimburse Typographical Union members for lost wages from Mar. 11, 1959, to the date of the paper's sale to the present owner in 1963.

Libbin also recommended a finding that the present owner is not a successor who is liable to remedy the unfair practices of the paper's founders.

The old owners were George W. Ball, now Under Secretary of State; Clayton Fritchey, assistant to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson; Philip M. Stern, former deputy assistant secretary of state, and Arnold Sagalyn, former director of the Treasury Dept's Office of Law Enforcement Cooperation.

Libbin found, as had another trial examiner and the board, that the former owners used "deliberately clandestine" methods in buying new typesetting equipment, hiring nonunion operators and installing the automated processes without dealing with the union.

There was a lawful way in which Ball and his former partners could have acted, but instead they "chose the unlawful way," Libbin wrote. The paper terminated 14 ITU members "because it believed the union would oppose lower rates of pay," he said.

Right-Wing Foundation Loses Tax Privileges

Life Line, a right-wing foundation which advocates so-called "right to work" laws and other anti-union proposals, headed by millionaire Texas oilman H. L. Hunt, has lost its tax exemption privileges.

Pan Am Pilots Win Pay Hike, Paid Pensions

Chicago—A 10-day strike of the Air Line Pilots against Pan American Airways achieved contract gains that the big international airline had refused to grant in 16 months of negotiations, the union said here.

Pan Am, which furloughed 25,000 employes and grounded flights to 83 countries when 1,400 pilots walked out Mar. 31, agreed to a reduction in duty hours and a betterment of working conditions that the union has sought for many years.

Management agreed to pay the full cost of the pilots' pension program contribution; to give backpay at 5 percent in cash to Jan. 1, 1964, and to make other wage increases payable during the balance of the two year contract, along with improvements in disability and sick leave programs.

Also achieved were changes in working conditions that will be reduced to writing, along with pay improvements, in the next few weeks.

A major provision of the settlement was a reduction in working hours from the former maximum "on-duty" requirement of 18 hours out of 24. The new formula will range, it was reported, from 12 to 15 hours depending on type and time of flight, along with other factors.

The union has about 1,500 members at Pan Am but flights chartered by the military services, and a separate line operating within Germany, were not grounded.



HONORED at the Labor-Management Israel Bond Dinner in Washington, D. C., was Pres. Edward J. Leonard (center) of the Plasterers. Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (left), was principal speaker, and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO served as chairman.

Keenan Hails Israel's Economic Democracy

Economic development is the key to Israel's success as an example of democracy among the world's young nations, said Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Speaking at the Washington Labor-Management Israel Bond Dinner, Keenan noted that Israel's commitment to labor is of significance to organized unions, which can "prevail only under a free government and a free society. Every defeat for democracy is a defeat for labor; every victory for democracy strengthens labor's cause."

"The people of Israel turned to democracy by tradition, by preference, by a deep inner conviction that this was the system of life which offered them the greatest promise," he added.

Keenan pointed out that the Israeli labor movement has pioneered social change beyond wages and working conditions, including social, welfare and health services for "the hundreds and thousands of members of Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, and their families."

Pres. J. C. Turner, of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, who chaired the dinner, said the trade union movement has played a vital role in the Israel bond investment program, "paralleling the policy of our government in lending support to less developed countries."

Sec. of Labor and Mrs. W. Willard Wirtz, and Louis C. Grossberg and Mrs. Grossberg, general chairman of the Israel Bond Committee, were among the 650 government, labor and management leaders attending the dinner.

America-Israel Labor Friendship Awards were presented to John F. Henning, Under Secretary of Labor; Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers, and Pres. Charles E. Smith of the Charles E. Smith Companies, for working for the benefit of their fellow man, "regardless of race, creed or color, and for their wholehearted support to the young democracy—the State of Israel."

Convention Raises Per Capita:

Coopers' President Ends Long Career

Cincinnati, O.—The Coopers voted at their 37th convention here to strengthen the union's financial and organizing base and elected a new president and two new vice presidents.

James J. Doyle, president since 1929, announced that he was stepping down in his 64th year of union membership to rest and travel. The delegates accepted his resignation with regret, voted to give him status as president and secretary-treasurer emeritus, and made plans to present him with an engraved watch on his 81st birthday anniversary May 8.

Oath Given

Doyle gave the oath of office to his successor, Ernest D. Higdon of Louisville, Ky., who has been first vice president. Four vice presidents were elected in this order: John Branan, Memphis, Tenn.; George F. Calvert, Peoria, Ill.; Howard Rollins, Baltimore, Md.; and Jesse Williams, Monroe, La. Calvert and Rollins were incumbents.

Doyle reported that the union has organized the major barrel plants in its jurisdiction, but that income and membership have dropped sharply because of a cutback in the manufacture of charred oak barrels for storing bonded whiskey.

The convention raised the monthly per capita payments of locals to the international union from $1.05 to $1.65; voted to intensify organizing efforts in the largely unorganized "green mills" where barrel staves and bolts are produced; and raised strike benefits from $20 a week to $30.

The convention also:

- Adopted a collective bargaining program which will include negotiating severance pay plans to shield members against job losses due to automation or plant shutdowns.
- Changed the constitution to provide a $20 initiation fee and a $10 reinstatement fee, with half the payment going to the national expense fund to eliminate or reduce deficits.
- **Voted to hold the 1967 convention in Miami Beach, Fla. The delegates voted to support the reduction of federal excise taxes on alcoholic beverage. The convention also endorsed major legislative objectives of the AFL-CIO, including a hike in the minimum wage and final enactment of the medicare bill just passed by the House; and full participation in the Committee on Political Education.**

Doyle, in a final report, noted that the union will celebrate its 75th anniversary in November. He reported the chartering of five new local unions and the organization of green mills of Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and Hamilton, Ill., and National Distillers Corp. mills in Sherman, Ill., Durham, Mo., and Tipton, Ia.

Rehabilitation Projects Win Praise for Labor

New York—Organized labor's efforts in counseling activities and rehabilitation of handicapped workers are helping cement closer ties between unions and health agencies. This was the consensus of nearly 1,000 union, industry and institutional health and welfare personnel who gathered here for the annual Community Services & Rehabilitation Institute of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Panelists and speakers at the day-long institute agreed that striking progress is being made by the labor movement in attacking workers' health and rehabilitation problems. At the same time, there was recognition that greater understanding of labor's role in this area and a much closer working relationship between both sides are needed.

The labor movement drew warm praise from Mary Switzer, commissioner of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Miss Switzer cited the "partnership" of the national government with labor and suggested that it is operating in a manner not seen for more than 30 years.

"The concerted effort that vocational rehabilitation groups are able to make with organized labor is at last beginning to bear fruit," she declared. She praised the city AFL-CIO, Harry Van Ardsdale, Jr., and the Labor Rehabilitation Liaison Project for "pioneer work" in the fields of physical and mental rehabilitation during nearly 22 months under a federal grant.

The Community Services Committee presented plaques to Miss Switzer and Sec.-Treas. Louis Hollander, of the New York State AFL-CIO and Clothing Workers vice president, for their efforts in behalf of organized labor and especially of union welfare activities.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N. Y.) told unionists attending the institute that they have good reason to be proud of their achievements in community services, which he said are evidence "that we are on the way to the future, that our system, our point of view and our way of life really stand for something."

Michael Sampson, Community Service Committee chairman, reported that during most than 21 months of operation under a federal grant of $270,000, the Labor Rehabilitation Liaison Project had processed more than 1,200 cases involving organized workers with physical and mental problems.

The Community Services Committee awarded certificates to nearly 200 union staff workers and rank and file members who had completed a course in health and welfare counseling. Certificates also were given 47 union officers and staff members who had completed classes in "unions and mental health."

ULLICO Reports Record '64 Gains

Philadelphia—The Union Labor Life Insurance Co. set new records last year, Pres. Edmund P. Tobin announced at the firm's annual meeting here.

The volume of insurance in force, he said, climbed to $1.5 billion—double the amount in effect 10 years ago. Assets rose to a record $55.3 billion and benefits paid out increased 13.5 percent, to $79.9 million.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning addressed the luncheon which followed the business session. He hailed House action on the medicare bill—and labor's role in fighting for its passage. On Sec. 14(b), Henning said, Congress has a "moral responsibility" to vote for its repeal.

Appeals Court Upholds Musicians' Work Dues

New York—The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here has upheld a decision by District Judge Edward Weinfeld that the Musicians may legally require traveling members to pay the equivalent of work dues a local levies on its own members.

The appellate court thus rejected the position of Si Zentner, who filed the challenge presented by the National Association of Orchestra Leaders, that the Landrum-Griffin Act requires that a traveling member must participate in the vote establishing a local work dues and a work dues equivalent.

The higher court ruled that the work dues equivalents are "an obligation on traveling members as a condition of their Federation membership out of consideration for the service, protection and accommodation furnished to traveling members by the locals within whose jurisdiction they perform."

The dues equivalents are paid to the local by the orchestra leader on behalf of himself and his sidemen; he also must report details of traveling engagements to the home locals. Judge Weinfeld had supported the AFM's view that such requirements are legal.

Leaders' Claim 'Baseless'

The appeals court held that the orchestra leaders' contention of illegality is "baseless."

It rejected their claim that because a leader may be an an "employer" for some purposes, he cannot be required under the Taft-Hartley Act to give a local union "money or other things of value," such as work dues equivalents, or to file reports of engagements.

The Circuit Court upheld the lower court's view that work dues equivalents are levied on a leader as a union member, and not in his capacity as an employer." It also approved Judge Weinfeld's finding that "there is no merit" to the plaintiff's claim regarding the information the leader must provide the local.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin hailed the appeals court decision and said it "completely justified" the union's confidence that the lower court ruling would be upheld.



IN APPRECIATION of his services to the labor movement in general and to community services in particular, the Community Services & Rehabilitation Committee of the New York City AFL-CIO presented a plaque to Vice Pres. Louis Hollander (center) of the Clothing Workers at an institute sponsored by the committee. Making the presentation are Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr. (left), of the local AFL-CIO and Chairman Michael Sampson of the committee. In background is Treas. William H. Bowe of the central body.

In 6 Midwest States:

Union Volunteers Aid Storm Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

He quickly cut away from the storm, took his family to safety and then turned his station wagon back to the town where it was used throughout the night to carry the dead and injured away from the destruction.

Worked All Night

On the scene were members of Fire Fighters Local 338. They worked all night with other union members who had volunteered in a Red Cross first aid unit.

For Stanley Hostler, new AFL-CIO community services staff representative, the disaster was a grim introduction to a new job. Henry Gunesch, Red Cross liaison with AFL-CIO Community Services Activities and a veteran of many disasters, soon joined him. They and H. J. Noel, CSA director of the Indiana AFL-CIO, worked out plans for continued volunteer service by union members in the rebuilding job ahead. Members of the building trades unions and officials of the Elkhart AFL-CIO, headed by Henry Krussemeyer, have been active in the rescue and clean-up jobs and will continue to work on reconstruction.

An estimated 300 homes were destroyed in the Elkhart area. When asked if he had ever seen such destruction the President—who had inspected tornado wreckage in Georgia and Florida last fall—merely shook his head.

Repeatedly he told victims and relief workers: "I'm sorry, I'm as sorry as I can be."

In Michigan the State AFL-CIO under the direction of Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins, working with A. B. Smith, liaison with the Red Cross, quickly went to work in stricken communities with the aid of March Haas, Edward R. Ryna, Jr., and Clyde S. Williams, CSA staffers.

In Ohio, organized labor gave speedy help under the direction of Pres. Frank W. King and Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the State AFL-CIO. In Illinois State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson directed CSA staff members in giving assistance.

Labor Helps

In Iowa, where the tornado took no lives, relief measures were complicated by major floods. Volunteers, many of them from unions and often under the direction of union members, worked around the clock to reinforce flood-walls and dikes. CSA Staff Rep. Charles Harvey has been on the job for a week. Feeding volunteers and sheltering those driven from their homes has been the major task.

In St. Paul, as the swollen Mississippi River inched to ever-higher crests, union members were in the forefront of the huge force strengthening dikes and piling sandbags around low-lying areas. Working with the Red Cross to provide relief and shelter to the dispossessed were CSA Staff Representatives Clifford Miller and Ken Everhart.

Pres. Johnson, after touring both the tornado and flood areas, pledged the "maximum assistance" of the federal government to the victims.

When the rebuilding job is being planned in the ravaged communities, members of AFL-CIO unions will serve on Red Cross Disaster Advisory Committees, local groups which allocate Red Cross funds.

The Red Cross estimates it will have spent more than $2 million before relief measures are completed, raising its disaster costs to more than $10 million since last July.



DIGGING INTO THE RUBBLE of an Elkhart, Ind., building levelled by the Palm Sunday tornadoes that took some 250 lives in five states are members of Fire Fighters Local 338 and a Red Cross volunteer first aid unit that includes members of other AFL-CIO unions. Throughout the tornado area, and also in flood-stricken Minnesota and Iowa, union members played a big part in relief work.

Labor Reporter Sam Romer Dies

Minneapolis, Minn.—Sam Romer, Minneapolis Tribune reporter widely known in labor groups for his coverage of union conventions, died Apr. 13 of a heart attack. He was 52.

Author of books and monographs on unions for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, he was also an expert on Latin American labor and politics. In two series of articles on Castro's Cuba written for the Tribune he revealed the quick takeover of Cuban unions by Communists.

He worked three years for the Ladies' Garment Workers, served in the Army during World War II, and during the 30's fought with Republicans in the Spanish Civil War and was imprisoned by Franco's forces for a year.

He is survived by his widow, Edna; a daughter, Mrs. Nina Korkii. Duluth, Minn.; three sisters and a brother.

Sales, Profits Statements Reflect Business Boom

The surging business boom continued through the full year of 1964, with every major segment of manufacturing industries showing increases in both sales and profits, a Securities & Exchange Commission report reveals.

There was an overall increase in sales of 7 percent above 1963 and a whopping 19 percent increase in profits. Overall profits after taxes jumped from a rate of 4.7 cents per sales dollar in 1963 to 5.2 cents per dollar in sales in 1964.

The rate of profit as a percentage of investment also climbed from 10.1 in 1963 to 11.4 percent in 1964.

Total sales of manufacturing enterprise rose from $419.5 billion in 1963 to $443 billion in 1964. Profits jumped from $17.7 billion to $19.5 billion.

Producers of basic chemicals reported a sales jump of 17 percent and there were large dollar sales gains also in food and petroleum industries. Among producers of nondurable goods four segments—clothing, textiles, leather and printing—reported sales gains of more than 40 percent.

SEC figures showed the business boom continued in the last quarter of 1964, with earnings rising by 6 percent over the third quarter and by 15 per cent above the final quarter of 1963.

A continued trend toward higher dividends for stockholders was also indicated for the first quarter of 1965. A Standard & Poor's Corp. report said that corporations boosted dividends at a "record rate."

Canada Gets New National Pension Plan

Ottawa, Ont.—The government of Liberal Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson is preparing to set up Canada's first National Pension Plan, enacted by Parliament just before it dissolved and taking effect Jan. 1, 1966.

The machinery of collection will first be put in motion, as workers and their employers both will begin next year to contribute 1.8 percent of salaries of all employes earning $600 or more a year. The contributions will be paid on the first $5,000 of a worker's earnings.

Payment of benefits will begin Jan. 1, 1967. They will start at 2.5 percent per month of the average wage, or $12.50 monthly maximum, during the first year, and will increase by an additional 2.5 percent during a 10-year "transitional" period to a maximum of $104 per month.

Canadians will become eligible for benefits at age 65. At 70 they also will be entitled to the $75 old-age benefit paid universally.

The Canadian Labor Congress strongly endorsed the general principles of the plan, but called the ratio of benefits to earnings too limited and the benefits too low, and criticized the flat rate of contributions as "regressive".

Hayes Raps U.S. Policy on Patent Rights

The public pays twice for the same products when patents developed at public expense are kept by the corporations that perform the research, said Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists.

Hayes, speaking at a symposium on the Patent System, said most research and development is paid for by public tax dollars, allowing corporations to combine public subsidies with private profit.

He added that patents developed at public expense should be placed in the public domain and pre-employment agreements requiring employes to waive rights to inventions should be prohibited by law.

He said millions of patents have been issued to machinists, but that pre-employment agreements often rob an employe of his incentive to invent.

Discussions Scheduled On Space Base Dispute

Agreement has been reached that the President's Missile Sites Commission will undertake "immediate discussions" with government agencies at the Cape Kennedy missile complex to meet labor problems that led to a "serious" recent work stoppage, the commission announced.

It was "anticipated," also, that work would proceed hereafter without interruption "at least" until the commission completes its work, the commission added.

The construction subcommittee of the commission heard specific complaints spelled out by spokesmen of Plumbers & Pipe Fitters Local 295 and Local 803 and in a second meeting discussed the same problems with a Cape Kennedy contractor, Harper Plumbing & Heating Co.

There would be an effort to "bring quick resolutions" of the issues behind recent Cape Kennedy work stoppages, the commission announcement said, acknowledging that "policies of procurement agencies," the use of non-union contractors and "alleged violation" of a project stabilization agreement had been listed by union spokesmen as problems from which "relief" was needed.

The principal government procurement agencies involved at Cape Kennedy, the Corps of Engineers and the National Aeronautical & Space Agencies, had representatives at the missile sites subcommittee discussions.

Work stoppages at missile sites, occurring in several places during early stages of the program, have been reduced drastically by voluntary agreement of unions and established grievance procedures for settling disputes, worked out through the President's commission.

In the past stoppages have occurred when attempts were made by procurement agencies to mix union and non-union contractors and subcontractors on the same project.

Others have arisen when a contractor already involved in a serious labor dispute elsewhere is imported to a missile site project employing members of the same union with which he is in dispute.

The construction subcommittee that conducted the Cape Kennedy hearing was headed by Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University and included Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and William E. Dunn and Edward T. Kelly, management members.

Also present were Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds and Dir. William E. Simkin of the U. S. Mediation Service.

Garment Union Names Investment Director

New York—Harry Krugman has been named director of the Ladies Garment Workers' Investment Dept. He will supervise and advise on the investment of $400 million of employer contributed welfare fund reserves.

48 Attend Gulf Coast Union School

Gulfport, Miss. — Forty-eight delegates—representing 26 unions and four central bodies—attended the AFL-CIO Southern Labor School, Gulf Coast institute for basic leadership training. There were 23 delegates from Alabama, 25 from Mississippi and three from Georgia.

Speakers included former Rep. Frank Smith (Miss.), now director of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and Guy Sparks, former Alabama revenue commissioner. Staffing the institute were E. T. Kehrer, AFL-CIO civil rights representative; COPE Area Dir. Daniel Powell; Rudy Oswald, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Assistant Dir. George Guernsey and Stuart Brock, both of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Paul Wagner, Auto Workers Reg. VIII education director.

The program included discussions of collective bargaining, southern politics and the AFL-CIO legislative program, plus workshops on union administration, better union meetings and economic problems.

State union officials attending included Pres. Barney Weeks, Sec.-Treas. A. G. Trammell and Vice Pres. William Mintz of the Alabama AFL-CIO, and Pres. Claude Ramsey and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Knight, of the Mississippi AFL-CIO.

The School Aid Victory

THE LONG postwar fight for a general federal school aid program was brought to a triumphant conclusion when Pres. Johnson signed the broad-ranging bill that will pour more than $1 billion into the first year of a program to strengthen education at the elementary and secondary level.

There have been many failures in the past—in 1949, during the Eisenhower years, even during Pres. Kennedy's term. But when Congress spoke this year the vote in favor of federal aid was overwhelming—263 to 153 in the House, an even more lopsided 73 to 18 in the Senate.

Moreover, the bill passed and signed by Johnson is far broader than any ever previously envisioned by an Administration. Appropriations must still be voted, but the program authorizes $1.06 billion to school districts to speed up and enrich the education of children from low-income families—those who need it most. It encompasses $300 million for books and other materials, for supplementary centers to improve the education of all children, for research into advanced teaching techniques.

The floor leadership for the bill in the Senate was in the hands of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who successfully steered the measure past amendments that would have upset carefully-adjusted allocations of funds and another that assuredly would have embroiled the program in lengthy court tests.

In the House the floor management was handled by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell of the Education Committee (D-N.Y.), backed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.). To these as well as to Morse the country and the country's children owe a debt.

★ ★ ★

MOST BREATHTAKING of all, perhaps, was the concept—the idea of concentrating first on aiding those children disadvantaged by poverty in their homes, by lack of cultural encouragement, by sheer lack of exposure to education. To all those who helped shape this bold program, including Education Commissioner Francis Keppel, the nation is in debt.

The President himself, of course, is the one who made the formal recommendation, who approved the program, who pushed it with all the prestige of his office, who signed it sitting beside the Texas school house and the first-grade teacher where he had begun his own education long before.

Finally, the trade union movement has every right to its own sense of satisfaction that federal school aid is a fact. Labor's spokesmen have helped shape proposed programs across the years, have backed the programs, testified for them, defended them against counter-attack, and shared in the victory.

This is the role properly played by the country's working people through their organized unions, equipped with research facilities and technical skills that help produce, at last, a program for the benefit of all Americans.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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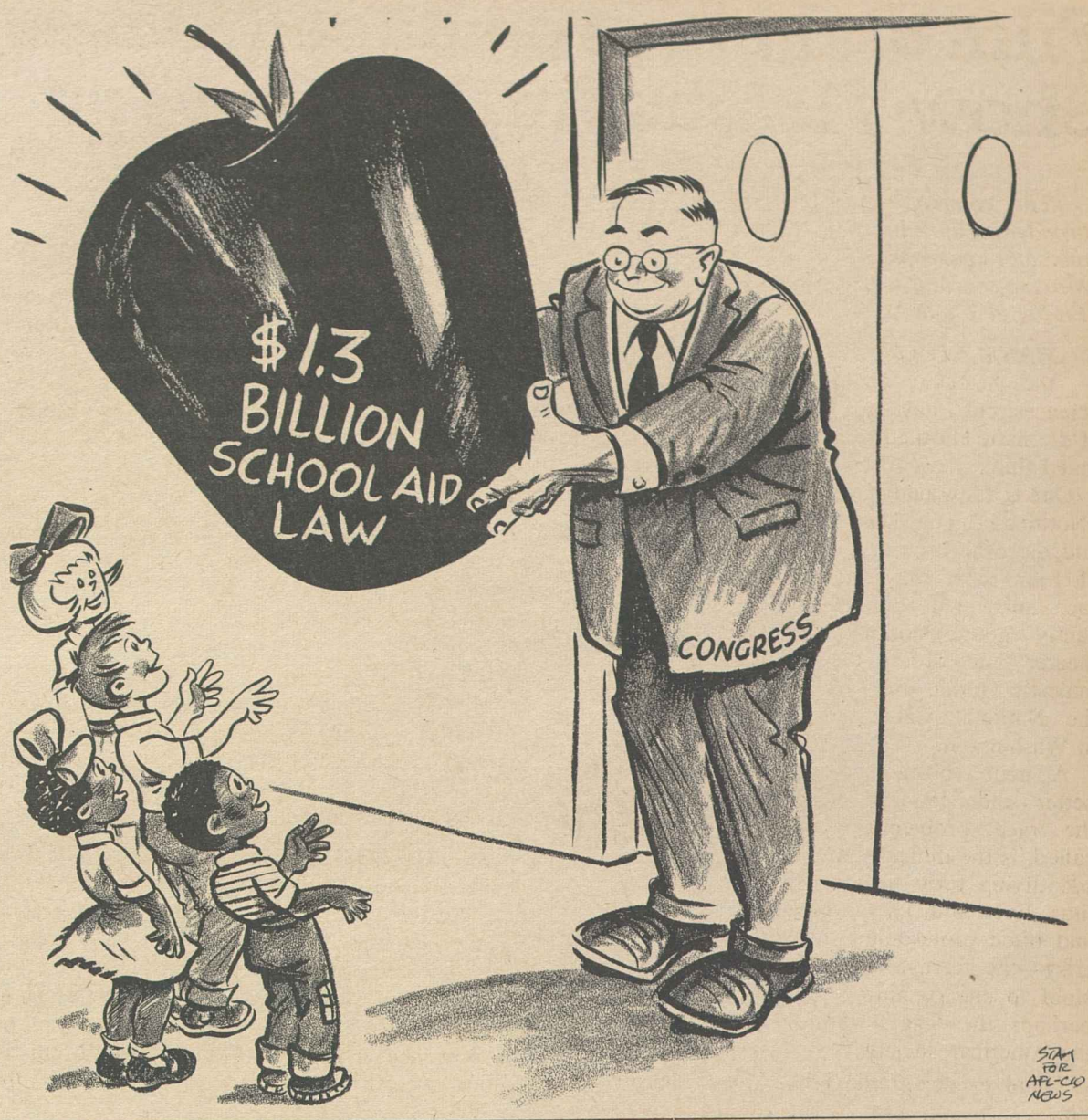
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, April 17, 1965 No. 16

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An Apple for the Pupils



Warning by Meany:

Jobs Shortage Held Special Peril To Young Whites, All Negroes

The following is excerpted from an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the recent Brown University conference on "The Manpower Revolution."

JOBLESSNESS will increase as the growth in the number of workers steadily outstrips the growth in the number of jobs the economy is creating. Additional workers will be displaced as increasing efficiency reduces our manpower requirements.

If we need any motivation at all to get us to act promptly to head off that collision, we ought to think about the chaos and disorder that can flow from that growing joblessness.

Last year, for example, we had about 4 million workers unemployed each month. However, 40 percent of them were young people under 25 years of age. These youngsters made up about 20 percent of the workforce, but they accounted for 40 percent of the unemployment. Their unemployment rate exceeded 10 percent—double the rate for the labor force as a whole. And if we look simply at the teenagers, we find an unemployment rate of 15 percent.

It was not always like this. If you look back to 1953 you will see that the unemployment rate for teenagers was under 7 percent. It is not just a matter of education and school dropouts. Over the last dozen years, the education of the average worker has increased by more than one full year. The problem is that there just are not enough jobs.

Without jobs, what is the outlook for the growing number of youngsters who are now beginning to pour out of school and into the workforce? This year alone, 3.7 million youngsters are turning age 18—about a million more than last year—and just about that number, or more, will be turning age 18 each year from here on out, through the 1970s.

Within five short years—by 1970—among our population 18 years of age and over, one out of every five persons will be between the ages of 18 and 24. If we continue with the present high rates of unemployment among young workers in the face of such a growth in their numbers, we are inviting trouble, pure and simple.

It was only 40 years ago, in Germany, that large numbers of unemployed youth—disillusioned and angry at the society that seemed to be denying them a chance at life—together with other discontented groups, provided the base upon which Hitler ultimately rose to power.

But it is not the youth problem alone that concerns me, or that ought to concern you at this gathering on the manpower revolution. Last year, the subject of this conference grew out of another revolution—the civil rights revolution—and the participants discussed equal employment opportunity.

WITHOUT equivocation, the AFL-CIO supports equal employment opportunity. We support efforts to achieve full equality in all respects. We always have, and we always will. I know that many other organizations, and many employers, are with us in this struggle. But I must point out that there is a big difference between the legality and the reality of equal employment opportunity.

I pointed out that there is a special problem of very high youth unemployment. The same is true for Negroes, both young and old. The unemployment rates for Negroes have consistently remained more than double the rates for the white workers. Over the last seven years, one out of every 10 Negroes in the labor force has been unable to find work. And among the Negro teenagers, over this period unemployment has been a staggering 25 percent.

Negro workers are not interested in a hollow right. They want jobs, and without a full employment economy they just are not to be had. Nevertheless, the civil rights movement has a momentum that will not be stayed, that will not be turned, and that will not—and should not—be denied. They will rightfully be demanding jobs. But if there are not enough jobs to go around, the fabric of our society can be torn to shreds, as the "haves" and "have nots" struggle against each other.

In the days, months and years ahead, this country will be undergoing a marked change in relations between its races. It will be a trying period under the best of circumstances.

But the task of resolving the problem will be just about impossible if the nation is divided into contending forces who feel that their basic economic security is being denied or placed in jeopardy. This is but one more reason why we ought to bend every effort to veer away from our present collision course.

Morgan Says:

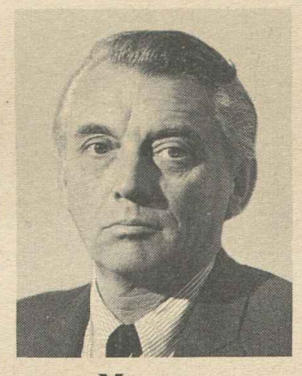
Film and Plays on Race Themes Show Victims Are Human, Too

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

I HAVE NO QUARREL with the awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, but I have just been exposed to a couple of dramatic efforts, one on the screen and one off, that I think merit special attention.

One is a low-budget, high-pressure movie called "Nothing But a Man," and the other is a series of four short plays on race presented, significantly enough, not in a theater but within the majestic Gothic mass of the National Cathedral in Washington.



Morgan

A major obstacle to better understanding of the race problem, so called, is the difficulty of identifying with the victims. Even with all the good will in the world—and often protestations of good will hide hypocrisy—the average white Northerner has been too aloof to engage himself personally with what is perhaps the biggest domestic issue challenging the American society.

And events of the last tortured decade, in the courtroom and on the streets, have worn threadbare the insistent but defensive white Southern rationalization that "nobody really understands the Negro's problems but us."

It will be a calloused citizen indeed—from North, South, East or West—who can sit unmoved or unenlightened through the tragedy, the anguish and the courage of one persecuted young Negro couple in Alabama as portrayed by Ivan Dixon and Abbey Lincoln in "Nothing But a Man." In a sense it does via the medium of the motion picture what James Baldwin's "The Fire Next Time" has done via the medium of literature: it illuminates the evil ghettos in which the body and spirit of the black race have been so long incarcerated and sheds enough light on these physical and emotional prisons so that even the most casual observer, if he will, can grasp the astonishing fact that Negroes are people like everybody else, with minds and hearts and thoughts and feelings, actual human beings with strengths and weaknesses.

In some respects, the fact that Malcolm Boyd's four plays on race were given in a church bears more significance than their content. Ordained as an Episcopal priest in 1955 after a decade of dabbling in advertising, broadcasting, movies and public relations from Madison Avenue to Hollywood, the Rev. Malcolm Boyd is an angry man.

Much of his anger is directed at what he scornfully calls "pop religion" and one of his plays, "The Community," deals with the tensions within the church—not any particular denomination but the church as an institution. He concludes that the church is dead or alive depending on whether its members are dead or alive, and he charges that too many of them have been dead in their lack of commitment and moral response to the race issue.

"I know what the gospel says," one of his characters, a white woman, declares "but I don't intend to hear it preached in church . . . I want a gentle, loving pastor who will tell me how to live in comfort and spiritual security—until next Sunday morning."

One member of Boyd's audience complained, with some justification, I thought, that he overdid things by mounting the pulpit and insisting on preaching a sermon following the plays, which were presented on a raised platform in the very crossing of the Cathedral.

ON THE OTHER hand it is never a comfortable exercise to have your conscience, individual or collective, exposed in public and this was what the tempestuous, 41-year-old priest was doing—with some authority because he has participated in freedom rides, sit-ins, and other civil rights demonstrations in the South and elsewhere and he has preached an impatient kind of social and religious evangelism on college campuses across the country.

His perhaps calculated reputation for irreverence had inspired rumors that the plays might be picketed by churchgoers. No such protest materialized, though the atmosphere inside the Cathedral during the four-night run might well have shocked many orthodox religionists.

Bobbysoxers and slightly older teenagers, black and white, dressed in bluejeans, T-shirts and sports jackets, or wearing no jackets at all, chanted freedom songs with a passion from the pews and even the pulpit. Folksingers roused the audiences, who in turn contributed some $5,000 toward the cause of racial understanding.

The massive pillars of the Cathedral seemed to tremble as thousands of voices joined in the verses and chorus of We Shall Overcome.

The participants did not seem to be there for kicks and if the church, which too often has been a citadel of pious complacency and self-righteousness, is indeed becoming a GHQ for the conquest of bigotry and prejudice, we are entitled to observe this centennial of Appomattox with more hope than sadness.

Proposed by Conway:

Adjustable 'Profile of Poverty' Urged to Meet Income Changes

PRES. JOHNSON'S original "profile of poverty" must be adjusted upward as U. S. income levels rise, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a network radio interview.

The present definition of "poverty" for a family of four—less than $3,000 annual income—means a daily per-person allowance of only 70 cents for food and 93 cents for all other needs, Exec. Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., pointed out as he was interviewed on the weekly Mutual Broadcasting System program, Labor News Conference.

"It is unrealistic to continue measuring poverty in these terms," declared Conway, who will soon take up new duties as deputy director of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

The anti-poverty program is off to a good start, despite lags in some phases, Conway said, adding "I think that by June 30—the end of this fiscal year—we will be able to say that all of these programs are functioning almost at the levels anticipated." He predicted the agency would then ask Congress for additional funds.

Conway turned aside the suggestion that the program has a "commercial toll" which clashes with its basic social objectives.

IT IS "PROPER" to encourage programs "that will get the private business community working" in the poverty effort, he said. Most of the job increases in recent years have been in government employment and government-supported programs, he said. If the 5 percent unemployment rate is to be broken, "the private sector of our economy must create more jobs," he added.

Community action programs authorized by the legislation are based on the philosophy, Conway said, "that the only way this [poverty] war can be won is to tap the leadership and the resources of the local communities."

Although such projects are now financed on a 90 percent federal—10 percent local basis, that ratio may be changed "as the communities develop the skill of running these programs themselves," he said.

Questioning Conway on the program, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO in cooperation with MBS, were James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Morton Reichek of the Newhouse Newspapers.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE NEW REPUBLICANISM in the South looks considerably less vigorous in April of 1965 than it did in July of 1964, when a solidly-controlled block of nearly 280 southern convention delegates gave then Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona his indestructible base in his nomination drive.

Goldwater carried five southern states in November—the four Dixiecrat states of the 1948 revolt against Harry Truman, plus Georgia. But he lost Virginia and Florida, which shifted back to the Democrats and Pres. Johnson after voting Republican three straight times.

The Republicans scored a partial breakthrough in Alabama, picking up five of eight congressional seats, and they added victories in the state legislature and on state commissions. They won one Georgia House seat and one Mississippi seat. But they failed to expand their showing comparably in other states, and their 1960 and 1956 proportions of the growing southern Negro vote took a devastating dive.

They lost their two House seats in Texas and all but one of their 11 members of the legislature.

There has been across the last decade or so a slow, small increment in Republican southern membership in the House, but it is marginal, often located near traditionally GOP centers of strength in the Apppalachian mountain chain, and there is no indication of a solid foundation for future gains.

* * *

IN ALABAMA, perhaps, the GOP prospects for 1966 are by no means bad. Rep. James D. Martin, who came close to defeating the veteran Sen. Lister Hill in 1962, may prove a formidable candidate against Democratic Sen. John Sparkman, who will be seeking a fourth six-year term.

Sparkman might be knocked out in advance in the Democratic primary by the forces backing Gov. George C. Wallace. (The issue of whether Wallace is personally eligible to run against Sparkman in the primary depends on how a state constitutional question is interpreted as well as whether Wallace's strength remains high next year.) In any case, the state's political atmosphere has been so poisoned on the race issue that many Democratic veterans may be in trouble.

It isn't easy to see where the GOP expects other southern gains.

In Texas, the question is whether freshman Republican Sen. John G. Tower can be re-elected. He is rated a certain loser if he is challenged by Democratic Gov. John Connally.

In South Carolina, the switch of Sen. Strom Thurmond from the Democratic Party to the Republicans is proving by no means an unmixed blessing. There is a new statewide GOP organization, but Thurmond is balking.

The only way any party can build a substantial base of strength is to field candidates up and down the line, for local offices as well as federal, but Thurmond is vetoing plans for precisely this by the GOP state chairman, J. Drake Edens, Jr.

* * *

IN VIRGINIA the Democratic atmosphere is changing sharply, Both parties are frankly courting ths increasing Negro vote, but the Democrats are working harder at it.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, longtime commander of the Byrd machine, is old and his grip has loosened. The favored Democratic candidate for governor in the election scheduled next November, Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin, has openly appealed to the state for "full equality under the law." Describing America as the "embodiment of promise," he said "where freedom is threatened, we must protect it." Democratic meetings and dinners are now open to Negroes—without segregated seating.



PRES. JOHNSON'S original "profile of poverty" must be adjusted upward as U.S. income levels rise, declared Exec. Dir. Jack Conway (right) of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., as he was interviewed on Labor News Conference by Morton Reichek (left) of the Newhouse Newspapers and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How to Buy:

Spring Is Season When Debts Can Grow Along With Flowers

SPRING IS the season when family debts often grow along with the flowers and children. A pioneering new study of 100 over-extended families, soon to be released in full, can give valuable insight into why families accumulate too many debts, and how to avoid this plight yourself, through knowlegeable money management.



The survey was done in the Detroit area. Cooperating were the MacGregor Fund of Michigan; Merrill-Palmer Institute of Human Development & Family Life; Michigan Credit Union League; Wayne State University School of Social Work, and the Center for Consumer Affairs of the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

Families which got over their heads in debt were not really the very poor or uneducated, although they were not well-to-do. Of the group chosen at random for the study, income before taxes averaged $6,504.

Here's the shocker: These families had an average of nine creditors apiece, and averaged $3,689 in debts, reports Dr. Milton Huber, associate professor of the Center for Consumer Affairs, who supervised the study.

"On the average, these families had committed 54 percent of their next year's income to debt obligations," he points out.

Most prominent among their debts were consolidation loans. Each family had at least one, and three were not uncommon. Purchases from door-to-door salesmen also were conspicuous.

While the 100 families in this study had committed themselves to more debts than they could handle, they were by no means bankrupt either legally or morally. Huber pointed out that even though most of the families qualified to seek bankruptcy to wipe out their debts, only 10 had chosen to do so.

INSTEAD these families had chosen to use such debt-adjustment services as that provided by the nonprofit Michigan League Cooperative Budget Service, to pay off their debts even though it meant that during this period they had to reduce their standard of living to a public-welfare level.

While dishonesty was not the reason these families were unable to meet their debt payments on time, there were other tangible reasons. One was declining income, affected in some cases by automation. The other was a lack of a specific money-handling system.

About half the families reported declining income. The interviewers made their own investigation, and found that in over 50 percent of these cases, the family breadwinners had been "bumped" to lower paying jobs or had accepted such jobs following layoffs.

At the same time, couples who got into financial trouble often lacked preparation for the financial responsibilities of marriage.

But also, there was a noticeable "lack of basic understanding and agreement on responsibility for handling the family's money." In fact, nearly a third of the couples gave conflicting responses over who was responsible for handling the finances.

EVEN AMONG the 43 percent who thought they were sharing money-management responsibilities, there was little indication of truly mutual decision making, Huber says. The couples thought they were democratic in letting each other use money as desired. One husband said, "We don't quibble about it. If either of us wants to buy, we buy!"

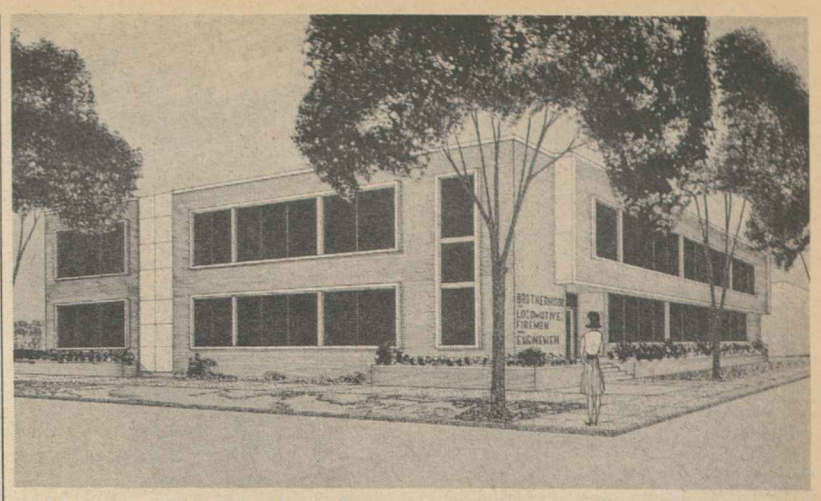
Interestingly, among the families which did not have debt troubles, the husband was involved in family money management to a major degree. But among the problem families, fewer than 15 percent of the husbands played an important role. This happened more by default by the husbands than usurpation of money management by the wife, Huber says.

The problem couples had become so accustomed to "financial brinkmanship" that they apparently viewed it as a normal part of married life, Huber comments, adding that "their unswerving reaction to a new financial problem was to borrow more."

Interestingly, Huber found that the over-indebted couples seemed to get along well with each other. They had to be compatible "to stick together during the voluntarily-accepted impoverishment required to pay off an overload of debts,"

However, love is not enough. Once you sign that installment contract the finance company will also want money.

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HEADQUARTERS of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen will be moved from Cleveland to this recently-purchased building, shown in architect's drawing, in suburban Lakewood, O. BLFE headquarters had been in a downtown Cleveland building since 1923, when the structure was built. The move will be made when enlargement of the new building is completed.

Dates Back to 1945:

'We Shall Overcome' Sung by Strikers

GREAT SONGS, during periods of extreme crisis, have sustained people through the ages. "We Shall Overcome" is such a song for the civil rights movement. It received official recognition from Pres. Johnson when, acclaiming the fight for rights, he underscored his determination with: "And We Shall Overcome." It's history goes back not only to the church but to the labor movement.

The New Yorker Magazine, in a recent issue, found that a similar song went back as far as the 16th Century, a Catholic hymn called "O Sanctissima." The New Yorker continues:

"Other people believe the original of the song to be an old Baptist hymn called 'I'll Overcome Some Day.' whose words are similar to those of 'We Shall Overcome' but whose music, which is totally different, is in three-quarter time."

Another song (Negro religious) which has been in existence some 250 years is called "I'll Overcome Someday." This is still sung in the churches of the rural Baptist South which has been untouched by the civil rights movement.

The first tie-in of the song to the labor movement dates back to 1945. A strike was being conducted in Charleston, S. C., that was to last five and a half months. Most of the strikers were women and two-thirds were Negro women.

A white folk singer talked to one of the picket captains who told him it was a nasty strike. The weather was terrible and some of the women dropped out and went back to work. In order not to falter, the remaining strikers began to "sing themselves away in the rain."

One of the songs was "I'll Be All Right Someday." They did it with a lot of handclapping and stomping and they changed the words, adding lines like "We will win our rights" and "We will win this fight" and "We will overcome."

In the book, "Songs of Work and Freedom," by Edith Fowke and Joe Glazer, a note says:

"It was first sung in Charleston, S. C., and one of the stanzas of the original hymn was 'We Will Overcome.' At school here, they naturally added other verses. Its strong emotional appeal and simple dignity never fail to hit people."

During the 1940's the song spread throughout Southern labor circles. Glazer, at the time on the education staff of the Textile Workers Union of America, and emerging as labor's troubadour, introduced it through the South among workers.

During the historic sitdowns in 1960 and 1961 "We Shall Overcome" became the theme of the civil rights movement. Quickly all the organizations adopted it.

Sometimes the words are union: "We will organize . . . down in my heart I do believe we will organize some day."

Sometimes the words are of the civil rights movement: "We'll walk hand-in-hand . . . deep in my heart, I do believe, we'll walk hand-in-hand some day."

But in both movements, the song has come to be the anthem of struggle for human rights.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Quitters Anonymous Is All Set To Open Up Recruiting Office

By Jane Goodsell

THE OLD ADAGE goes: "If at first you don't succeed, try and try again." W. C. Fields put it better, I think: "If at first you don't succeed, try again. Then give up. No use being a damn fool about it."

There's a lot to be said in favor of quitters, but precious little has been. The moralists have always been on the side of perseverance. Practice makes perfect, they say. Always finish what you begin. Never say die. Don't give up.



There are times when the only sensible course is to mutter, "Oh, the heck with it!" and give up. It just doesn't seem right, somehow, to throw in the sponge and admit we're licked. We keep plugging along in the wistful hope that eventually we'll learn to enjoy bridge, that the book may improve in the next chapter.

Moralists to the contrary, giving up isn't always the easy way out. Consider how difficult it is to stop playing solitaire before you win, how hard it is to quit fidding with a knot until you get it untangled. Most of us can accept success gracefully. It's failure that goes to our heads. We become obsessed with it.

This happened to me some years ago. I got fixed on the idea that I had to learn to play bridge. It was obvious that I had no aptitude for the game. I couldn't remember which cards had been played. I trumped my partner's aces. I couldn't keep the honor count straight. I was discouraged, but nonetheless determined to triumph over my deficiencies.

I'd wake up, groaning, "Oh Lord, it's Thursday. I've got to go to my bridge lesson!" But I persevered doggedly. Then one morning, as I was going through my usual lamentations, my husband asked me a simple question, "Why?"

I WON'T SAY I was hit by a blinding flash of revelation, but it started me thinking. And gradually it dawned on me that there was no earthly reason why I had to learn to play bridge. I was pursuing my objective with the zeal, determination and senselessness of a dog chasing a car: What would he do with it if he caught it?

In a great burst of decisiveness, I gave up. It was an exhilarating experience.

The next time discouragement gets you down, you might give some thought to muttering, "Oh, the heck with it!" and throwing in the towel. Forget the success stories. History records some good quitters, too.

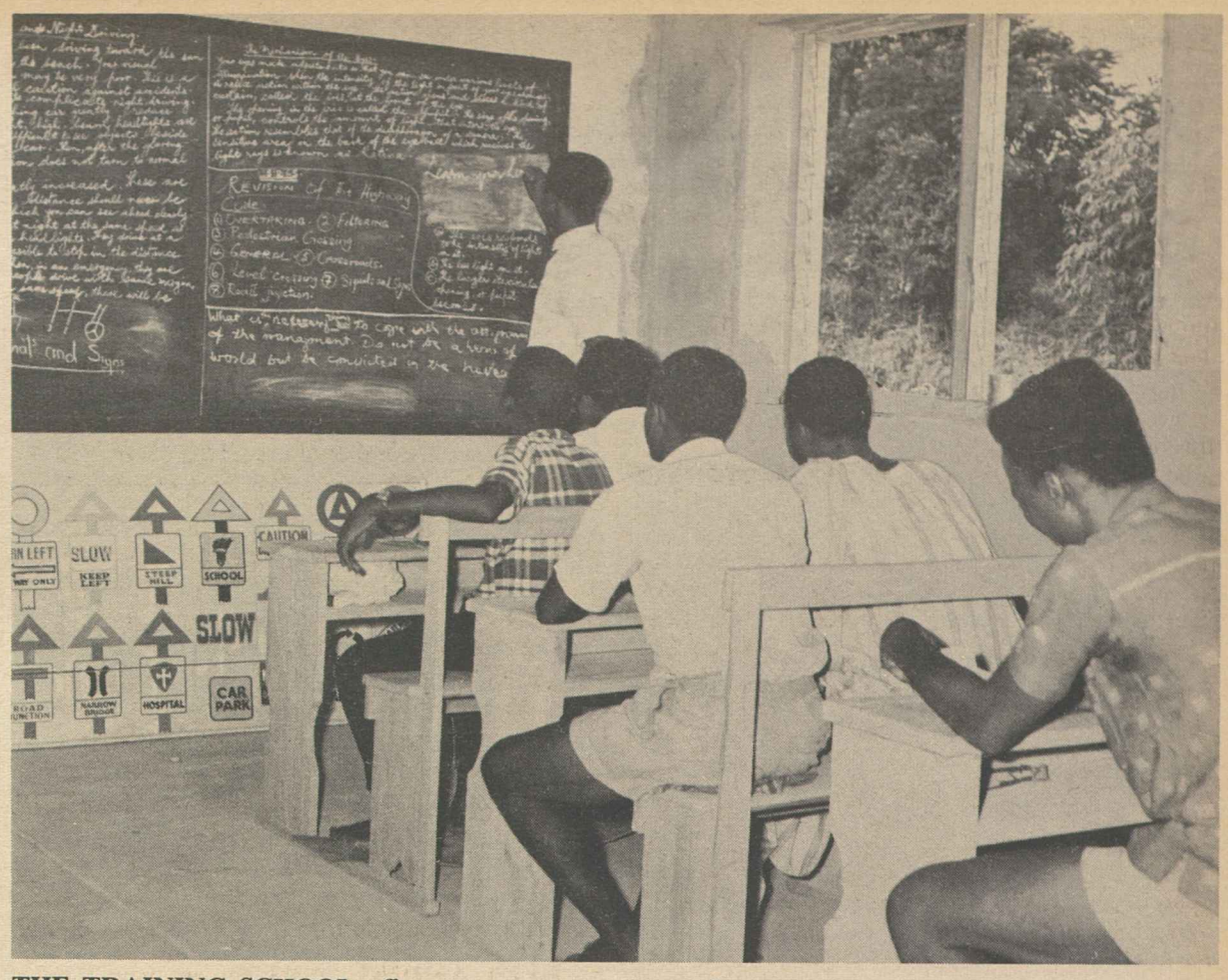
If you try and try and don't succeed, maybe you're in the wrong line of work, huh?



"But you TOLD me to give a buck to COPE!"



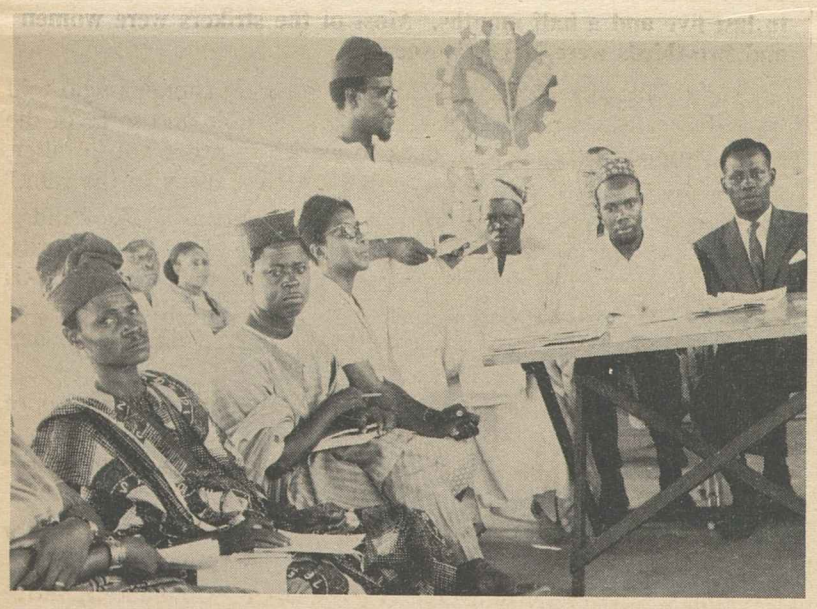
PRE-DEDICATION visit to driver training school in Lagos, Nigeria, was made by Sec. Gen. E. O. A. Odeyemi (left) of the Motor Drivers & Allied Transport Workers Union; Mrs. Maida Springer, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Edward Wiesinger of AID.



THE TRAINING SCHOOL offers two courses—one of four months and another, which includes reading and writing, of six months. Both provide instruction in road safety, the techniques of good driving, the meaning of road signs and traffic regulations, and basic trade unionism. There are lectures, as above, and over-the-road training.

AFL-CIO Helps Nigerian Trucks Roll

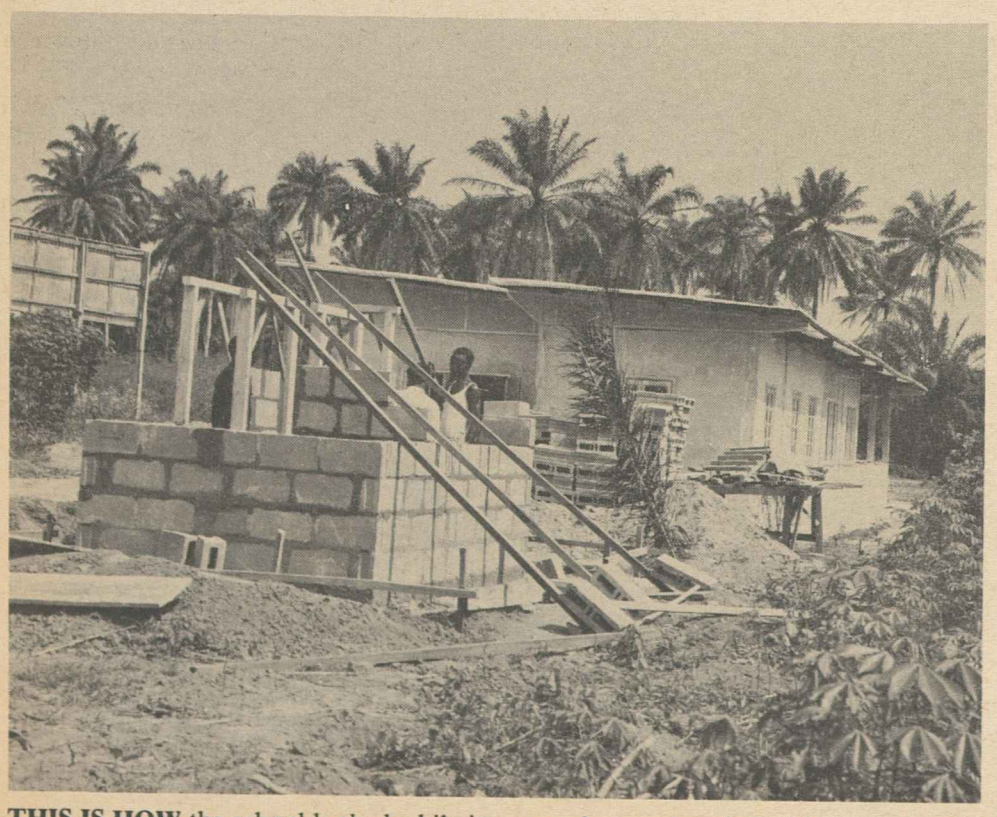
The Nigeria Motor Drivers School, established with the aid of the AFL-CIO African-American Labor Center and other trade union groups, was opened recently in Lagos with its goal the education of all transport workers who may be needed in that country's growing economy. Instrumental in setting up the school, which is located in its own new building, was Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, who previously had helped establish a needle trades training center in Kenya, also under AALC auspices. The dedication was attended by representatives of the Nigerian government, the Intl. Transportworkers Federation and other world trade secretariats and many Nigerian unions. Sec. Gen. E. O. A. Odeyemi of the Nigeria Motor Drivers & Allied Transport Workers Union, a member of the Parliament and the school director, gave the principal address, and Pres. Alhaji H. P. Adebola of the Nigerian United Labor Congress introduced special guests. In her talk Mrs. Springer emphasized labor's concern for decent living and working conditions for all workers. Spokesmen for the Transport Ministry and the Motor Owners Association hailed the union for its sense of responsibility in establishing such a training center.



PRINCIPAL ADDRESS at dedication was given by Odeyemi, director of the school, which the AFL-CIO African-American Labor Center helped establish in cooperation with the drivers' union.



INSTRUMENTAL in setting up the school was Mrs. Springer, a veteran American trade unionist with broad experience in Africa who is shown addressing the dedicatory ceremony. In her speech she emphasized the need for trade unionism.



THIS IS HOW the school looked while it was under construction. The new modern structure was designed to meet the needs of the institution and its students. It expects to graduate 30 students each term, or about 100 a year.



DEDICATION GUESTS saw the school's van, displayed here with J. Abaoba (left), an instructor, and Odeyemi, who thanked the AFL-CIO Machinists, Austrian Labor Federation and Intl. Transportworkers Federation for help.

House Rollcall Vote on Medicare Bill

The key House vote on medicare came on a Republican motion to send the bill back to committee, scrap social security hospital benefits, and substitute a voluntary insurance program. The AFL-CIO opposed the recommittal motion, and so did 226 Democrats and 10 Republicans. Voting for it were 128 Republicans and 63 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote against recommitting the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote for recommittal was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) PR

ALASKA
Al Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) R
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) PW
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) A
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) W
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) R
7. Hansen (D) R

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) W
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Morrison (D) R
7. Thompson (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) W
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Callan (D) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) W
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstocki (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) R
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

OHIO
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) PR
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) W

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) A
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. (Vacancy)
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) R
8. Everett (D) R
9. Grider (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) W
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) R
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) R
9. Thompson (D) R
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) W
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) W
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) PW
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) R
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Katsenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R

Meany Sets Course:

Labor Pledges Strong Drive To Erase Job Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

in their industries and trades and to enforce labor's own non-discrimination policy within the union itself. Seventy-four unions, with more than 10.2 million members, have taken this step.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey credited labor's "strong and unswerving support" with having brought about inclusion of the fair employment section in the Civil Rights Act, even though it was not a part of the original Administration bill.

Labor's effort to bring about voluntary compliance with the law, he said, will make it "much more workable" and avoid having the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the courts "glutted with cases."

Urging unions and employers to go beyond "mere passive observance of non-discriminatory standards," Humphrey said:

"After a group of people has heard for 100 years, 'No Negroes Need Apply,' it isn't giving equal employment opportunity to post up in small type a footnote that says, 'No job discrimination because of race.' You are going to have to do more than that. You are going to have to make it crystal clear, almost by shouting it, that a policy has been changed."

Humphrey said the law isn't designed to destroy "reasonable standards for jobs and union membership" unless standards "are being twisted and used to deny a person equal employment opportunity."

The conference, chaired by AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, also heard:

● Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who picked up Meany's theme that it's not enough to see that Negro and white job applicants are treated equally at the hiring gate.

Fight for Promotions

"We will be fighting for the next 10 years," he said, "those situations in which there is no discrimination at the gate but there is discrimination with respect to promotions."

To win the "broad battle" for equal opportunity, Wirtz added, will also require such measures as improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act and continued improvements in the job training and poverty programs.

The labor movement is in a unique position to give leadership, he suggested, because "everybody in this room has spent his life . . . in seeing to it that people don't get kicked around."

● AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who said labor must do the job of breaking down discrimination against Negroes just as in the past it helped break down barriers based on nationality and religion.

To make success in eliminating race bias fully meaningful, he stressed, the nation must move faster towards a full employment economy. Measures such as a shorter workweek to create jobs are a key part of the drive for equal employment opportunity, he declared.

● William L. Taylor, recently-named staff director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, who led a discussion of the fair employment section of the law. He also stressed the importance of unions taking the initiative in assuring that avenues to promotion as well as hiring are open to all.

Walter G. Davis, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, outlined the help the department is prepared to give unions in developing meaningful equal opportunity programs.

"Many American of good will really do not see the full depth of the problems facing minority groups today," he stressed, as the technological revolution destroys "jobs in which Negroes are disproportionately concentrated."

Meany, in his keynote address, emphasized that labor's program "is not a defensive action by the trade union movement. It is not an effort to stay out of trouble."

America Needs Skills

Rather, he said, "it is an affirmative program to achieve what is right." And it is also "a practical, down to earth problem for us all." He added:

"America needs the manpower, the brains, the skill and potential skill of every citizen. America needs more genius and, yes, more purchasing power. This nation, carrying the awesome obligations of leadership in the free world, cannot afford to carry as well the burden of a largely impoverished minority.

"Let the bigots consider this. Let them realize, in their bigotry, that equal citizenship and equal economic opportunities for Negroes would be necessary even if there was no moral issue at all."

In fighting for human rights, Meany said, "we may find inner satisfaction that we are fighting for morality and justice. But let's not kid ourselves; we are also fighting for a practical necessity."



UNION-EMPLOYER cooperation in bringing about voluntary compliance with fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act was urged by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey in address to AFL-CIO Equal Employment Opportunity Conference.

Congress Passes Job Training Bill, Succession Amendment Advances

(Continued from Page 1)

tically curtailed. The new legislation provides that after next year the federal government will continue to pay the full training allowance and 90 percent of other costs. The remaining 10 percent could be paid by the states through services or facilities instead of cash.

$454 Million Authorized

Congress authorized $454 million for next year's costs and made these other improvements in the program:

● The maximum period of training, including basic education as well as job training, is extended from the present 72 weeks to 104 weeks.

● Additional dependent allowances are provided for heads of large families. Present law allows $5 a week for each dependent up to two; the new law will pay $5 for each dependent up to six. This is in addition to the basic allowance, which is equal to the average weekly unemployment compensation in the state.

● Payment of transportation expenses for trainees was authorized, eligibility was liberalized and training under the Area Redevelopment Act was shifted to the Labor Dept.

Both the Senate Judiciary Committee and a House Judiciary subcommittee cleared voting rights bills considerably broader than the Administration first proposed.

The Senate and House committee bills both now contain a flat ban on all poll taxes—a move strongly urged by labor and civil rights organizations. While poll taxes have been outlawed as a condition of voting in federal elections, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia still require poll tax payment for voting in state and local elections.

Both bills add a provision for appointment of poll-watchers to see that newly-qualified persons are permitted to vote. They also make private citizens, as well as state and local officials, subject to criminal penalties for coercing or preventing registration or voting.

The Senate bill has a provision, opposed by civil rights groups, exempting states or counties where less than 20 percent of the voting age population is non-white.

Special Provision

It strengthens the legislation, however, with a provision extending coverage to states or counties where less than 25 percent of Negroes of voting age are registered.

With three liberals temporarily absent, the Senate committee approved an amendment by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) allowing states or counties to remove themselves from coverage if their registration passes the 60 percent mark or exceeds the national average in the last presidential election. This loophole was modified somewhat by requiring a court finding that there is no denial of the right to vote because of race or color.

The Senate bill, but not the House subcommittee bill, would eliminate the requirement that an applicant must be turned down by a local registration official before he can be registered by a federal examiner.

Senate debate is scheduled to begin Apr. 21, when the Senate returns from a brief Easter recess. The full House Judiciary Committee put off immediate action and will not meet again until Apr. 27.

Disability Amendment

The presidential disability amendment the House passed differs in some respects from the Senate version. The conflicts will have to be resolved in conference and the final version approved by two-thirds of each body before the amendment can be submitted for ratification by the states.

Chief difference between them in the procedure for resolving a dispute over whether a President is able to carry on his duties.

With House passage of the medicare bill, the spotlight on health care for the aged shifted to the Senate, where the Finance Committee is scheduled to start considering the measure on Apr. 26.

Hearings may be delayed, however, if the Senate debate on voting rights turns into a filibuster.

House passage of the social security-medicare bill was termed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany a "long step toward a better life for older citizens and for other social security recipients." He urged "speedy enactment of an even better measure," by the Senate.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, split several ways over America's foreign aid program, voted to authorize $3.35 billion in aid for each of the next two years, and then end the program in its present form. A special joint committee would be set up to devise a new approach to foreign aid.

Labor Urges Revision Of Public Records Bill

The AFL-CIO has called for changes in a bill to require federal agencies to make records available to the public.

In a statement submitted to the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations & Government Information, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said that the federation supports the "principles and purposes of legislation to open up the processes of government to public view" because only a fully-informed public can govern itself wisely.

Biemiller added, however, that certain information must be kept in confidence to avoid defeating the reason for existence of many government agencies.

Disclosure of information that jeopardizes the purpose of an agency "is contrary to the intent of Congress" in setting it up, he suggested.

Biemiller specifically urged that the proposed Federal Public Records Act exempt:

● Wage data submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Wage & Hour Division, which are given in confidence and used in preparing and publishing wage studies and surveys.

● Information acquired during mediation or conciliation of labor disputes.

● Inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters. Public knowledge of views by employes, such as evaluation of evidence or summaries of facts for recommendation of action, would "interfere with their freedom and judgment and color their views," the AFL-CIO statement said.

● Statements made by agency witnesses until they are called to testify. Witnesses would "be unwilling to give statements if they knew that their statements were going to be made known to the parties before the hearing," it was pointed out.

The statement said present exemptions in the bill contain broad loopholes allowing disclosure of information which could be used to delay or interfere with the disposition of agency action and result in long litigation.

AFL-CIO Scholar Joins Project Aiding Negroes

Richard Hasher, AFL-CIO scholarship holder, was one of 35 University of Chicago undergraduates who spent a week working on a community center under construction in Sumerville, Tenn.

Sumerville is in Fayette County, the locale with neighboring Haywood County of a major Negro registration drive in 1959-60 that was countered by harsh economic and social reprisals which organized labor helped alleviate.

Negro sharecroppers who registered and voted were evicted from their homes; longstanding mortgages on farms and homes owned by Negroes were foreclosed; crop credit facilities were shut off; retail stores refused to sell and wholesalers refused to supply Negro-owned stores and gasoline stations.

Many of the evicted Negroes were obliged to take shelter in a "Tent City" which was kept going largely through the efforts of organized labor, liberal groups and Negroes in other parts of the country. The AFL-CIO gave $2,000 directly and helped persuade the late Pres. John F. Kennedy to authorize surplus food for the colony and other destitute Negroes in the area. The Tennessee AFL-CIO channeled funds from unions to the Original Fayette County Civic & Welfare League, which administered them.

In addition, the AFL-CIO made continuing grants of $30 to $100 a month to 53 families, with some 400 members, to tide them over the planting and growing seasons.

More than 4,000 of Fayette County's 17,000 Negroes are now enrolled to vote. The community center, which has been under construction for some time, is part of the continuing struggle for human dignity in the county.

AIFLD Director Named Adviser to Newspaper

New York—Serafino Romualdi, executive director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and former AFL-CIO Inter-American representative, has been appointed to a five-member editorial advisory board of the Latin American Times.

$1.34 Billion in U.S. Funds:

Aid to Education Bill Signed by President

(Continued from Page 1)

passage by a one-sided 73-18 vote.

Labor, from the start, had strongly supported the Administration's education program and hailed as a "practical approach" its provisions for assisting wherever feasible students in non-public schools.

Still in committee, in both House and Senate, is the higher education portion of the Administration's program, including federal scholarships for needy students, an expanded work-study program and subsidies to help students pay the interest on private educational loans.

The new elementary and secondary school program contains these key provisions:

- Federal grants, totaling $1.06 billion, to enable school districts to enrich the education of children from low-income families. Programs would be locally developed, but might include such measures as reducing class size and providing remedial reading instruction and summer programs.

Grants would be based on a formula of the number of school-age children from needy families multiplied by the average per-pupil expenditure for public schools in the state. School districts could not reduce their own spending, and would be eligible for additional federal money if they increased their school budgets.

- A $100 million allocation to purchase books and instructional material, for both classroom and library use, which could be used by children in both public and private schools.
- Another $100 million program to develop supplementary educational centers and services open to all school-age children. These might include after-school study centers, guidance services, reading clinics and enrichment programs to help raise the sights of youngsters from crowded slums and bookless homes.
- An expanded program of educational research to help develop trained teachers to carry out these special programs.

Since 1936, school aid bills have been regularly introduced in Congress, although it was not until 1943 that one reached the stage of floor debate. But that bill and many which followed were thwarted by civil rights and religious disputes. Major programs of college aid and federal help for medical schools were enacted in the 88th Congress, but aid for elementary and secondary education was again sidetracked.

With the Civil Rights Act containing a clear ban on use of federal funds for segregated programs, that issue no longer was a problem in the school aid bill. The Administration put together a compromise on aid to non-public schools which won the support of major church groups on both sides of the issue and cleared away the biggest roadblock to passage.

Johnson, on his return to Washington, called to the White House leaders in the fight for the education bill—including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

"This is just the beginning," he told them. Next year, he indicated, the Administration will seek to expand the program.



AT WHITE HOUSE ceremony, Pres. Johnson expressed his thanks to leaders of the successful drive to pass the $1.34 billion aid to education bill, which he termed the most important of his Administration. Seated third from left is AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. At far left are Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze. Others in front row are Senate and House members who steered the bill to enactment.

Wirtz Cites Pension Plan Reporting Lag

More than two-thirds of the 692 possible violations of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act in 1964 involved failure of plan administrators to file reports, according to the annual report on the act by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Wirtz noted that there are now 164,000 active employe benefit plans on file with the Labor Dept., including 34,500 providing retirement benefits. About 25 million workers are now covered by private employment plans and pay some $2.75 billion a year to 2.5 million beneficiaries.

The President's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement & Welfare Programs recently reported that total assets of retirement plans rose to more than $75 billion in 1964.

Thirty-eight possible violations of the act's criminal provisions were referred to the Justice Dept. and there were two convictions for embezzlement or misappropriation of plan funds.



THE FIRST GENERAL school-aid bill in history is signed into law by Pres. Johnson beside his old school house at Stonewall, Tex. Mrs. Chester Loney, the President's first-grade teacher, sits by him; the group at left includes former pupils he himself taught at Cotulla, Tex., before entering politics.

AFL-CIO Urges More Money For U. S. Foreign Base Schools

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to end a crisis confronting America's ninth largest school system—160,000 "educationally deprived" children of Americans serving at U.S. bases abroad—and their 7,000 teachers.

In testimony before the Defense subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young asked that the overseas per pupil appropriation be raised to $500 a year and teacher salaries at least to the District of Columbia level—$5,350 to $10,500 a year.

Young pointed out that an existing law gives the secretary of defense authority to set overseas teachers' rates in relation to U.S. rates for similar positions, but that "unfortunately" there is no prevailing wage for overseas teachers because Congress has failed to provide the necessary appropriations.

Carl J. Megel, Washington representative and former president of the Teachers, told the subcommittee that "the quality of the product which our overseas teachers can offer is declining, mainly because funds have remained practically unchanged while costs have increased enormously."

While educational standards and teachers' salaries have shown some improvement in U.S. schools, this has not been true of Defense Dept. schools overseas, Megel said. The overseas schools, he added, have had to "cut corners" and "economize," in order to remain open with an "adequate program."

Dir. John McCart of the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council, also urged higher appropriations for overseas schools.

Increase Proposed

The Defense Dept. has proposed per pupil annual expenditures of $455, an increase of $170. The three labor witnesses asked that this be raised to $500 in support of the request of Pres. G. E. Pierce of the Intl. Council of Overseas Federation of Teachers who said $500 would be "in line with actual costs."

Young reported that Defense Dept. teachers have a salary range of from $4,535 to $6,315 annually compared to a $5,350-$10,500 range for teachers in Washington.

"It seems incredible to us," he told the legislators, "that overseas teachers, who must have college degrees and two years of experience, have a starting salary of $87 a week"—less than a GS-4 government clerk-typist at Step 2 of the salary scale, whose qualifications are two years of experience and a high school education.

"We do not consider the so-called overseas 'fringes' to be salary supplements," Young declared, since they merely attempt to make up for benefits of the U.S. economy that are unavailable to those abroad.

All reports from overseas, he said, indicate that the quality of education "merits improvements" as urgently as salaries.

He listed three examples of school deficiencies: in Japan, the Byrd School Parent-Teacher Organization reported a shortage of supplementary school supplies because only 4.5 percent of school funds could be budgeted for them; an Air Force school in Sussex, England, where teachers charged that both students and parents "are being educationally short-changed;" and a warning by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools that the American High School in Dreux, France, may lose its accreditation if inadequate classroom materials and equipment are not corrected.

Among other examples of overseas schools on inadequate budgets, Megel cited a report from the Parent-Teacher Association president at a school for military dependents in Madrid, where parents were notified that they must pay $1 to $5 per pupil for needed supplies.

"The high school, junior high school and elementary schools are desperately in need of funds for the balance of this school year," the letter said. "Funds are needed immediately to carry on classroom work in all grades from the first to the senior year in high school."

4-17-65

Factory Jobs in March At Highest in 21 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

the youngsters flood into the labor market in search of work.

A reminder of this problem was issued by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz after the Cabinet met with Pres. Johnson. The President had Cabinet members meet the press later.

"A wave of teenage unemployment will hit us in June probably harder than ever before," Wirtz said.

He said he had reported to the President on the improved jobless rate and said he expected it to remain bright through April and May. But, he cautioned, 1 million or more teenagers would hit the labor force in June and cause special problems for the economy.

This influx, due to the coming to working age of those born during the baby boom of post-World War II years, caused Johnson to assign Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Wirtz and Commerce Sec. John. T. Connor to speed planning on special projects for youth.

The March job report, based on payroll data, showed the factory workweek rising to its highest seasonally-adjusted level since World War II. The March rise of 24 minutes, twice the normal seasonal increase, put the workweek at 41.3 hours. Overtime rose by 18 minutes to a March record of 3.6 hours.

Hourly Earnings Up

Hourly earnings moved up to a new high of $2.60 in March—9 cents or 3.5 percent above a year ago.

The increase in hourly pay, along with the longer workweek, pushed average weekly factory earnings to a new record of $107.38 in March, the report said.

Looking at the job gains in manufacturing over the past year, the Labor Dept. said three-fourths of the 600,000 rise occured in durable goods, mainly in metals and metal-using industries.

The job rise since March 1964 topped 5 percent in primary metals, machinery, electrical equipment, transportation equipment and rubber.

Production workers accounted for 90 percent of the gain in factory jobs over the year. But, the report noted, their employment was still 250,000 below 1956-57 peaks and some 1 million below 1953 peaks.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, April 24, 1965 — No. 17

Rubber Union Wins 28c In 3 New Tire Contracts

Voting Bill Taken Up By Senate

By David L. Perlman

The Senate opened debate on a bill designed to overcome once and for all voting restrictions which have been used to deny the ballot to large numbers of southern Negroes.

A solid bipartisan majority was pledged to support voting rights legislation which Pres. Johnson urged last month in a personal appearance before a joint session of Congress, televised to the nation.

Heart of the bill is a provision for appointment of federal voting officials to register Negroes in areas where discriminatory tests have been used to keep them from registering.

Despite the overwhelming support for voting rights legislation, the Senate was divided several ways on details of the bill.

A bipartisan liberal bloc, while generally satisfied with the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, would like to see some of its provisions strengthened. And Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), who played an instrumental role in shaping the original Administration bill, has voiced strong opposition to portions of the committee bill, particularly a section outlawing all state poll taxes.

Weakening Rejected

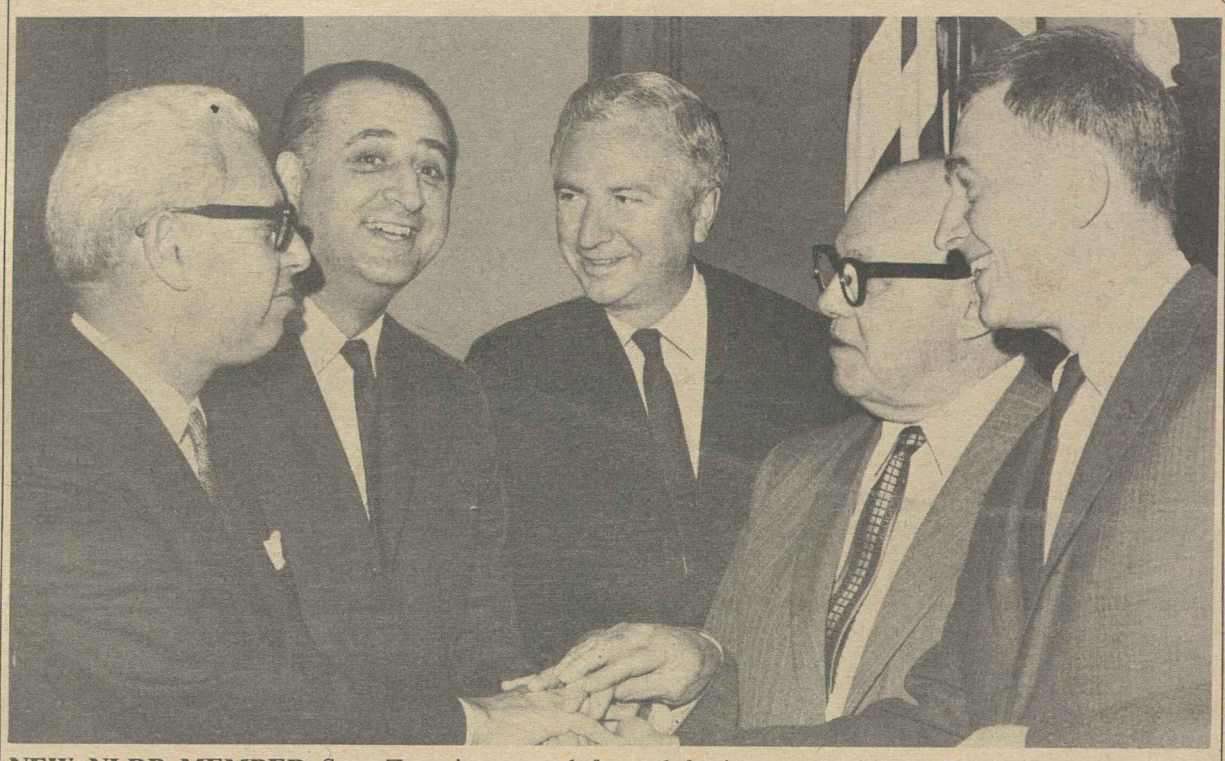
In an apparent bid for a bit of horse-trading, Dirksen suggested that the bill could pass the Senate in two weeks if some "concessions" were made by "my liberal friends." Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), floor manager for the bill, said he was "not prepared to offer any concessions" which might weaken the bill.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) saw passage of the bill likely after less than a month of debate—as compared with more than three months the Senate took to pass the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

He scheduled Senate sessions to begin at noon rather than at the earlier hours usually set when there is a filibuster threat. This will enable committees to meet. It also cleared the way for the Senate Finance Committee to begin hearings on the House-passed medicare bill.

Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) had said earlier that the committee would not take up medicare until the Senate completed action on the voting rights bill. But after Mansfield's announcement,

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NEW NLRB MEMBER Sam Zagoria, second from left, is congratulated after being sworn as a member of the board. Zagoria, a former newspaperman and Guild leader and most recently administrative assistant to Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), took the oath of office from Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, left. Adding congratulations are Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Case.

Bargaining Continues At 2 Firms

Akron, O. — New two-year agreements with major rubber firms were reached by the Rubber Workers a few hours after a midnight strike deadline.

Union bargainers agreed to a 28-cent package of wage and welfare benefits for 52,000 workers in new pacts with the B. F. Goodrich Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Each pact to take effect, must be ratified by a majority of locals representing a majority of members employed by each company.

Goodyear has 22,000 covered employes, Firestone 18,000 and Goodrich 12,000.

Negotiations with the last of the "Big 5" are being held in Cleveland for 3,500 General Tire Co. workers whose current pacts expire May 15, and will begin May 4 in New York City for 23,700 employes of the U.S. Rubber Co. The latter contract expires June 1.

Agreements reached to date provide wage hikes of 7.5 cents an hour this year for tire builders and 6.5 cents for non-tire plants, with 9 cents across the board for both groups next year. Also they call for:

- An additional 7 cents an hour to settle inequities in rates for skilled trades workers.
- One extra holiday for a total of nine.
- Paid vacations of four weeks after 15 years, five weeks after 25. The former top was four weeks after 22 years.

Negotiators continued talks to

(Continued on Page 2)

At Local Level:

Poverty Discussions Spell Out Labor Role

A blueprint for local labor action in the nation's war on poverty is being outlined to AFL-CIO central body leaders across the country at a series of conferences.

"Get in if you're not already enrolled" in the new U.S. drive to help the impoverished, central body officers were advised at the first five sessions in the series by spokesmen for the AFL-CIO Departments of Research, Education, Social Security and Community Service Activities.

Poverty must be fought, not with words but with action, the conferees were told—action such as setting up children's day care centers in union halls; local union and central body "adoption" of Job Corps centers or Neighborhood Youth Corps; making sure that adequate training and counseling are provided by union members; that existing jobs are protected; that no collective bargaining agreements are impaired.

The Dept. of Civil Rights spelled out to delegates what they can do to comply with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's request for community action on labor's civil rights program.

A spokesman for the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security outlined a six-point program for central body health committeemen and reported that "a rational organization of medical care services is, along with other needs, a 20th Century imperative."

The conference series started Apr. 1 in Philadelphia, moved later to San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Denver and Kansas City, Mo., and will continue at intervals in conjunction with COPE conferences scheduled through May 18 in Atlanta, Memphis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston and New York City.

Central Body Coordinator Stanton Smith presided at the sessions.

Labor roles in the war against poverty were described by Marvin Friedman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, George Guernsey and Jack Sessions of the Dept. of Education, John O'Connell of Community Service Activities, Walter G.

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Stalemate Develops in Steel Talks

Pittsburgh—The wage policy committee of the Steelworkers, meeting here during a stalemate in basic steel contract talks, called on union negotiators to "make every possible effort to resolve this dispute" and directed local unions to begin preparations "for a shutdown which, it now appears, will be forced upon us by the industry" on May 1.

The 163-member committee, representing every local union affected by contract talks with 11 major steel firms, warned the industry that "our traditional policy of no contract, no work will be observed" in the absence of a contract agreement.

Union Pres. David J. McDonald and Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel called the executive board and the wage-policy committee here April 22 after negotiations on new contract terms for 481,000 industry workers bogged down. Management bargainers rejected a union offer of a one-year pact within the so-called White House guidelines, and the USWA refused industry proposals for interim pension and insurance benefits, or contract extension on a day-to-day basis while negotiations continue.

"We have not even a semblance of an agreement," a union source said as the AFL-CIO News went to press. "The picture may change in the next few days but, as of now, no type of understanding has been reached."

The industry's latest offer was to improve pension and medical insurance benefits tentatively while negotiations continue past the May 1 contract termination date. The

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Full Rights for Migrants Urged by Senate Panel

A broad program to help speed the integration of the migrant farm worker into the nation's economic, political and social life, highlighted by the right to organize and the establishment of a minimum wage, was advanced by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor in its report to the Senate.

"The migratory worker lives and works under conditions that must be recognized for what they are—a national disgrace," said Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N. J.), in a foreword.

Though "solid progress" has been made since the subcommittee was established five years ago, he wrote, "decades have left a stockpile of misery and deprivation." Programs have offered "antidotes for specific ailments," he continued, but "the root causes of the misery remain almost untouched" and are based in the fact that the average migrant farm worker earns only $657 a year.

The subcommittee, hailing expiration of legislation permitting the importation of Mexican braceros for farm work, noted that most foreign laborers work under contracts providing benefits more favorable than those generally given domestic workers. It continued:

"The domestic agricultural worker has been largely excluded from those social advances which the rest of the nation takes for granted—the minimum wage, adequate

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AFL-CIO Gives Disaster Aid In Chile, Brazil

The AFL-CIO's Impact Projects program was turned into a tool for international disaster relief when allotments of funds were made to earthquake victims in Chile and to hungry workers in a famine-threatened section of Brazil.

For Chile, where thousands of dwellings were damaged or destroyed by a temblor on Mar. 28, a $4,000 loan was earmarked to help in the reconstruction of damaged homes of workers and the erection of prefabricated housing in cases of destruction.

Also, a $1,000 grant was made to the Maritime Confederation of Chile for the purchase of emergency drugs, food, clothing, etc., that might be needed by stricken union families.

The loan and the grant are in addition to a special AFL-CIO con-

(Continued on Page 3)

R. J. Thomas Gives Papers To University

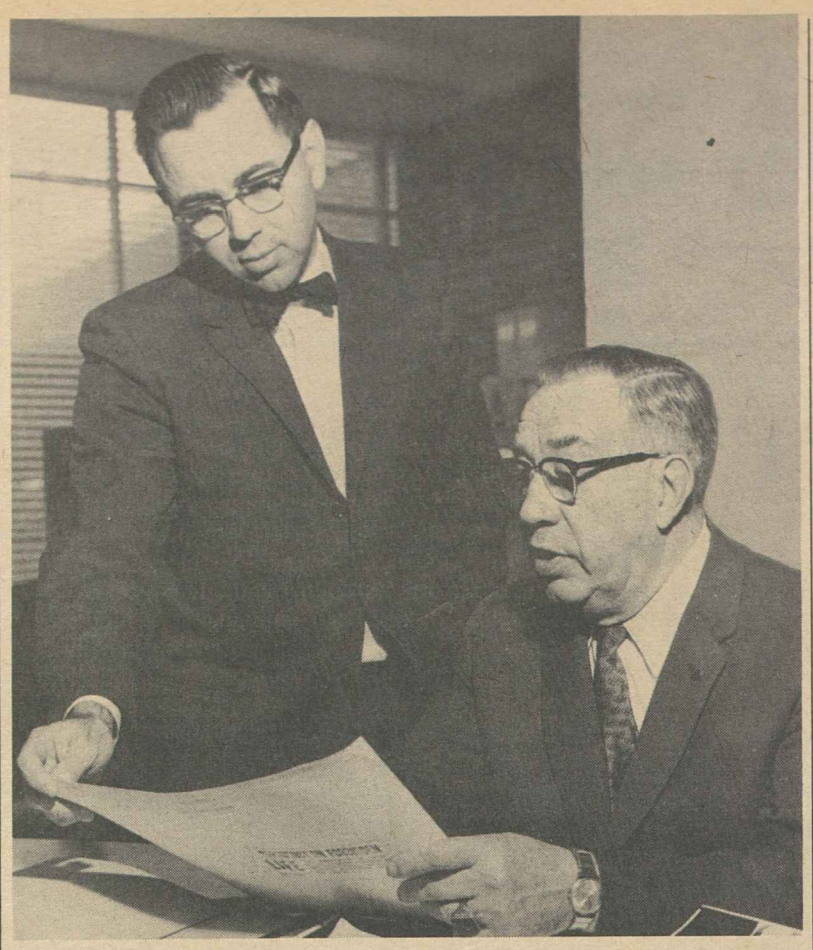
Detroit, Mich.—The personal papers, correspondence and photographs that R. J. Thomas accumulated during nearly 30 years of labor leadership have been presented to the Labor History Archives of Wayne State University by the one-time president of the Auto Workers.

They trace his career from his fledging days as one of the organizers of Auto Workers Local 7 at the Chrysler Kercheval plant in the mid-1930s to his retirement last year as an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In the intervening years Thomas was a leader of the 1937 sit-down strikes that implanted trade unionism in the auto industry; president of his local and vice president of the international, then president in the wake of his historical split with Homer Martin.

Thomas was UAW president from 1939 to 1946, a period during which the union made some of its greatest growth. After he was succeeded by Walter P. Reuther, he was elected a vice president, and in 1947 he became an assistant to Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO. Following the AFL-CIO merger he served as an aide to Meany until he retired. He now lives in Muskegon, Mich.

His gift, known as the R. J. Thomas Collection, includes copies of UAW executive board minutes from 1936 to 1947, and details of the union's fight to organize the Ford Motor Co. from the "Battle of the Overpass" in 1937 to the signing of the first contract in 1941.



VAST COLLECTION of papers and photographs amassed by R. J. Thomas (seated) during his years as a labor leader has been turned over to the Labor History Archives of Wayne State University, Detroit, and accepted by the Archives director, Philip P. Mason. Thomas was president of the Auto Workers and an assistant to both Pres. Philip Murray of the former CIO and Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO. He retired in 1964 and lives in Muskegon, Mich.

Tire Firms Settle for 28c Package

(Continued from Page 1)

work out the language of SUB contract clauses after agreeing in principle to increase the duration of supplemental unemployment benefits, and to establish a bonus arrangement when the SUB fund goes above a stated point.

Pension improvements were negotiated last year with the rubber industry and remain unchanged.

URW Pres. George Burdon said the new pacts will bring benefits and stability not only to union members but to the companies and their communities.

"Plant communities and their citizens will, we are certain, recognize the increased purchasing power these workers will now have to pump into the economic bloodstream," Burdon declared.

The agreements, and the manner in which they were reached, "typify progressive unionism and demonstrate in a very tangible way that what is good for the URW is good for the communities, and the nation in which the union is a partner," he said.

The negotiations were conducted in Cincinnati with Goodyear, in Cleveland with Firestone and in Dayton with Goodrich spokesmen.

J. T. O'Reilly Dies, Veteran Organizer

St. Louis—James T. O'Reilly, a veteran AFL-CIO organizer, died here at the age of 63, ending a career of nearly 30 years of service to the trade union movement.

He was assigned to the Region XIV AFL-CIO staff and was a member of the Steelworkers Local 1055 here. He had worked for the Auto Workers and was a member of the CIO national staff before the AFL-CIO merger.

He is survived by a son and a daughter.

New York Hotel Union Spurs Upgrading Drive

New York—Three years of continuing effort to advance the interests of members who belong to minority groups were reviewed by Hotel & Club Employes Local 6 at an Equal Opportunity Conference which also outlined plans to step up such activities in the future.

Betty Bentz, chairman of the 27,000-member local's Equal Opportunity Committee, said the union could look back with pride on its efforts during the "historic three years" which saw "a great freedom revolution rolling through the land —on the streets, in the halls of Congress and in the courts."

The conference also heard talks by Assistant Dir. Walter Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and Treas. William H. Bowe of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Louis Simon, chairman of the central body's Civil Rights Committee.

In her review Miss Bentz noted the support—on all fronts—the union and its members have given the civil rights drives in the South.

"In making these contributions to southern freedom," she said, "we recognize that our own welfare is directly involved. Working conditions in New York City are affected by the low wage scale and lack of organization in the South. Hotel workers in the South get as low as 30 cents an hour—and this makes it all the harder when we ask for wages at least six times that amount here in New York."

The union and the industry have run into "bureaucratic roadblocks," she charged, in attempting to win federal aid for the upgrading program, based on the principle that equal opportunity "encompasses the right to be hired and promoted, which are equally fundamental."

The local's pact with the New York hotel industry signed last October, pledged a "concentration" on placing minority members—particularly Negroes and Puerto Ricans —in white-collar jobs.

Miss Bentz urged the federal government to join labor and management in such a concentration on upgrading of workers already in the hotel industry rather than commit the "error" of training unemployed people "for what can very well be non-existent jobs."

Factory Layoffs Lowest in Decade

The seasonally-adjusted layoff rate in factories hit its lowest level in more than a decade in February, 12 per 1,000 workers, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The last time the seasonally-adjusted rate was as low was in early 1953, when industrial activity sparked by the Korean conflict was at its highest. The layoff rate, 11 per 1,000 workers, showed a sharp drop from January's 16 per 1,000.

The hiring rate showed its usual February decline, dropping from 38 per 1,000 workers in January to 34 per 1,000.

Stalemate Develops in Steel Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

USWA position was that the company offer was "entirely inadequate" and vastly "overpriced" in terms of the estimated value.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has been meeting informally with both sides of the negotiating table but has not intervened formally in the bargaining talks.

Contract negotiations have been held at intervals since Dec. 14. The union has been pressing the major producers for contract goals set by the USWA wage-policy committee—a substantial wage increase, and safeguards against job elimination in an industry whose costs are "steadily declining" per unit of production while profits keep rolling in.

The basic steel settlement traditionally has pointed the way toward contract terms for nearly 1 million workers represented by the USWA in steel and allied products.

Diners' Club Strike Ends:

700 Office Workers Win Union Bid

New York—The Diners' Club, a credit card agency, agreed after a week's strike by its 700 office and clerical employes to accept a cardcheck procedure for deciding their collective bargaining representative.

The firm granted recognition to Office Employes Local 153 after Arbiter Eric Schmertz certified that the union represents a substantial majority of its employes.

It was agreed also in a strike settlement that the parties will negotiate a contract containing a union shop provision, and that any disputes over bargaining will be presented to Schmertz for final decision.

The OEIU organized the employes and proposed a consent election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board to establish bargaining rights. The management refused to agree to a vote before Aug. 1 on the ground that computers now on order would eliminate 250 to 300 jobs and an immediate election would express the desires of "disgruntled" employes rather than the "permanent" work force.

Strike Called

OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin and other union representatives then asked immediate recognition and a card check to prove a majority. When the company refused, a strike was called.

Hundreds of pickets manned the lines at two company locations here. When Army personnel from Fort Jay took the strikers' jobs after regular Army office working hours, Local 153 picketed the Army Recruiting Building.

The union protested to Pres. Johnson, Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara and Army Sec. Stephen Ailes when Army officials were quoted as saying "there is no objection to moonlighting by anyone in the service so long as it does not interfere with his regular duties or deprive anyone else of a job."

The strike settlement ended the controversy.

Following the card check, Coughlin said the union's victory "demonstrates clearly the increasing awareness" of white collar workers of the need for organization.

Employers in many large firms in this age of office automation, said Coughlin, are no longer aware of the needs of their employes in such areas as seniority, job security, health and welfare protection.

The OEIU was established specifically to meet these needs, he said, and is acquiring members at a "vastly accelerated" rate.

Training Ups Job Skills Of Unionists

Camp Roberts, Calif.—The upgrading of skills will mean better jobs for more than 300 men who took part in training course under Labor Dept. auspices here.

Certificates went to 250 men from five locals of the Operating Engineers and to 52 members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards following their completion of parallel training programs.

The federally-financed on-the-job training projects were conducted at this former infantry training center under the Manpower Development & Training Act. Two pioneer projects here proved so successful in upgrading workers' skills that the Labor Dept. and union officials quickly received approval for the 1965 courses.

About half of the cooks and stewards who received certificates were offered jobs upon graduation and will serve on merchant ships under the American flag. The operating engineers handle the bulldozers, scrapers and other equipment used in building highways, airfiields and construction sites.

Conditional Union Shop Won in Memphis Pact

Memphis, Tenn.—Furniture Workers Local 282 here has negotiated a union shop provision to go into effect automatically upon repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said it was the first such clause the union had ever negotiated in a "right-to-work" state. It is part of a new three-year contract just signed by the union and Ivers & Pond Piano Co., covering the firm's 750 workers.

The agreement, reached as a strike deadline approached, also provides annual wage increases, coverage under the union's pension plan, a boost in employer contributions to the union's insurance fund, and a guarantee protecting present average earnings of incentive workers regardless of changes in production methods.

The incentive earnings guarantee was a key issue as the company has just initiated a million-dollar modernization program, installing new machinery which would sharply reduce incentive earnings.

In addition to the guarantee, all disputes relating to job evaluation are now covered by the grievance procedure.

The contract also includes a clause under which the company agreed not to discriminate against employes "on account of race, color, religion or national origin in compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of employment."

Offset Surveyed By Lithographers

New York — The web offset printing press has "revolutionized" the graphic arts industry, the Lithographers & Photoengravers concluded on the basis of a nationwide survey of the impact of the increasingly popular process.

The union has published the results of its study in a 32-page illustrated booklet. Covered are equipment, trends in printing equipment sales, commercial printing, textbook and magazine publication, newspapers and business forms. Competition from other processes is examined, and the economic place of other unions in the graphic arts field is discussed.

The union spent eight months on the survey, which included visits to 42 major plants and interviews with both craftsmen and top management representatives. The findings also reflect meetings with spokesmen for press and equipment manufacturers, paper mills, employer associations and publishers.

In One Month:

Los Angeles Drive Nets 14 Victories

Los Angeles—A number of major National Labor Relations Board election victories in recent weeks has pushed the AFL-CIO pilot organizing drive here over the 60,000 mark.

Topping the list of 14 victories in the past month were substantial wins chalked up by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Steelworkers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Allied Industrial Workers in efforts coordinated with the AFL-CIO drive.

All the victories were among workers at companies with long records of successfully fighting unions.

Most recent was organization of Price Pfister Brass Manufacturing Co. plants in Los Angeles and Pacoima by the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

Chose Union

More than 400 of the company's 714 eligible voters chose the union.

William Gilbert, drive director, noted that the company in the past had defeated three major union efforts. The success of the fourth effort, he said, was "the result of six months of hard work, the building of a strong in-plant committee and the development of a deep-seated determination by the workers to fight hard for improvements in working conditions."

The USWA scored an overwhelming 725-161 victory at the W. H. Loud Co., Pomona, where only a year ago an organizing effort was defeated by 60 votes.

The IBEW also scored a landslide victory at the Steel City Division of Mid-Land Ross Corp. of Los Angeles, manufacturers of electrical fittings. The vote was 110 to 8, with 125 eligible to cast ballots.

The AIW took an election at the Mueller Co. plant in Brea by a 160 to 44 count over an unaffiliated union.

Other victories included the Electro Motive Division of General Motors (Auto Workers), Vista Furniture Co. and Broadmore Mobile Homes (Carpenters), American Optical Co. and Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. (Jewelry Workers) and Merit Products (Printing Pressmen).

Also, Breidert Co. (Sheet Metal Workers), Imperial Mills Co. and Van Patton Co. (Upholsterers), and Norris Thermador (Auto Workers).

Gilbert praised the efforts and cooperation received from local unions since the drive began in early 1963 and pointed out that peaceful relations between unions have reached a high point in Los Angeles. Of the 566 NLRB elections since the drive began, unions opposed each other in only 12, he noted.

"This," he said, "is in itself a victory because one of our key goals in the continuing drive has been to stop unions fighting each other in jurisdictional battles."

Gilbert also reported that election victories in the campaign are now running about 60 percent, whereas in the early part of the drive, wins and losses were running about even.



THE NATIONAL POSTER child of the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America, Paul Carter Hawkins, is presented a fire chief's helmet by Fire Fighters' Pres. William D. Buck at the union's headquarters. The child is held by his father, Robert Hawkins, Dillon, Mont. Looking on are Mrs. Hawkins and IAFF Sec.-Treas. Albert Albertoni. Fire Fighters' locals over the country are active supporters of the muscular dystrophy drives.

Pay, Fringe Gains Won In Bloomingdale Strike

New York—A substantial package of contract benefits for 3,600 members of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Dist. 65 settled a 15-day strike at Bloomingdale's Manhattan store.

One day after a New York City Central Labor Council rally that brought workers from practically every affiliated union to the RWDSU picket lines, store management offered a settlement that was ratified by an overwhelming vote of striker approval.

Under the three-year agreement, Bloomingdale workers will get immediate 10-cent raises, followed by wage hikes of 8 cents more at one-year intervals; minimum hiring rates up from $1.50 an hour to $1.60, $1.65 and $1.70; an increase in sick leave from a top of three to a top of six days a year, and maximum sick pay up from $65 to $75 a week.

Hospitalization and other health benefits were raised substantially. Workers in stated departments will get additional raises through reclassification. Wage hikes and vacations with pay—the latter for the first time—were won for part-time workers.

The pact provides a 37.5-hour week all year around instead of nine months a year. To protect present employes against loss of income or jobs, it was agreed that the union may cancel the contract and strike for recognition should the opening of branch stores endanger the earnings or job security of union members.

Executive Vice Pres. William Michelson collapsed during protracted contract negotiations and was reported recovering at home after an ambulance trip to University Hospital. His place as chief union negotiator was taken by Vice Pres. Nicholas Carnes.

The strike climaxed a successful drive for new contracts at Stern's store, where 1,600 members won a one-year pact after 30 minutes of picketing; and Macy's, where 8,800 workers got the right to transfer to branch stores and other contract benefits.

Appeal From NLRB Ruling Denied Kohler

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has denied a Kohler Co. petition that it review and set aside the National Labor Relations Board ruling that the long Auto Workers strike against the firm at Kohler, Wis., was an unfair labor practice strike from its inception.

The court had earlier enforced most of the NLRB decision against Kohler, but had remanded the questions of the nature of the strike and the reinstatement of 74 strikers.

The NLRB subsequently determined that the walkout was from the start over the company's unfair practices and that 57 of the 74 remaining strikers should now be offered jobs.

In denying Kohler's petition for review, the court ordered the NLRB's supplementary order in 1964 enforced in full.



Hayes Scores Military Attitude As Aerospace Bargaining Nears

Dallas, Tex.—Military authorities always assume that the union is at fault when a bargaining deadlock develops in a defense industry or a work stoppage threatens, according to Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists.

"In all my experience in negotiating in aerospace and other defense industries, I have never met a representative of military procurement who ever thought organized labor was right and justified in even one strike situation," he said.

"Unfortunately, this attitude transmits itself to the bargaining table in such a way as to strengthen management's position and weaken labor's. And this, I contend, is at variance with the purposes and objectives of free collective bargaining in a free society."

Hayes bluntly expressed his views at the fourth in a series of advance planning briefings for industry sponsored by the Defense Dept. and the National Security Industrial Association. Some of the industrialists present who have felt unduly curbed by the military's restrictions on their freedom of action expressed agreement with him.

Hayes described the attempt of the President's Council of Economic Advisers to establish so-called wage guidelines as "another kind of external wage control which is inconsistent with a free enterprise economy" and which particularly hampers bargaining in industries filling federal contracts.

"This year, I can tell you, union members in aerospace and other defense industries expect their elected leaders to do at least as well for them as the Auto Workers did in the auto negotiations and as the Steelworkers will most assuredly do in the steel industry," Hayes told the employers and military procurement personnel.

In autos, he pointed out, the UAW worked out a "package" of 57 cents an hour in wages and fringes, and "therefore, the unions in the aerospace and missile industry cannot—and will not—settle for anything less."

To Review Strategy

In Washington, it was announced that top negotiators for the IAM and the UAW, both of which bargain for hundreds of thousands of defense industry workers, will meet June 22 and 23 "to compare notes and review strategy for this year's negotiations with management of the nation's aerospace industry."

Hayes blamed federal procurement officers who inform employers they need not or must not agree to a specific union proposal with "development of extra-legal—if not actually illegal—wage control in national defense industries."

With a "built-in guarantee against loss" the employer is "released" from the need of complying with the national policy of bargaining with his employes, Hayes charged.

Wages, Benefits Lag

"As a result," he continued, "wages, fringe benefits and job rights in our most crucial industry—defense—have not kept pace with those in some of our other industries, including auto and steel.

"In these other industries the customer is not so accommodating. If he cannot get what he wants from one company because it has made a mess of its labor relations, he takes his business elsewhere. This, of course, encourages management to bargain more fully and fairly on the issues that concern the work forces."

The most intensive bargaining in the aerospace negotiations is expected to begin in July, but preliminary discussions on non-economic issues have started with Boeing, Lockheed, Douglas and General Dynamics. Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther will take part in the negotiators' meeting. IAM Vice Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller and UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, who addressed another advance planning briefing in New York last month, will preside.

Hayes in his speech deplored the "surprising lack of concern" for blue collar workers in defense industries exhibited by those who tend to give scientists and engineers "all the credit" for building complex products such as space vehicles.

He urged "more credit and more concern" for workers such as toolmakers, die sinkers, machinists, mechanics, sheet metal workers, welders, patternmakers, electronic technicians and those with similar skills, and added:

"For without these craftsmen, who can take cold unformed metal and transform it into a sophisticated weapon or space system; without these men, who can measure tolerances to one-millionth of an inch; without these workers, who can detect the source of trouble in a multi-million dollar guidance system—the blueprints of the engineers and the theories of the scientists are worthless."

Hayes also called attention to widely fluctuating employment in space industries and called for greater efforts by the Defense Dept. to ease the economic hardships frequently imposed on workers. Woodcock had made a similar plea in his address in March.

Canada's GNP Up 8.9 Percent in '64

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's gross national product jumped a "remarkable" 8.9 percent in 1964 without being "unduly inflated by price advances," Finance Minister Walter Gordon reported to Parliament.

The increase plus a 15.3 percent rise in capital investment were credited with reducing the unemployment rate to 5.3 percent of the labor force, compared with 6.3 percent in 1963 and 8.5 percent in 1961. Total employment rose by 3.6 percent over 1963, salaries and wages by 8.7 percent and corporation profits by 14.6 percent, Gordon reported.

AFL-CIO Gives Disaster Aid In Chile, Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

tribution to CARE to provide food and blankets for homeless survivors of the tremors. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, is a CARE vice president.

In Brazil, an Impact Projects grant of $1,000 will be used to transport 600 tons of food from the city of Recife to Carpina, in the sugar-growing Northeast, where farm workers are threatened by acute hunger, and to store it until it is used. The operation will be in cooperation with the relief efforts of the Church World Service and the Catholic Relief Service.

The Impact Projects program was set up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council with an appropriation of $50,000 to finance quick-help, small programs in cooperation with unions in the Latin American countries. It is administered for the AFL-CIO by the labor-backed American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Majority Rule at Stake

THE UNRELENTING assault on the U.S. Supreme Court's "one man one vote" decisions as they apply to reapportionment of state legislatures is moving toward a climax in Congress. There is a very real possibility that a proposed constitutional amendment to negate the basic principle laid down by the court may secure the necessary two-thirds support in the House and Senate.

The court's decision that every citizen's vote must have equal weight in the apportioning of state legislature seats would knock out the "rotten borough" system in state politics—the practice of creating, in at least one house and usually the state senate, districts in which a steadily decreasing rural and small-town population is heavily overrepresented in relation to rising city and suburban populations.

The amendment drive led by GOP Senate Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen would specifically allow the states to apportion seats in "one house" along non-population lines subject to a statewide referendum. The proponents of the amendment—and they generally represent the non-urban areas of the U.S.—advance two basic arguments, both of them specious.

One is that state legislatures are essentially miniature versions of the U.S. Congress, where representation in the Senate is not based on population. The other is that a referendum is a safeguard to assure popular support.

To the first argument the answer is simply that the counties—the basis of most non-population representation in legislatures—were created by the states as administrative units and have no sovereign powers unto themselves. The House and Senate of the U.S. were created by the then separate and sovereign states.

As to the referendum safeguard, the court ruled that the "one man one vote" principle rested on the constitutional base of the 14th Amendment guaranteeing equal protection of the laws to all citizens. The proposal for a referendum would allow a constitutional right—the equivalent of free press, speech and assembly—to be voted up or down by statewide referendums.

The Dirksen amendment, shorn of fallacious argument, is an attack on the principle of majority rule, the foundation of a democratic system of government.

Incomplete Comeback

THE LABOR DEPT.'S latest report on the job comeback in manufacturing is welcome news. But tucked away in the overall gain since the Korean War period are figures showing that the comeback still has a long way to go in terms of production and maintenance workers.

In 1953 there were 14.1 million production and maintenance workers employed in manufacturing. Twelve years later, in March 1965, the total was 13.1 million—or 1 million jobs short of a real comeback.

In contrast, employment among technical, supervisory and managerial workers in manufacturing rose from 3.4 million in 1953 to 4.5 million in March 1965, accounting for the total 100,000-job gain over the period.

The difference in job growth among the two groups reflects in part the changing nature of the labor force and the impact of automation and technological change. But it also shows that the "comeback" is far from complete.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, April 24, 1965 No. 17

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Legislatures Stall:

Fair Representation Threatened By Dirksen Amendment Drive

AMERICAN politicians in many parts of the country are stalling in the hope that Congress will give them a new amendment to the Constitution so they won't have to apportion their state legislatures on the "one-man one-vote" principle the Supreme Court has laid down.

An amendment introduced by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) is what they're mostly pinning their faith on. If they can delay apportionment in their states long enough for the Dirksen amendment to pass, they may be able to perpetuate conservative, rural domination in at least one house of their legislatures and make the Supreme Court's ruling ineffective.

There is real danger that their tactics may succeed.

Sen. Paul Douglas, the liberal Democrat from Illinois, has sounded the alarm.

"This is the most important domestic legislative fight in decades," he has said. He misses few opportunities to point out how the Dirksen and other proposed amendments would help perpetuate today's grossly unfair system.

"The proposed constitutional amendments now before the Congress to block fair apportionment are no less a threat to the future of representative government than the worst of the Taft-Hartley proposals were to the future of organized labor," he recently told a union legislative conference.

"In some states of the South, the abuse will be particularly great because not only will an unrepresentative electorate—in which Negroes in particular are denied the right to vote—decide, but it will permanently imbed in the law mechanisms to forever place control of the state government in the hands of the now dominant groups."

Two things are now happening:

- State legislatures that have not reapportioned in the light of the Supreme Court decision are trying to delay as long as they dare in the hope that the Constitution will be amended and they can continue their present rural domination.
- The amendment gambit shows signs of growing strength and may actually carry unless its opponents rally the country against it.

In Maryland, the legislature, now under control of rural areas that dread the potential political power of the fast-growing suburban areas around the District of Columbia, has been going through an elaborate dance as it approaches the task of reapportionment. Conservative Maryland leaders have frankly admitted that their main hope is to hold off decisive action until a constitutional amendment can bail them out.

More threatening is the possibility that the amendment route may succeed. Opponents of the Dirksen amendment are by no means sure they can muster the necessary one-third of the Senate to stop it when it comes up.

SIGNIFICANT is the fact that some liberal senators who helped defeat Dirksen's earlier amendment last year are now proposing amendments of their own.

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N. Y.) has an amendment that doesn't go as far as Dirksen's. Nevertheless, it would leave the state free to reapportion one branch of the legislature on other than population considerations subject to vague popular review. So has Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.).

Opponents of the amendment gimmick note that a large number of states have adopted resolutions that, in one way or another, would amend the Constitution so as to undercut the one-man one-vote principle.

The AFL-CIO is doing its utmost to hold the line both on the federal and state level. As the Executive Council put it at its Miami meeting:

"Today, the principle of 'one-man one-vote' is under attack by a coalition of conservatives, right-wing extremists and obstinate reactionaries. The goal of the coalition is a constitutional amendment that would negate the Supreme Court decision. . . .

"It is our deep conviction that that equal representation is the very heart of representative government at every level. And representative government is the basic concept of American democracy."

The concept is under a growing threat today.

(PAI)



Morgan Says:

Presidential Succession Plan Recalls Wilson Crisis of 1919

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

WOODROW WILSON never made his speech in Wichita. On his long and tragic train trip around the country, he had been scheduled to appear there on Sept. 2, 1919, in his heroic but heart-breaking effort to carry the United States into the League of Nations over the fierce opposition of [the elder] Henry Cabot Lodge and other isolationists inside and outside the Senate.



Morgan

But in Pueblo, Colo., the afternoon before, the President had faltered in the middle of his address, startling his entourage, and that evening in his private car, the Mayflower, he apparently suffered a mild stroke. Over his own tearful protests, which only Mrs. Wilson herself was able to subdue, the Wichita date was cancelled and the train bore its crumpled human cargo across the Kansas plains and back to Washington.

For nearly a year the country did not really know whether it had a President. A kind of ex-officio family committee, consisting of the soft-mannered but stern-willed First Lady, Adm. Cary Travers Grayson, the President's physician, and Joseph Patrick Tumulty, his secretary, shielded him from almost all other contact while presidential duties went undone and the Vice President, Thomas Riley Marshall, shrank in near terror from the prospect of taking over.

The paralyzing complications of the crisis are vividly described by Gene Smith in his best-selling book, When The Cheering Stopped. Here is his report of a cabinet meeting called at Sec. of State Lansing's request 10 days after the President was stricken:

". . . The other cabinet members probably did not know it but the Secretary of State had already done some spade work for the gathering. On Friday, . . . Lansing (had) pointedly read aloud to Tumulty the passages (from the constitution) saying that in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the same should devolve upon the Vice President."

Tumulty coldly replied he did not need tutoring on the subject, asked who could certify to the President's disability.

"At the cabinet meeting, Lansing, presiding, said it was necessary to decide whether or not the government was going to be carried on." The cabinet had no guide on the question of disability. Grayson was summoned to report the President's condition. While they waited, somebody "pointed out that Pres. Garfield had been shot in July 1881 and had not died until September and that Garfield's secretary ran the government during that time.

Grayson came in and said the President "was suffering from a nervous breakdown, indigestion and a depleted system, that it was 'touch and go,' the 'scales might tip either way and they might tip the wrong way' if the President were harassed by business matters. The President should be bothered as little as possible; any excitement would kill him. Grayson also said that when moments before he left the sickroom the President asked what the cabinet wanted and by whose authority it was meeting.

". . . More efforts to get something out of Grayson elicited nothing beyond 'His condition is encouraging but we are not yet out of the woods.' "

THE COUNTRY is not yet out of the woods on the problem of presidential succession in crisis but, by historical coincidence on the eve of [the] 100th anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the House approved a constitutional amendment to cope with presidential disability and vacancies in the vice presidency. Some details must be squared with a Senate version before it can be sent to the states.

Under the House amendment, if the vice presidency becomes vacant, the President names a successor, who must be confirmed by a majority of both House and Senate. If the President voluntarily declares his disability, the Vice President becomes acting president. If he were unconscious or insane or otherwise unable or unwilling to volunteer his disability, the Vice President and a majority of the cabinet could determine it. The President could regain his powers by writing Congress that he was well—unless the Vice President and a cabinet majority challenged him. In case of a dispute, the President would regain his powers unless Congress within 10 days decided by two-thirds vote that he was disabled.

There is room for confusion and uncertainty even here. Historian Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., suggests that the largely impotent leadership of Wilson during his illness would have been preferable to having such a man as Marshall take over as he might have done under the proposed amendment. The quality and qualifications of vice presidents have markedly improved, however, in the last 20 years and even with imperfections the amendment provides more orderly procedure. Perhaps its strongest point is the process for filling a gap in the vice presidency.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



AS CONGRESS returned from its Easter recess, the Senate moved immediately to take up the voting-rights bill with passage likely, probably with amendments, possibly after a filibuster lacking much of its oldtime force and fervor. The Finance Committee, moreover, was to begin hearings on the House-passed medicare bill.

There is plenty of work for Congress to do in the remainder of its session despite a "first 100 days" generally rated as spectacular. Vice Pres. Humphrey in a recent speech predicted that action would come on higher education and health research, air and water pollution, a housing bill, a farm program and immigration reform as well as foreign aid.

On many of these measures progress is at a fairly advanced stage.

A bill to expand the water-pollution program has been passed by the Senate and reported by House committee, and is expected to go to the floor soon.

A proposed constitutional amendment on presidential disability has cleared both houses and awaits only reconciliation of slight differences before final action and submission of the amendment to the states for ratification.

The foreign aid program has cleared the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House hearings are completed, although approach is different.

The Senate Banking Committee has completed hearings on a housing bill and House hearings are under way.

Hearings are near completion in both House and Senate committees on the Administration's higher education bill. Hearings are under way in both houses on immigration reform.

No committee action has yet been taken on measures to improve the unemployment compensation system and upgrade the minimum wage law, but Pres. Johnson said in his State of the Union message on Jan. 4 that he would make recommendations in both areas.

The President also said on Jan. 4 that he would propose changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, "including Section 14(b)," and the House Labor Committee is preparing for hearings expected next month.

Action on a stronger program to combat air pollution and on reduction of excise taxes is still to come. A House committee is conducting hearings on the Administration's omnibus farm program. A House subcommittee has approved a bill to establish a National Arts Foundation and Senate committee hearings are completed.

The schedule is obviously crowded but it is not so crowded that major legislation is in serious danger of being lost in a sudden rush for adjournment. Congress will be here for at least three more months, possibly four more months, and the steady pace at which it is pushing its work suggests that it intends to complete its business.

* * *

ONE OF THE REASONS a southern filibuster on the voting-right bill might be tame rather than fierce is the absence of Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia because of illness. (A refusal by Republicans to support cloture, as they supported it last year, would change the picture.)

Russell has been leader of filibuster forces for 20 years. He fought too stubbornly against the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but the plain fact is that he is still the only formidable figure the Southerners have to lead a full-scale effort to block a bill by months of sheer oratory and resistance to a vote.

Another factor, of course, is that some southern senators are at the point of admitting that federal voting reforms are necessary to prevent discrimination in some states and areas against Negro citizens. The moral climate is changing.

European Prosperity Cited:

Business Urged to Concentrate Investments in Poorer Nations

AMERICAN FIRMS should concentrate foreign investments in the less developed countries instead of those with "already prosperous" economies, according to Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

Large-scale American investments in Western Europe have contributed to the U.S. balance of payments deficit and the growing feeling there that they are losing "control over their own economies," he said. The American labor movement has "a certain sympathy with the point in view," he declared when interviewed on Labor News Conference, network radio program.

Seidman said the immediate effect of Pres. Johnson's voluntary program to slow the export of U.S. investment dollars and the resulting gold outflow has been "tightening of the credit and investment market in Western Europe." To date, the policy has been surprisingly effective, he said, but has been in force too short a time for any long-range assessment.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since World War II, unemployment looms in Western Europe, with Italy and France appearing particularly vulnerable to the threat of mild recession, he said. He pointed to Italy's recent unemployment rise and shorter working hours in France. The latter, he said, "has meant a disproportionate cut in workers' income" through loss of premium pay for longer work periods.

Price and wage controls are causing particular concern to both labor and management in France, Seidman said. In the face of an economic recession, Pres. de Gaulle's policies closely parallel those "followed in the same kind of situation by the Eisenhower Administration," which, he said, stress anti-inflation measures after deflation has already set in.

Such policies discourage investment and are not appropriate for the situation, he declared, adding "now is the time to begin to stimulate the economy."

Questioning Seidman on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over MBS, were Hobart Rowen, economic correspondent for Newsweek magazine, and Alain Clement, Washington correspondent for the Paris newspaper, Le Monde.



HONORARY MEMBERSHIP in the Mexican Musicians Union was bestowed on U.S. Ambassador Fulton Freeman (left) by Sec. Gen. Juan Jose Osorio (right center) of the union and a delegation of executive committee members. Freeman plays the trombone, bass and cello, and is learning the guitar. Osorio also is secretary-general of the Inter-American Entertainment Workers Federation, the Western Hemisphere unit of the recently-organized Intl. Trade Secretariat for Entertainment Trades Unions.

Veto Kills Bill to Boost Registration

Olympia, Wash.—Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R) has vetoed a bipartisan, labor-supported bill to encourage voter registration through a new system of deputy registrars.

Pres. Joseph Davis of the Washington State Labor Council termed the veto puzzling because the bill had been recommended by a special Bipartisan Committee on Election Legislation.

It would have required the appointment of two deputy registrars —one from each party—for each legislative district in cities with 10,000 or more population.

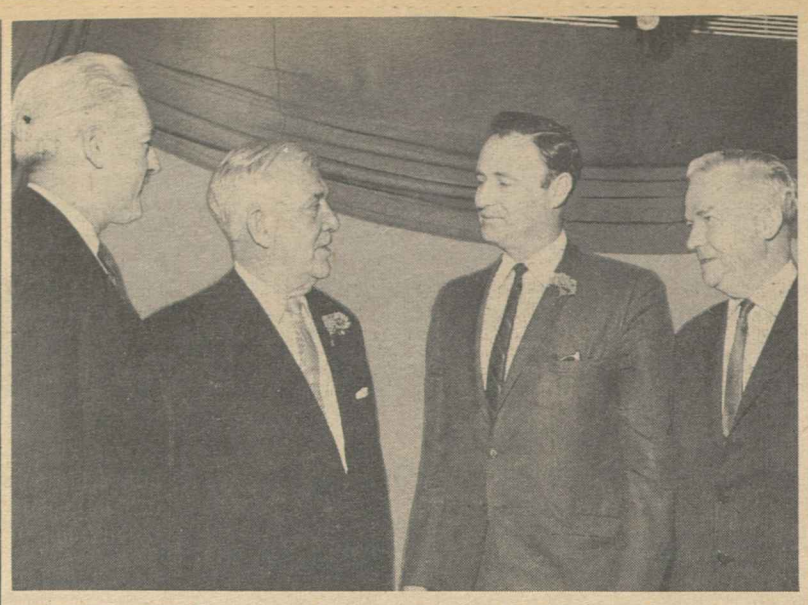
Deputy registrars would have received a small fee for each person registered within their districts. The intent of the legislation was to encourage active solicitation of voter registration.

Davis, criticizing the veto, noted that Evans "has attempted to classify himself as a modern, moderate Republican." But his veto, the State AFL-CIO president charged, was a "reactionary" move.

In his veto message, Evans complained that the bill would cause the "introduction of partisan politics into big city voter registration programs."

Labor Dept. Appoints Training Unit Chief

Henry R. Przelomski, a veteran of 18 years in the U. S. civil service, has been appointed chief of a new on-the-job training division of program development in the Labor Dept's Bureau of Apprenticeship Training. The division will direct the promotion, development and servicing of on-the-job training programs under the Manpower Development & Training Act.



DESIGNATION of a spokesman for the building and construction industry in dealing with the government on urban renewal programs was urged by Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the 44th annual meeting of the New York Building Congress. Shown at the meeting, are, left to right: Pres. Peter J. Brennan, Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York and a vice president of the Congress; Keenan; Pres. Edward J. Cleary, IBEW Local 3, and Sec.-Treas. Thomas Tobin, Building & Construction Trades Council.

Builders Urged to Push Case for Urban Renewal

New York—Union and employer leaders in this city's huge building and construction industry are taking steps to secure someone who can advance the cause of housing and urban renewal in top government circles. The move is partly the result of a plea for such an industry spokesman by Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the 44th annual meeting of the New York Building Congress.

Keenan held that the federal government has failed to enact an adequate program of housing and urban renewal "because we have no one to represent us."

Following his speech, a newly elected group of building congress officers immediately started action to implement his suggestion that a spokesman be designated to represent the industry and its workers to press the cause of better housing.

Keenan asserted that prompt congressional measures are needed to stimulate housing, urban renewal and community development programs.

"People cannot and do not realize their maximum potential when they are forced to live in slums," he declared. "The despair of blighted neighborhoods does not build sound citizenship."

Public investment in better housing, better neighborhoods and better communities is the most economic, the wisest and most strategic investment that can be made in the wealth of the nation, he observed.

Cites Reports

Keenan cited U.S. Labor Dept. reports showing that each $1,000 spent on new construction results in 204 man hours of employment, and that each $1 million provides the equivalent of employment for one year for 115 workers. He reported that new construction in the nation in 1964 totaled around $66 billion and created more than 7.5 million jobs in mining, manufacturing, trade and transportation industries, plus jobs in installation of equipment.

This construction, he noted, also created a need for new streets and highways, parks, playgrounds, schools, libraries, water and sewage systems, garbage disposal systems, community center, hospitals and health centers, nursing homes, police and fire protection, post office and other public facilities.

Keenan stressed the AFL-CIO's position that improved housing and urban renewal programs would stimulate the nation's economy.

"Construction is a major source of employment," he said. "The kind of housing and community programs I've been talking about dig at the very roots of the social and economic causes of poverty. Thus, they help to strengthen the anti-poverty program as embodied in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

The Building Congress elected a slate of officers headed by Robert W. Cutler, partner in Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, a leading architectural firm. Peter Brennan, president of the Building & Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, was elected a vice president for a 15th consecutive term.

Full Employment Held Vital To Rehabilitation

Chicago—Rehabilitation programs that medical science and welfare groups develop can be destroyed by frustration if there is no job for the retrained worker, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, of the Communications Workers observed here.

Beirne, keynoting the recent Illinois Institute on Labor Health and Rehabilitation, declared:

"Organized labor's goal is firm and clear—full employment in this country, a job for every American who is able and willing to go to work.

"As we support health and rehabilitation programs, we do not lose sight of this fact—without jobs for everyone, we will not solve the problems of rehabilitation, we will provide only a part of the answer."

Beirne urged the 250 representatives of labor and public and private welfare agencies to set a "target date—a date when the problems of the handicapped worker will be solved automatically—a date when all workers regardless of their age or sex or race or religion, or their handicap, can find gainful employment, without charity, without scorn, without heartbreak."

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning and Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D) repeated Beirne's full employment theme in their talks to the institute, first of its kind in Illinois.

Kerner noted that while there are 128,000 unemployed in Illinois, there are also 178,000 unfilled job openings demanding skills that the current unemployed do not possess.

Alfred Slicer, director of the Illinois Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, predicted that fair employment laws will one day rule out handicaps as bars to job opportunities.

Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the State AFL-CIO, was honored by the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for his work as a member of the board of trustees of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago.

The institute was sponsored by 10 state agencies, the State AFL-CIO and the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Gardner Jackson Succumbs at 68

Gardner (Pat) Jackson, former newspaperman, government official and fighter for the underdog, died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 17 at the age of 68 of a heart attack.

As a newspaperman for the Boston Globe, Jackson took up the cause of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, two immigrant Italian anarchists convicted of robbery and murder, convinced that the two men had been tried primarily for their political beliefs. He spent a large part of his personal funds, inherited from his father, builder of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, in an effort to save their lives. They were hanged in 1927.

Jackson served in the Dept. of Agriculture in early New Deal years but was forced out by conservative farm interests assailing the early policies of Sec. Henry A. Wallace. He worked thereafter for the former CIO and the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and was a longtime board member of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Senate Panel Report:

Broad Aid Urged For Farm Migrants

(Continued from Page 1)

child labor protection, unemployment insurance, full workmen's compensation and social security coverage, and federally protected rights to organize and bargain collectively.

"In addition, he is subjected to special problems in the areas of housing and sanitation, transportation, education, health and child care, voting requirements, job placement and job instability. Because of residence requirements, the migrant family frequently cannot even obtain public welfare assistance in times of need."

The subcommittee said an agricultural minimum wage should be provided by amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act, increasing it over the years until the minimum in industry is reached. The piece rate system should be preserved, it added and employer sharecroppers and their immediate families should be exempted from the minimum wage requirement.

The National Labor Relations Act should cover migrant farm workers and give them the right to unionize, the committee maintained, with consideration given to the possibility of "new concepts which may be more suitable to a mobile, seasonal agricultural labor force than those afforded by the present federal labor laws."

Recommendations Made

In other areas the subcommittee recommended:

- Coverage of migrant farm workers by unemployment insurance laws, "or alternative methods of meeting the problem" such as federal grants to states to supplement state funds.
- Narrowing of the present federal restriction on child labor outside school hours to ban employment of children in farm work that may be dangerous or detrimental to their health.
- Expansion of efforts to fill farm labor needs with domestic workers, including improvements to increase the effectiveness of the federal-state farm placement system in recruiting, screening, transportation and other matters affecting placements.
- A study of the feasibility of federal workmen's compensation laws covering farm workers, in view of the continued lack of coverage at the state level and the interstate nature of recruiting and employment.
- Availability of public welfare assistance to the migratory farm family "on the basis of need without regard to the question of residence."
- A study of the problem of voting eligibility, with the possibility of a constitutional amendment easing state requirements on balloting for President and members of Congress.
- Full eligibility of farm migrants for participation in all phases of the attack on poverty.

In addition to Harrison, the subcommittee is composed of Senators Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) and Robert F. Kennedy (N. Y.), Democrats, and Senators George Murphy (Calif.) and Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), Republicans.

Murphy and Senators Paul J. Fanin (Ariz.) and Peter H. Dominick (Colo.), Republicans who are members of the full Labor & Public Welfare Committee but not of the subcommittee, said they "disagree strongly" with the subcommittee's conclusions on ending the bracero program. They called its termination a threat of damage not only to their own states, "but, indeed" to the entire nation.

Yardmasters Name R. W. Wachowiak

Chicago—R. W. Wachowiak of Toledo, O., has been named president of the Railroad Yardmasters by the union's executive board. He succeeds the late Milton G. Schoch, who died Mar. 25.

Wachowiak, 63, got his first job as a stenographer for the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1917, and rose to the post of yardmaster. He became the union's general chairman on that railroad in 1955, and in 1957 was named assistant president. Since 1958 he has served also as a member of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

Aluminum Workers Set Wage Gains as Key Goal

New Orleans, La.—Wage increases will be a key goal of upcoming negotiations with major aluminum companies, Aluminum Workers Pres. Eddie R. Stahl told delegates to the union's convention here.

"In the past few years we have negotiated fringes, now we must seek wages," Stahl declared.

The convention unanimously re-elected him as head of the union, along with 13 vice presidents.

Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie told the delegates that labor provided progressive leadership in the state to help defeat a proposed sales tax five times. He noted also that the state is improving educational standards and that this is aiding industrial growth.

The convention passed a number of resolutions which:

- Called for full voting rights for all citizens.
- Reaffirmed the AWIU's intention to organize unorganized workers in its jurisdiction.
- Called for a $2 federal minimum wage and expanded coverage and reduction of the workweek to 35 hours.
- Urged repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to pass so-called "right-to-work" laws.
- Changed the AWIU constitution to permit the calling of strikes by a majority vote of locals, rather than two-thirds vote.
- Called for an end to the use by employers of lie detectors, cameras, listening and other devices which infringe on the privacy of employes.

Meany a Sponsor Of Easter Seal Unit

Pres. George Meany is one of 100 sponsors of the National Society for Crippled Children & Adults (the Easter Seal Society) for 1965, J. P. W. Brown, president of the society, has announced.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey will head the group of sponsors.

Passage Seen Certain:

Senate Opens Talks On Vote-Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Byrd said the committee will meet Apr. 26 and 27 in closed session and begin public hearings Apr. 29.

The voting rights bill on which the Senate began debate contained these key provisions:

Federal "examiners" would be appointed to register voters in states and localities using literacy tests or other restrictive voting qualifications if . . .

- Less than 50 percent of the voting age population—excluding servicemen and aliens—actually voted in 1964.
- More than 20 percent of the potential voters are non-white.

The type of tests banned by the bill include, as an example, all these requirements in the Louisiana election law: an applicant must prove his ability to read and write, show good moral character, "understand the duties and obligations of citizens under a republican form of government," understand and interpret any section of the federal or state constitutions, and present two voters of his precinct to vouch for him.

Federal intervention would be automatic unless the state proved to the satisfaction of a three-judge federal court in Washington, D.C., that it did not discriminate. Once covered, a state or locality could remove itself from coverage if 60 percent of its citizens became registered and it convinced a federal court that it was not discriminating, or by a five-year record of non-discrimination and court approval.

Literacy Tests

Where literacy tests are not employed, but other means are used to keep Negroes from registering and voting, federal registrars would be appointed under either of these circumstances:

- If, on the basis of a census taken at the request of the attorney general, it is determined that less than 25 percent of a racial group is registered.
- When a federal court, hearing a suit by the attorney general charging denial of the right to vote, determines that federal registrars should be appointed.

Poll taxes are regarded as a discriminatory device in the bill and are prohibited.

In registering voters, only nondiscriminatory state voting requirements would be applied. Federal examiners would be empowered to appoint poll watchers, observe election procedures and vote-counting to ensure that no discrimination takes place. If properly registered voters are turned away at the polls, examiners could obtain federal court orders impounding the ballots.

Intimidation or interference with voters or applicants by private citizens or public officials would be punishable by up to five years in prison and a fine of $5,000.

Free Labor Issues May Day Messages

Brussels — The Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions has sent members of democratic labor movements throughout the world its warm fraternal greetings for May 1 —"this international workers' holiday, the day when we remember the pioneers who paved the way for labor's present achievements, the day when we look bravely to the future for an even fuller and happier life for ourselves and our children."

The manifesto pledged rededication to the continuing struggle for the goals the ICFTU has sought for the 15 years of its existence — Bread, Peace and Freedom."

In a separate message to workers in the dictatorship countries, ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu pledged free labor's continued support in their fight for liberty.

"Our confederation is struggling also for the rights of those workers whom dictatorship regimes prevent from joining our great family," he reminded them. "We will not cease our struggle until the elementary rights of the workers—the freedom to choose their own representatives, the right to enjoy freely the fruits of their labor, and full respect for the workers' dignity—be achieved."



RUBBER WORKERS from locals throughout the nation get a first-hand report on issues before Congress from Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii). Occasion was the latest in a series of URWA legislative institutes in Washington.

Labor Fights Veto of $1.50 Pay Minimum

Albany, N. Y.—Organized labor in New York State has embarked on a major effort to persuade the legislature to override Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's veto of a bill raising the state minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour.

The State AFL-CIO has sent a bulletin to all affiliates enlisting their cooperation in the drive, and the New York City AFL-CIO has set up a committee under the chairmanship of Reg. Dir. Michael Mann to line up support by local and county central bodies.

Rockefeller, a Republican, said in a veto message that he would like to sign a bill raising the minimum wage when a new federal law takes effect but that he feared enactment of a state law without comparable federal action would "encourage the flight of industry from the state" and result in a loss of jobs and job opportunities.

He issued the message after an hour-long conference in New York City with 30 representatives of 18 unions.

Chicago Labor Cites Two Honor Students

Chicago, Ill.—Two honor students have been presented $500 John Fitzpatrick Memorial Awards by the Chicago AFL-CIO.

Pres. William A. Lee of the central body presented the awards to Miss Geraldine Elizabeth Wroblewski, 18, who attends the Chicago Circle Branch of the University of Illinois, and Alfred Paul Hainisch, 18, who is studying electrical engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Aid to R-T-W Groups Not Deductible

Despite their claims to the contrary, neither the National Right to Work Committee nor Oklahomans for the Right to Work qualifies under the Internal Revenue Code as an organization whose supporters may claim tax deductions for contributions.

AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris, in a letter to affiliates, noted that the national "work" group had told businessmen they could claim any contributions as a "necessary business expense if it has a business related purpose."

"I have been advised by the Internal Revenue Service that contributions to these organizations are not deductible in any circumstances," Harris wrote.

Pay Floor Hike Urged In Attack on Poverty

Louisville, Ky.—Raising the minimum wage to $2 would be a major weapon in winning the war on poverty, Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities told the Kentucky Welfare Association.

Perlis said that one-fourth of all families who are "poor" by federal government standards are headed by a fulltime worker. The present $1.25 an hour minimum is the main factor contributing to the poverty of these 2 million families, he suggested.

In New York City alone, Perlis pointed out, 50 percent of all persons who receive public general assistance benefits work fulltime. They qualify for welfare payments, he said, because earnings under the $1.25 minimum wage are too low to provide basic subsistence for their families.

He also pointed out that hospital care for the elderly, extended unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, public housing and strengthened education programs will be of particular aid to the poor.

Perlis was the keynote speaker at a dinner concluding the union counselor training program sponsored by the United Appeal and the Greater Louisville AFL-CIO.

Certificates of graduation were awarded 38 union members. CSA Labor Rep. Charles T. Clark, said the program is aimed at developing union leadership to counsel members on the use and support of welfare and health services offered by public and voluntary agencies.

Perlis gave these examples of the strong support labor gives agencies:

- Of the $554 million raised by united funds and community chests last year, $185 million came from union members in industrial plants.
- Some 75,000 union members serve on boards and committees of health and welfare agencies over the country.
- A fourth of the nation's scoutmasters are AFL-CIO members.
- AFL-CIO unions sponsor about 300 Boy Scout troops.

Life Line Tax Ruling Laid to Propaganda

Life Line Foundation, the right-wing propaganda outlet of Texas Billionaire H. L. Hunt, lost its tax-exempt status because the Internal Revenue Service found that its material consisted largely of "unsupported opinion and conclusions."

The IRS, after a nearly four-year investigation, said Life Line didn't carry out its stated "educational" purpose of promoting "discussion groups devoted to the study and consideration of the art of living, social advancement, the science of government and agriculture."

Principal current activity of the foundation—a successor to Hunt's original Facts Forum—is production of a daily radio program. On it, right-wing speakers have denounced the income tax, blasted medicare proposals, viewed federal aid to education as "another step to socialistic statism" and accused the Johnson Administration of supporting Communist oppression of Eastern Europe.

A House subcommittee last fall traced direct contributions of more than $2.9 million by Hunt to Facts Forum and Life Lines, not counting "advertising" expenditures by Hunt-owned companies sponsoring Life Line broadcasts in many cities.

In revoking Life Line's tax exemption, the IRS declared that the broadcasts were "essentially political commentary."

The program, IRS said, "lacks sufficient factual or other development of the subject matter to qualify as being instructional in the sense that it may be reasonably expected to improve significantly the public's understanding of the subject."

Loss of Life Line's tax-exempt status means that contributors will no longer be able to deduct their gifts to the foundation from their taxable income.

Novik Confirmed As USIA Adviser

The Senate has confirmed by voice vote Pres. Johnson's reappointment of Morris Novik, the AFL-CIO's radio and television consultant to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information. Also confirmed as a member was Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of the Denver Post.

The commission serves in an advisory capacity to the director of the U.S. Information Agency. Appointments are for three years.

Subsidy Urged to Build U.S. Bulk Cargo Flotilla

Government subsidies for construction of a modern bulk cargo fleet would be more than repaid through lower shipping costs, the Seafarers told Congress.

A House-Senate subcommittee is trying to find out if the government is paying too high a price for using American-flag ships for half of its overseas shipments, as required by the Cargo Preference Act.

The SIU told the subcommittee, a unit of the Joint Economic Committee, that the nation's "antiquated" tramp fleet can't operate profitably, even at present rates, and is being driven to bankruptcy and the scrap heap.

The solution, the union said, is construction of "a new fleet of swift, modern and efficient bulk carriers which would not only be able to carry government cargoes more reasonably, but would also be able to compete more effectively for the commercial cargoes which are now virtually the exclusive province of the foreign flags."

Most of the nation's bulk cargo ships are war-built vessels, the SIU said. They are "small, slow . . . extremely costly to repair and maintain."

While one-third of the active merchant fleet receives both construction and operating subsidies as well as cargo preference, the tramp fleet—vessels whose route is determined by the cargoes they can pick up—"has been pushed to the verge of extinction."

As an added argument for building a modern bulk cargo fleet, the SIU pointed out that this would greatly reduce the nation's balance of payments deficit.

AIFLD Center Set For British Guiana

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has agreed, at the request of the British Guiana Trade Union Council, to establish a resident training center in Georgetown, B.G.

The institute will open in May with the first resident course projected for June and July. It will be preceded by a series of week-end and three-day seminars in all parts of the country, offering instruction in trade union fundamentals, to provide candidates for the resident school.

The resident courses, it is planned, will be restricted to about 30 students. A second course will be held in October-November, with at least four courses and more than a score of seminars projected for 1966.

At Cornell Forum:

Biemiller Outlines Labor's Broad Goals

Ithaca, N. Y.—The legislative goals of American labor cover the whole sweep of U.S. domestic and foreign policy and constitute a "unique" contribution, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Cornell Forum here.

A graduate of Cornell University himself, Biemiller emphasized that the scope of labor's interests arise from the nature of the American union movement.

"It is neither an ideological nor a political movement," he pointed out, as is generally true of trade union centers in other nations.

It has basic beliefs, "but these beliefs do not differ in any marked degree from those held by Americans as a whole," he suggested.

Labor's legislative emphasis is also markedly different from that of most so-called Washington lobbies, Biemiller said.

Lobby Pattern

Most lobbyists represent a "single interest, a very narrow range," he observed, and most are "looking for some kind of special consideration for those [they] represent—a tax advantage of some kind, perhaps, or exemption from some form of federal regulation."

Labor, on the other hand, has an "almost limitless" range of interests—"education and conservation, civil rights and social security, housing and housewives, mass transit and foreign trade," Biemiller told his Cornell audience. He added:

"Today's labor movement operates on the principle that what is good for America is good for the labor movement. And by following that principle we have earned a title we carry with pride—the 'people's lobby.'"

Labor "is not as large as it ought to be; it is not as secure as it ought to be; and it is not nearly as powerful as its enemies make it out to be," the AFL-CIO legislative director acknowledged. "However, it is large enough, and secure enough, and strong enough to speak, not only for union members, but for all Americans who work for a living."

He cited specific examples:

- Labor's long fight for better educational opportunities with the "ultimate goal" of full opportunities for all now in sight. "Sons and daughters of workers" will benefit but so will young people "with other backgrounds."
- Labor's fight for civil rights—"no force in American life, except for the civil rights organizations themselves, worked as diligently for passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964" while business organizations maintained "an aloof silence."
- Labor's fight for higher minimum wages—though the federal wage "directly affects only a handful of union members."
- Labor's fight for liberalized world trade—"every President since Harry Truman has acknowledged that this country's reciprocal trade policies could not have survived in Congress without the active support of the labor movement."

It would have been easy for labor to take the narrow side, Biemiller pointed out, but "trade unionists have come to recognize that the national welfare takes precedence over any immediate interest that may conflict with it."

Rights Policies Detailed Affecting Hospitals

Federal anti-discrimination policies affecting health services are explained in a new 11-page booklet, "Equal Opportunity in Hospitals & Health Facilities: Civil Rights Policies Under the Hill-Burton Program," which is being distributed by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.



WARM WELCOME was accorded Mayor Willy Brandt (second from right) when he visited AFL-CIO headquarters during his trip to the United States. Conversing with him are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (right); Hermann Bremer (left), labor attache at the German embassy in Washington, and Claus Soenksen, personal assistant to the mayor.

Central Bodies Given Blueprint For Union Role in War on Need

(Continued from Page 1)

Davis and William E. Pollard of the Dept. of Civil Rights, and Richard Shoemaker of the Dept. of Social Security.

Labor, said Friedman, is not a recent convert to the war on poverty, which he described as "an extension of the war labor has been waging throughout its history" for jobs at decent wages, education and training, and equal opportunity.

Asserting that the trade union movement is "not interested merely in giving the poor a 'manicure' so they'll look better, be better educated and able to understand why they are poor," Friedman called for several specific programs to eradicate the causes of poverty.

Local unions and central bodies can assist, he declared, in such ways as these:

- "Adopting" Job Corps camps or centers, providing union counselors as instructors, helping to relate camp training to jobs "realistically available."
- Assisting the Neighborhood Youth Corps by sponsoring out-of-school projects in which union members may serve as supervisors, helping to assure adequate remedial services and to see that Corps members are paid a minimum of $1.25 an hour at work that does not displace other workers.
- Offering to hire college students in work related to their studies or the public interest.
- Helping create general community action programs and providing leadership and experience.

Conference delegates were reminded that Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act authorizes loans up to $2,500 for low-income families wanting to improve or acquire homesites or family-size farms. The program also provides aid to migrant workers and their families in the form of housing, sanitation, education and day care of children.

A community action project may take many forms, O'Connell observed—an educational program to fight illiteracy; a home improvement program for better housing; a program of legal aid for the poor.

He urged AFL-CIO representatives to insist on their right to sit on the governing boards of local community action committees provided by the act, "spearhead" efforts to get such programs off the ground.

On civil rights, Pollard reported that a task force of some 60 representatives from 48 international unions will work with central bodies in answer to the AFL-CIO call for a broad-based campaign to achieve voluntary compliance at the local level with the "letter and spirit" of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Action Program Asked

"In terms of dedication and devotion, this is what labor is set up to do," said Pollard, who asked each central body to carry out an action program under the leadership of a community service or civil rights committee.

The need to develop comprehensive health programs that meet the needs of union members was pinpointed by Shoemaker, who declared that indemnity insurance and Blue Cross-Blue Shield programs are "not meeting our health needs."

Asserting that "quality health care" can no longer be provided by the physician practicing alone, Shoemaker called on central bodies to help their members get better services for their health dollar; to set up health committees such as those recently established by the Boston, Cleveland, New Haven and Rhode Island AFL-CIOs; to sponsor educational programs for union officers and the trustees of health plans, and to work with local doctors' organizations and hospitals to improve the quality of care and to expand services.

Except for doctors, Shoemaker said, all health services should "have a union label" so far as employes are concerned.

Guernsey urged the delegates to become involved in programs such as Operation Headstart, a preschool program for disadvantaged children, to give leadership in educating the community on the need for these projects, and to participate in planning and in establishing them.

He emphasized that the new federal aid to education program will create opportunity in almost every school district in the United States to develop unique programs in education for children in the poverty brackets. He urged central bodies to follow through and make sure school districts implement the program to meet the needs of pupils in the poverty brackets.

4-24-65

Selma Sheriff's Posse Curbed by U. S. Court

Mobile, Ala.—A three-judge federal court has ordered Sheriff James G. Clark, Jr., of Dallas County (Selma), Ala., to cease using his civilian "posse" to police racial demonstrations and restrained the sheriff himself from interfering with persons "organizing, meeting or assembling" to discuss or advocate the use of their constitutional rights.

The civilian "posse," originally organized by Clark to police issues arising in Selma from labor disputes, was part of the force Clark used to break up and chase back the procession of Negroes and whites that first sought to protest denial of rights in Dallas County by a Selma-to-Montgomery "march."

The sheriff was also ordered to cease arresting or otherwise harassing "discriminatorily and without just cause" citizens seeking to register and vote.

"There is no question that Sheriff Clark's personal action and conduct . . . [were] to suppress efforts by Negroes to exercise their lawful and constitutional rights," the court declared.

The unanimous decision was handed down by U.S. Appellate Judge Richard T. Rives and District Judges Frank M. Johnson, Jr., and Daniel H. Thomas.

In a series of separate orders, Judge Thomas also dissolved a state court injunction banning illegal meetings, obstruction of justice and the assembly of "three or more" persons in public and also freed 563 civil rights workers arrested in Selma by Clark and other officers. The cases of 43 other civil rights champions were remanded for state trial of charges against them.

Goldfinger Named to IRS Advisory Unit

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger has been appointed to the Internal Revenue Service's Advisory Group by Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen.

Cohen said the 13-member Advisory Group would provide assurance that rights and the convenience of taxpayers, as well as their duties, are fully considered when administrative decisions are made by the revenue service. He added that "fair and reasonable administration is as much our goal as vigorous enforcement."

Cohen said the diversity of interests represented by new advisers should make the group more effective than ever before.

Sen. Olin Johnston Dies, Backed Labor Causes

Sen. Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina Democrat who often championed the interests of government workers and had a generally liberal record on labor issues, died at the age of 68.

He was succeeded by Gov. Donald Russell, who resigned to accept the Senate appointment from his sucecssor in the statehouse, Lt. Gov. Robert E. McNair.

Russell will fill the Johnston seat for the rest of the 89th Congress but must run next year for the remaining two years of Johnston's unexpired term.

Four times elected to the Senate, twice elected governor of his state, Johnston often broke with other southern senators to back higher minimum wages, medicare, housing and social security legislation. He was hostile to many foreign aid policies and on the civil rights issue he voted as a traditional Southerner.

It was as chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee that Johnston most effectively exerted his influence to protect the interests of federal employes in all fields. He also served on the Agriculture and the Judiciary Committees.

Born the son of a tenant farmer, Johnston worked as a millhand while earning his way through college and law school. He took time off from his education to enlist in the Army in World War I.

His first political office was in the state legislature and he was elected governor in 1934 after narrowly missing a victory in 1930. In 1944 he went to the Senate, defeating the late Sen. E. D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith in the Democratic primary. He was last elected in 1962.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) succeeds Johnston as chairman of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

Interim Agreement Averts Steel Strike

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 1, 1965 | No. 18

Expanded War on Poverty Given Full Labor Backing

Steel Pact Extended To Aug. 30

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers agreed to extend their contracts 120 days and continue negotiating when 11 major steel firms offered to set aside 11.5 cents an hour in deferred benefits for each of their 481,000 workers.

The interim extension broke a stalemate that seemed headed toward a May 1 walkout, but the union warned the industry that final settlement terms must exceed the 11.5-cent figure and that a strike or lockout still could occur after Aug. 30.

The offer by management negotiators was recommended for union wage policy committee acceptance by USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel and chairmen of the 11 committees that bargain with each firm.

The union's wage policy committee after spirited debate approved the agreement. Contract negotiations are scheduled to resume May 18.

In the meantime, union committees will continue discussions with the individual Big 11 steel companies. Also the USWA was scheduled to open negotiations with companies in the aluminum industry.

11.5c 'Not Final'

"I want to make it clear," McDonald said, "that this understanding simply provides for an extension of the contract with continued bargaining.

"The figure of 11.5 cents an hour . . . is not a final figure for settlement. It is an amount to be set aside by the companies for all hours

(Continued on Page 3)



AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS for 1965 are, left to right (lower) Alberto C. Morales, Marfa, Tex.; Frank A. Vizzini, Jr., Trenton, N. J., and James L. Franklin, Jr., Randolph, Mass.; (top) Gilbert W. Howard, Owensboro, Ky.; Catherine Ann Caffrey, Grand Island, Neb., and Mendel L. Cooper, Denver, Colo. Each winner will receive up to $6,000 to meet the expense of attending the accredited college of his choice. **(See Story, Page 10.)**

'All Vigor' Is Pledged By Meany

"We are here to support with all our vigor" Administration proposals to expand and improve the anti-poverty program "so that it can more effectively do its job," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in testimony prepared for the House Anti-Poverty subcommittee.

Backing legislation sponsored by Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of the full Education & Labor Committee, Meany pointed out that "for generations" the primary goal of American trade unions had been "the elimination of poverty and the improvement of conditions of work and life."

There has been progress toward the goal, he acknowledged, "but the extent of destitution still remaining is shocking."

About 35 million Americans, or one-fifth of our population, are in the "poverty class" according to the yardstick used last year by Pres. Johnson, he pointed out. Moreover, he observed, a recent Social Security Administration study revealed that counting such factors as varying family size, "about 50 million Americans, one-quarter of the population," could be said to "live within the bleak circle of poverty or at least hover around its edge." And

(Continued on Page 12)

Proposed Amendment Hit:

Labor Scores Attack On 1 Man, 1 Vote Rule

Labor urged Congress to preserve the "one man, one vote" principle by rejecting proposed constitutional amendments to allow a minority of voters to elect a majority of one house of a state legislature.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said amendments proposed by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and others would take away the "fundamental democratic right" of equal representation.

Biemiller told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee that a number of AFL-CIO state bodies had pioneered in the court battles for reapportionment of legislatures, and he gave an example of why fair apportionment is so important to workers.

Quoting from a letter by Missouri AFL-CIO Pres. John I. Rollings, Biemiller recounted the defeat on Mar. 2 of a House bill which would have established a $1-an-hour state minimum wage. Rollings gave this account in a letter to Missouri's con-

(Continued on Page 11)

Senate Urged To Retain Poll Tax Ban

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany reiterated labor's firm opposition to all poll taxes as the Senate neared the end of its second week of debate on the voting rights bill.

Urging passage of a "strong" bill to end race discrimination at the polling place, Meany wired all members of the Senate: "It is the position of the AFL-CIO that no American should have to buy his right to vote in any election."

The 24th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified last year, prohibits poll taxes as a qualification for voting in federal elections. But four states still require a poll tax for voting for state and local offices.

Both the Senate Judiciary Committee and a House Judiciary subcommittee wrote a flat ban on all poll taxes into the Administration's voting rights bill. The committee majority held that poll taxes, by design and by effect, are discriminatory.

Senate Republican Leader Eve-

(Continued on Page 10)

Union Foes, Rightists Link Up to 'Save' 14(b)

By David L. Perlman

Long-time stalwarts of the radical right and industrialists who have waged all-out war on unions are among the founding members of a new Citizens Committee to Preserve the Taft-Hartley Act.

Avowed goal of the committee is to "conduct a program of public education" to block congressional repeal of Sec. 14(b), which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements through "right-to-work" laws.

Among those signing the committee's statement that Sec. 14(b) "is an important safeguard of an employe's right to make a free choice regarding union membership" is Leo M. Harvey, board chairman of Harvey Aluminum—where 2,000 Steelworkers are striking for a first contract.

The National Labor Relations Board, by a 5-0 decision in 1962, found that Harvey Aluminum

(Continued on Page 11)

Meany Lauds LBJ's Viet Nam Stand

Pres. Johnson's renewed offer of negotiations to end the Viet Nam conflict, while declaring that U. S. forces will continue operations until Viet Cong aggression ceases, was praised by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a telegram to the White House.

"Your clear, concise statement to the press setting forth United States policy for the preservation of human freedom in South Viet Nam as well as our nation's firm determination to continue to seek an honorable solution to this dispute," Meany said in his message, "is in complete harmony with America's traditional dedication to freedom and peace. No one who takes pride in his American citizenship can possibly disagree with you."

Shoe Workers Chosen in Vote At Bata Plant

Belcamp, Md.—On their sixth try in 11 years, workers at Bata Shoe Co. here seem finally to have won themselves a union.

The vote in a labor board election was 1,082 for the United Shoe Workers, 1,036 for no union and 40 challenged votes.

If all challenged votes were counted and all were against the union, the Shoe Workers would still have a six-vote margin.

This has particular meaning to the union. Just before Christmas 1963, it won an apparent victory, 1,043 to 1,030. But 18 challenged votes, which were late, turned the 13-vote victory into a five-vote defeat.

Bata, originally a Czech corporation, is now headquartered in the United States, but has factories in many other free nations. In most countries, such as Canada, it has accepted union organization and negotiated contracts. In the United States it has bitterly resisted the workers' efforts to organize, using a wide range of anti-union tactics, including appeals to racial prejudice.

George O. Fecteau, Shoe Workers' president, said the Bata unit would be organized as Local 277. He said he would immediately ask for negotiations, but predicted that the Bata management would first try to upset the election outcome through labor board and court action.

Detroit AFT Holds Right To Bargain

Detroit—The Teachers won bargaining rights for at least 11 more months for Detroit's 10,000 school employes when the Detroit Education Association withdrew from a scheduled representation election.

The National Education Association affiliate asked that its name be stricken from the ballot when Circuit Court Judge Theodore R. Bohn refused to halt the election but agreed to set a date for hearing the DEA's claim that administrative personnel should be allowed to vote in future.

The election was due under School Board rules calling for a representation election every year. The union, which was chosen by a majority of teachers as bargaining agent last May 11, wants the rule changed to call for election when teachers petition for one.

The School Board's counsel has agreed, by stipulation, to recommend that the board call for another election if the Michigan Supreme Court rules that administrators should be included in the bargaining unit.

The union defeated the NEA group in the last election by a vote of 5,739-3,848. No supervisors voted at that time, union Pres. Mary Ellen Riordan said.

Southern Railway Walkout Halted

Augusta, Ga.—U.S. District Judge F. M. Scarlett will decide, after hearing arguments scheduled to begin here Apr. 30, whether 2,500 members of the Railroad Trainmen may lawfully strike the Southern Railway and allied roads.

The brotherhood ended an eight-hour walkout when the court issued a temporary restraining order. It had been trying for a year to get the Southern to grant standard wages and expenses away from home on the same basis as that granted by other roads.



THIS IS THE TYPE of bakery which will be operated in two locations in La Paz, Bolivia, with the help of a $2,640 loan under the AFL-CIO Impact Projects program. The loan will set up a cooperative under the sponsorship of the La Paz Federation of Bakers.

Bolivian Bakers Given Impact Project Help

Fifty jobless bakers in La Paz, Bolivia, will have permanent employment in a new cooperative financed by a modest loan under the AFL-CIO Impact Projects program.

And in Rupununi, a small, isolated city in a remote corner of British Guiana near the Brazilian border, the program's gift of a machine for making rammed earth block and tiles will help a local union provide better housing for its members.

In La Paz the Baking Cooperative "San Martin de Porres," named for a widely known Latin American saint, was formed by the La Paz Federation of Bakers and the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Its activities will be divided between two locations a few blocks apart and will get under way with the aid of a $2,640 Impact Projects loan for the purchase of equipment and supplies and to finance the first month of operation.

The co-op is expected to have a daily capacity of 24,000 loaves of bread which will be purchased by the Catholic relief service, Caritas, for its food distribution program. Production can start as soon as the equipment is in condition to operate.

Payment Plan

Caritas will pay a fixed price for the bread that will cover labor and operating costs. In addition, it will supply all flour, yeast and other ingredients under a deferred payment arrangement. Monthly sales at full capacity are expected to reach $12,000, with costs of $10,725.

The project will give employment to 25 men in each bakery. They will work two 12-hour shifts, so the operation will be on a 24-hour cycle for 25 working days each month.

The AIFLD Social Projects Dept. pointed out that formation of the co-op and the subsequent employment of 50 experienced, jobless bakers will "dramatically demonstrate" to Bolivian workers how they can lift themselves "from an apparently hopeless" situation. It also will show the government and other unions how a free and independent labor movement can concretely assist workers through good leadership, the SPD said.

Cooperating in the British Guiana project is the General Workers Union of Rupununi, an affiliate of the National Union of Public Service Employes. The rammed earth machine is being purchased for $125 from CARE in Bogota, Columbia, and will be a gift to the GWU from the workers of the United States.

Rupununi is in a grassy savannah region 100 miles from stands of hard woods that could be used for decent housing. Softer woods are inadequate because of termites. Even if the proper kinds of trees were at hand, the nearest sawmill is 350 miles distant through dense jungles, with no roads or navigable waterways.

Dwellings are now made of a primitive type of brick or of local grasses. Heavy rains tend to wash away the brick and the life expectancy of a house is about five years.

The Impact Projects program was set up by the AFL-CIO Executive Council with a $50,000 appropriation to cooperate with Latin American unions in small, quick-help programs in which workers help themselves. In both the La Paz and Rupununi projects, the workers will contribute labor.

Rhode Island Enacts Fair Housing Law

Providence, R.I.—Rhode Island's Gov. John H. Chafee has signed a fair housing law, which was passed by the legislature with the strong backing of organized labor.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas F. Policastro was present at the signing ceremony.

Three Steps Outlined:

Moves to Build Up Cargo Fleet Urged

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has urged Pres. Johnson to stress three major provisions for strengthening the U.S. merchant marine in his anticipated message on national maritime policy.

Specifically, MTD Pres. Paul Hall and Exec. Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin urged that:

- Cargo preference laws, which require that at least 50 percent of government-generated cargoes be shipped in U.S. flag vessels, be preserved.
- Income tax exemptions for runaway-flag vessels owned by American interests be eliminated by law.
- The government help underwrite construction of a fleet of modern bulk cargo vessels to enable American-flag ships to compete on more even terms with foreign vessels.

Ten Senators from farm states earlier had appealed to the President to scrap cargo preference regulations so as to facilitate the sale of surplus wheat to Soviet-bloc nations.

In the letter to the President, Hall and McGavin said:

Action 'Ill-Considered'

"We submit that such ill-considered action would hasten the destruction of the American merchant marine, weaken our national defense, wipe out the jobs of many thousands of American seamen and increase the drain on our country's gold reserves."

In letters to the 10 senators who supported the move to scrap cargo preference regulations, the MTD said such action would destroy "our already anemic American merchant marine, with disastrous consequences to the national defense . . . wipe out the jobs of many thousands of American seamen," and would hide from the people in Communist ports that the grain came from this country.

Hall, president of the union, charged in a speech to the Washington, D. C. Propeller Club, that government agencies are failing to help develop new bulk cargo carriers.

The SIU president said American ship owners have made bids for a construction subsidy for 10 bulk carriers but so far government has failed to help. He said his union has supported the plan to replace 40 Liberty ships with 10 new bulk carriers, employing a quarter of the Liberty ship crews.

The plan would help the nation's fleet compete with foreign flag vessels, he said.

The SIU has made an effort to cooperate with industry groups in reducing manning and cutting costs, he noted, explaining that it hoped a long range program would be developed in the process which would help restore seamen's jobs.

"We feel that in the long run we —labor—will gain from automation," Hall observed. "Labor wants to meet the challenge. However, if labor is to make sacrifices to implement automation we feel that management should provide something in return."

He predicted that automation and manning scales would be the key issues in coming maritime negotiations. While a strike is not inevitable, he declared that management "must understand" that labor wants compensation for "job losses resulting from automation."

John Snyder Dies, Automation Leader

Bronxville, N. Y.—John I. Snyder, Jr., millionaire manufacturer who strongly believed in unions and the union shop and was a leader in efforts to ease the impact on workers of the automated machinery his firm produced, died in Lawrence Hospital here. He was 56.

He was president and board chairman of U. S. Industries, Inc., which makes heavy industrial machinery as well as automation equipment, and his 7,000 employes are covered by a contract with the Machinists. He spoke to the 1963 AFL-CIO convention in New York.

In 1961 he helped organize the American Foundation on Automation & Unemployment and with IAM Pres. A. J. Hayes served as co-chairman. Pres. Johnson appointed him last December to the new National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economics.



DISCUSSING PROBLEMS of the maritime industry in a speech to the Washington, D.C., Propeller Club is Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers. Left to right at the speakers table are Edward L. Formoso, secretary of the club; Vice Pres. Andrew A. Pettis of the Shipbuilders; Earl W. Clark, president of the club; Hall; Edward A. Kienzle, club treasurer; Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; John R. Ewers, club vice president.

In Mississippi Slayings:

Rights Case Moves To Supreme Court

The federal government may get from the Supreme Court new weapons to deal with cases of violence against civil rights workers.

The high court has agreed to review the lower-court dismissal of charges against 17 Mississippians, including Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey of Neshoba County, alleging violation of federally-guaranteed rights of three persons by conspiring to kill them.

The victims—Michael E. Schwerner, Andrew Goodman and James E. Chaney—were slain by night riders in Neshoba County and their bodies were later recovered from an earthen dam.

Rainey and others were indicted by a federal grand jury under an 1870 law making it a felony to conspire to injure "any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States."

U.S. District Judge W. Harold Cox threw out the indictment on the ground that the real issue was murder, that murder is not a federal crime but a state offense and that the "right" not to be killed is not a federally-created right.

The Dept. of Justice will have an opportunity to argue before the Supreme Court that the victims had a right, under the 14th Amendment, "not to be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law by persons acting under color of state law." The government charges that three local police officers arrested the civil rights victims and turned them over to a mob.

The Supreme Court in other actions:

- Ruled unanimously that the state of Virginia's substitute for the outlawed poll tax, a requirement that all voters must file a certificate of residence six months in advance of each federal election—was a device "perpetuating one of the disenfranchising characteristics" that the anti-poll tax 24th Amendment "was designed to eliminate." The requirement for filing a residence certificate was declared null and void.
- Reversed, in a brief order, the convictions under state law of two groups of civil rights demonstrators arrested in Florida and Mississippi for challenging state-enforced segregated travel facilities.
- Outlawed, by a 5-2 vote, major sections of a Louisiana anti-subversion law under which civil rights workers had been arrested on charges of failing to register as members of "Communist front" organizations.

The high court also agreed to review the dismissal of federal charges against six Georgia residents accused of shooting and killing a Negro school teacher, Lemuel A. Penn, of Washington, while Penn was traveling by automobile on a federal highway after two weeks of active duty as a reserve officer in the Army.



STEELWORKER officials meet with Dir. William E. Simkin of Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service as union and "Big 11" of industry agree to a 120-day contract extension while negotiations continue past original May 1 termination date. Companies also agreed to put 11.5 cents an hour in reserve for workers pending final agreement. Left to right, seated: USWA Pres. David J. McDonald, Simkin and USWA Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel; standing, Vice Pres. Howard R. Hague, District Directors James P. Griffin and Joseph P. Molony, Attorneys David E. Feller and Elliot Bredhoff, and Marvin Miller, assistant to the union president.

'Down Payment' of 11.5 Cents Leads to Steel Pact Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

worked beginning May 1, 1965, and continuing until . . . a final settlement is reached."

The union's position, McDonald said is that minimum terms of a final settlement must include the 3.2 percent annual improvement "guidelines" recommended by White House advisers, plus an adjustment for increasing living costs.

Impasse Ended

The agreement resolved an impasse over contract extension that had hinged on the question of retroactivity.

"At the suggestion of the government," McDonald reported, "we agreed to settle the retroactivity question by a down payment to be set aside during the period of continued negotiations."

Sitting in for the government here was Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

McDonald asserted that in achieving the 11.5-cent figure, the union "clearly broke the 2 percent limit which the companies had placed on any economic settlement." Another union source said the new figure is 2.7 percent of current average wages.

The 11.5 cents an hour is a "substitute for retroactivity," the USWA emphasized and "clearly does not constitute an agreement as to what is the appropriate level for an ultimate settlement."

The union statement added that the extension agreement is "merely a device to insure that the necessary time required to negotiate improvements will not be provided to the companies free of charge."

These are the improvements the union wants, as listed by the wage policy committee: greatly increased pensions, early retirement, improved insurance, and total job security along with "substantial" wage increases.

Management first declined to discuss USWA contract proposals unless the union approved an offer of a 5-cent "interim" wage hike and a six-month contract extension.

One company, Wheeling Steel, broke the solid front of the producers by agreeing to a contract extension on whatever terms the USWA worked out with other firms. The 11.5-cents-an-hour escrow plan was then achieved with the remaining companies.

The union said it has offered interim extensions at the same cents-per-hour figure to smaller "independent" firms and several have accepted.

After this development, McDonald left for New York. He made the opening union statement to start negotiations with the Aluminum Co. of America Apr. 29. Talks with other major firms will open May 6—Reynolds Aluminum, Kaiser, Orment and Olin Mathieson.

The union, which recently won substantial settlements from major can companies, has accused the steel industry of refusing to recognize "the realities of collective bargaining," including a 57-cent hourly package of increases won by the Auto Workers from major auto makers, 80 cents won by the Longshoremen, and wage settlements of 4.5 and 6 percent in the building trades.

"The reason cannot be that steel is not prosperous," said the USWA wage policy committee in a statement. Profits gained 25 percent in 1964 over 1963, and 75 percent over the 1962 figure, with 1965 profits "even higher," it declared.

Productivity, too, is rising at a rate of 5.2 percent in each of the last two years, so that the "total labor cost of producing each ton of steel was lower in 1964 than in 1960, 1961 and the years between," the committee said.

Understanding of Labor Urged on Defense Aides

Defense Dept. officials—both civilian and military—should seek to inform themselves more about the labor movement and the role its members play in maintaining the nation's defense needs, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told an advance planning briefing sponsored in Washington by the Department and the National Security Industrial Association.

"Credit for defense achievements—and even the achievements themselves—are not adequately appreciated by the average citizen," Schnitzler suggested.

He said an understanding of unions might "start with the basic fact that it takes two sides to make a strike; that while it is true that the workers are the ones who walk off the job, the alternative may be the acceptance of intolerable conditions."

It is unfortunate, he explained, that some private employers in the defense field "have the idea that they can use the importance of their product as a pretext to deny legitimate union proposals or even to avoid union organization entirely."

"I do not claim that unions are always right," he continued, "but I do say that collective bargaining, trade union conditions and unions themselves are among the freedoms that the defense effort is designed to protect."

Schnitzler also called attention to the fact that defense spending accounts for roughly 10 percent of the gross national product, and in some communities is the major source of jobs and income. "Therefore," he pointed out, "a change in direction, the abandonment or contraction of a facility, amounts to a 100 percent catastrophe."

He said the AFL-CIO supports the Defense Dept. war on waste, but is also against the "kind of waste represented by unemployment and community bankruptcy."

"We do not believe that eliminating waste on one front ought to create waste on another," he declared. "We are pressing, and we will continue to press, for even more extensive and effective methods for insuring that cutbacks are not accompanied by economic catastrophe—in particular, the intolerable waste of unemployment."

Schnitzler went on to say that it is essential that money saved by defense cuts should be invested in America "in a determined drive to achieve the Great Society."

Trial Examiners Named by NLRB

Three attorneys, including two who formerly advised unions, have been named by the National Labor Relations Board as trial examiners. They are David S. Davidson, Lowell M. Goerlich and Harry H. Kuskin.

Davidson, 38, returns to NLRB service after seven years as assistant general counsel for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Goerlich is 52, and was associate general counsel for the Auto Workers in Detroit and Washington. Kuskin, 57, is former chief counsel for Boyd Leedom, who served two terms as an NLRB member and now is a trial examiner.

Examiners conduct hearings in unfair labor practice cases. Though independent of NLRB supervision, they are named by the board from a list of names supplied by the Civil Service Commission.

Steel Interim Pact Praised by Johnson

Pres. Johnson at a White House news conference congratulated negotiators for the Steelworkers and major steel producers on what he called their "statesmanlike agreement to extend their contract."

While the settlement is "only an interim one, I think we can be confident that the final settlement will be a responsible one" in the interest of the parties and the public, the President said.

In response to a question, Johnson added that "I don't think I have ever observed a period . . . when American labor and American business have been more responsible . . . and more anxious to work with their government in maintaining full productivity."

Citizens' Group Presses Interest Rate Fight

A new citizens group has been formed to serve as a watchdog against high interest rates and to press for policies aimed at financing an expanding economy through an adequate money supply.

A Philadelphia industrialist, Milton J. Shapp, is the chairman of the new National Council for Sound Monetary Policy. Its founding members include economists, businessmen, bankers, officials of leading consumer and co-op organizations. From labor's ranks are Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chairman George E. Leighty and Exec. Sec. Donald S. Beattie of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Shapp told a news conference that the council members "believe that depressions are man-made, and our group is going to do all in its power to keep the economy rolling."

He said that high interest rates, touted by some financial interests as necessary to curb inflation, have in fact contributed to inflation by depressing purchasing power and leading industries to raise prices to maintain profits as sales decline.

The council, he said, will support "the avowed intention of Pres. Johnson to hold interest rates down so we can keep the economy up."

Another member, Byron Johnson, University of Colorado economics professor and a former congressman, said a reduction of 1 percent in the current interest rate would amount to a saving of $11 billion a year in interest charges. The saving to the federal government alone, he said, would finance the entire anti-poverty campaign.

Council members estimated also that a 1 percent interest cut would stimulate the economy to create more than 1.5 million more jobs.



NEWSMEN MARCH alongside ad salesmen, office workers, cafeteria employes and other union members on Baltimore Sun picket line. The Sun, Evening Sun and Sunday Sun stopped publishing when printers and other craftsmen refused to cross Newspaper Guild lines in walkout that started after six-week deadlock in Guild contract talks. Baltimore News-American, which has no Guild contracts, then locked out 1,100 employes. Pictured is Sun's Calvert St. entrance, one of several where round-the-clock picketing is maintained.

Baltimore Shutdown:

Mediators Set Talks In Sunpapers Strike

Baltimore—Federal mediators brought Newspaper Guild and Baltimore Sunpapers' management to the conference table in an attempt to settle a strike of 500 Guildsmen that started Apr. 17.

The strike led to a lockout of 1,100 other newspaper workers by the Sun's afternoon competitor, the News-American, which had not been struck but shut down to protect publisher interests.

That blacked out all daily papers here and the Guild announced it would start selling the first editions of its own interim strike daily Apr. 30. The editors of the student weekly at Johns Hopkins University said they, too, would publish a daily.

Local Guild Administrative Officer Harris Monroe, said before a mediation session, scheduled as the AFL-CIO News went to press, that "present prospects are for a long, bitter strike." A previous meeting of the parties, arranged by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Apr. 23, produced no progress.

The shutdown was the first in 128 years for the Sunpapers. The Guild said it was precipitated when management broke off talks three hours before the contract expiration deadline and declined to answer a Guild settlement proposal.

Wage Gap Cited

Chairman Gerard Borstel of the Sunpapers unit said the Guild is seeking to close a wage gap of up to $40 a week between Washington and Baltimore classifications. Also it is fighting for "preservation of our union" against Sun management attempts to smash the Guild, he said.

On Apr. 16 the Guild filed unfair labor practice charges against the Sunpapers, asserting management fired one employe for joining the Guild, threatened others with dismissal, and promised special benefits if they stayed at work.

Since then the publishers filed charges that Guild leaders "delayed, obstructed and prevented" negotiations" to precipitate a "strike which they had planned since prior to Mar. 5." Members of four unions filed unfair practice charges also against News-American management for locking them out.

One Guildsman was hospitalized when a car was driven through ANG picket lines. He was Edward Nolan, photographer for the Sun.

Growers Get Limited Aid on Foreign Labor

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz authorized the use of some 2,500 foreign workers on California's asparagus and strawberry harvests, but he reiterated that only growers who met the department's standards of wages and working conditions would be allowed to employ aliens.

Growers in the San Joaquin and Salinas Valleys had asked for 6,700 foreign workers and a three-member panel named by Wirtz held hearings and recommended that 1,500 workers be brought in from Mexico and 1,000 Japanese and Filipino workers presently in the United States be retained for the harvest period.

California unions, testifying at the hearings had strongly opposed any admission of aliens, pointing to heavy unemployment in the area and refusal of many growers to meet Labor Dept. standards.

The panel agreed that many growers seeking to import workers have not offered domestic workers the pay, work guarantees and housing required by regulations. It stressed that the goal must be to meet farm labor needs exclusively with domestic workers by making "seasonal farm labor an attractive occupation which men and women can perform for adequate wages under decent working conditions and with no loss of self-respect."

Telephone Industry's Rapid Growth Seen Leaving Major Gap in Jobs

An independent research organization told the Communications Workers that the telephone industry will continue to expand rapidly during the next 10 years—in everything but jobs.

Employment will increase slightly, the John Diebold management consultant firm predicted in a report to the CWA. But the pickup is unlikely to bring industry employment back to its 1957 peak.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said the union had commissioned the "unprecedented special report" as part of an effort to bring to the bargaining table "all the facts we can get, all the fresh viewpoints we can find."

He said the Diebold report poses problems for the nation, as well as for CWA negotiators, in that "a vital growing industry," because of the impact of automation, "fails to supply its fair share of jobs to the total economy."

On the union's part, Bierne said, the report strengthens the CWA's intention to work for:

- A 35-hour workweek.
- Constantly higher wages.
- Earlier retirement on more adequate pensions and longer vacations.
- Better health and security provisions and greater educational opportunity.
- A broadened exploration of how workers may obtain the most fruitful use of a greater amount of leisure time.

A special section of the report on "the shape of things to come" visualized some of the changes computers will bring to communications. It included these predictions:

"The library will become essentially a store of information which will be available at any point in the country by means of data communications systems. When one needs particular information, one will simply dial a code number and information retrieval machines will project the material on a screen or produce electronically prepared copies.

"Information storage and retrieval systems will be used increasingly in medical diagnosis and research. . . . If one becomes ill while traveling in any part of the world, a physician will be able to dial a record storage center and, in seconds, have one's complete medical history. . . .

"Self-adaptive computers will be able to be programmed for certain goals which men themselves do not know how to reach. They will be able to learn; in other words, successful patterns of calculation will be reinforced and applied again by these machines, just as human beings learn by success or failure in their experiences."

Drop in Jobs

The report detailed the impact automation has already had on the Bell System. Between 1954 and 1963, there was a 58 percent growth in the number of telephones installed, a 67 percent increase in local telephone calls, a 71 percent increase in long distance calls—and a drop in employment.

While hourly earnings on the Diebold index rose from 86 in 1954 to 124 in 1963, productivity increased even more—from 83 to 134.

Beirne said the report will "receive the most thoughtful attention of CWA members and their union leadership." He added:

"We hope to make possible a wide distribution of this study, so that it may also be read in other unions and industries, in the schools and colleges, and in large numbers of libraries.

"The more we study this subject, the better we will be able to use automation rather than be used, and be hurt, by it."

IUE Opens Investigation Of Election Miscount

A special executive board subcommittee of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has heard six witnesses in its investigation of the ballot miscount in the IUE's recent presidential election and is scheduled to resume hearings on May 3.

The IUE inquiry group, headed by Robert Nellis, chairman of the union's Westinghouse Conference Board, took a 1,000-page transcript in its first two days of hearings. Other members of the investigating committee are William Wright, president of the union's District 8, and Charles Snodgrass, administrator of District 9.

On instructions of IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, the subcommittee is being assisted by the union's new general counsel, Irving Abramson.

The IUE inquiry stems from a miscount of ballots in a referendum vote for the presidency between Jennings and the union's former president, James B. Carey. The IUE executive board announced last Dec. 29 that on the basis of a count reported by five trustees Carey had been re-elected by 2,193 votes, but a recent recount by the Dept. of Labor, announced on Apr. 5, showed that Jennings, in fact, had been elected by 23,316 votes.

Carey resigned on Apr. 7 and Jennings the next day was unanimously installed as president by the IUE board.

Two of the five IUE trustees—Leo Smith, chairman, and also chairman of the union's civil rights committee, and Al Giordano—resigned their posts, according to the IUE News, the union's official newspaper. Smith's resignation created a vacancy on the executive board, and Vice Pres. Jack Suarez of District 3, a former member, was reinstated to fill the vacancy.

'Thorough' Probe

The IUE subcommittee is under instructions from Jennings to conduct a "thorough inquiry" to reveal the conditions under which "frauds" in the original trustees' count of ballots were "made possible." The group "must also find the person who knew about or played any part in the conception and execution of the frauds," he said.

Earlier AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had announced that a special federation subcommittee would investigate the election procedure to determine responsibility for the "transferring of thousands of votes from one candidate to another" in the first tally announced. The subcommittee, authorized at a one-day meeting of the federation Executive Council, consists of AFL-CIO Vice Presidents George Harrison, Al Hayes and Joseph A. Beirne.

Meany told a press conference that the IUE, having initiated its own inquiry, would be given a "reasonable time" to complete its investigation before the federation subcommittee began work.



Food, Medical Costs Push Up Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables and medical care, advanced one-tenth of 1 percent to a new record high in March—109 percent of the 1957-59 average.

Prices of food accounted for about half the expansion, with apparel, health and recreation costs also rising. The year's rise over the March 1964 CPI was 1.2 percent, and a further increase in the April index figure was predicted by the Labor Dept.'s Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chase said higher fees charged by physicians and dentists, hospital rate increases and higher premiums for medical insurance contributed to the March upsurge.

The new CPI figure means $10.90 was needed in March to buy the same goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

In a companion report, the BLS said an increase in the workweek and a small advance in average wages pushed up net spendable earnings of factory production workers by more than $1 in March. Take-home pay in March rose $1.22 to a new high of $96.65 for the worker with three dependents, $88.-96 for those with no dependents, the report said.

On a year-to-year basis net spendable earnings rose from $83.16 a week in March 1964 for a worker with no dependents, and from $90.-89 for one with three dependents.

The rise was attributed by the BLS to an increase of nearly an hour in the average workweek, coupled with a 9-cent gain in hourly pay and the second step of the 1964 tax cut. The gain was computed at 5 percent after adjustment for price increases over the year.

Canadian Joblessness Shows Sharp Decline

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian unemployment dropped to its lowest level in years in March when the jobless rate sank to 3.9 percent of the labor force.

The unemployed totaled 387,000, compared with 456,000 a year earlier and 549,000 in March 1963. On the other hand, employment increased by only 3.7 percent to 6.5 million during the month, compared with the rise of 5.2 percent to 6.3 million in March 1964.

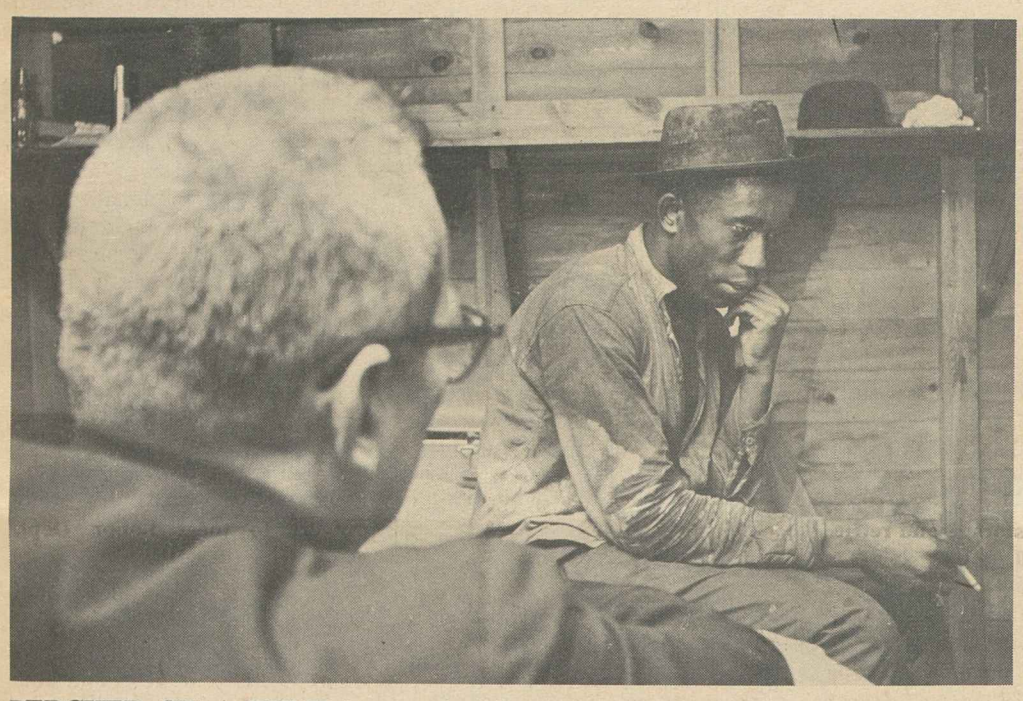
Weeds of Poverty Sprout Among Crops



THREE-DAY TOUR of a part of Florida off the tourist path was made by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. His goal: a first-hand look at living and working conditions of migrant farm workers and at the alleged need for imported labor, such as these sugar cane workers from the British West Indies.



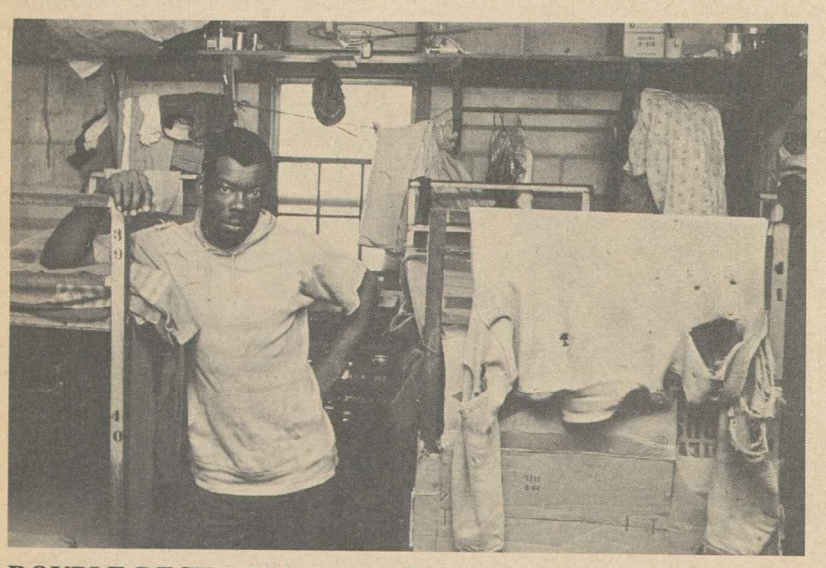
WIRTZ STOPS at an orange grove to talk to worker on ladder, filling his sack. He is one of thousands who follow the crops, earn poverty wages and live in dilapidated shacks or crowded, unhealthy barracks.



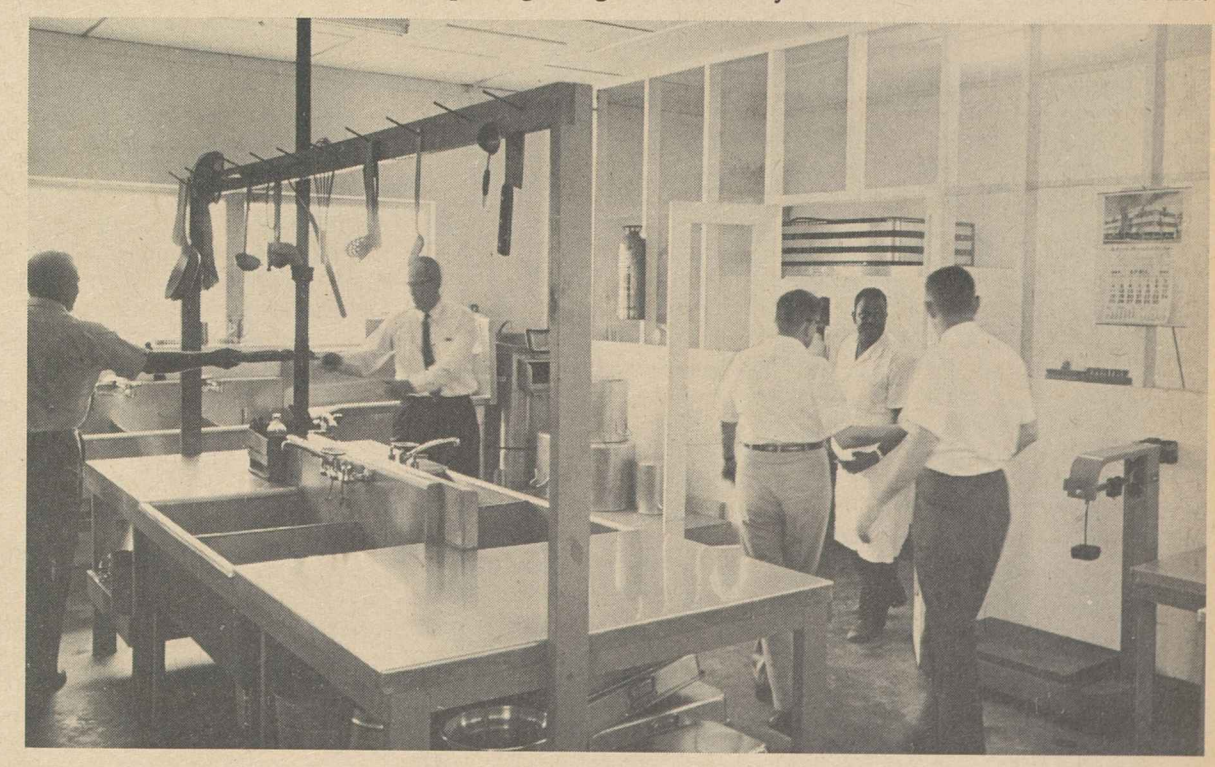
PERCHED ON A BUNK in a typical barracks at a farm labor camp, Wirtz meets with an American worker who helps harvest the nation's bounty of fruit and vegetables to eke out a day-to-day existence.



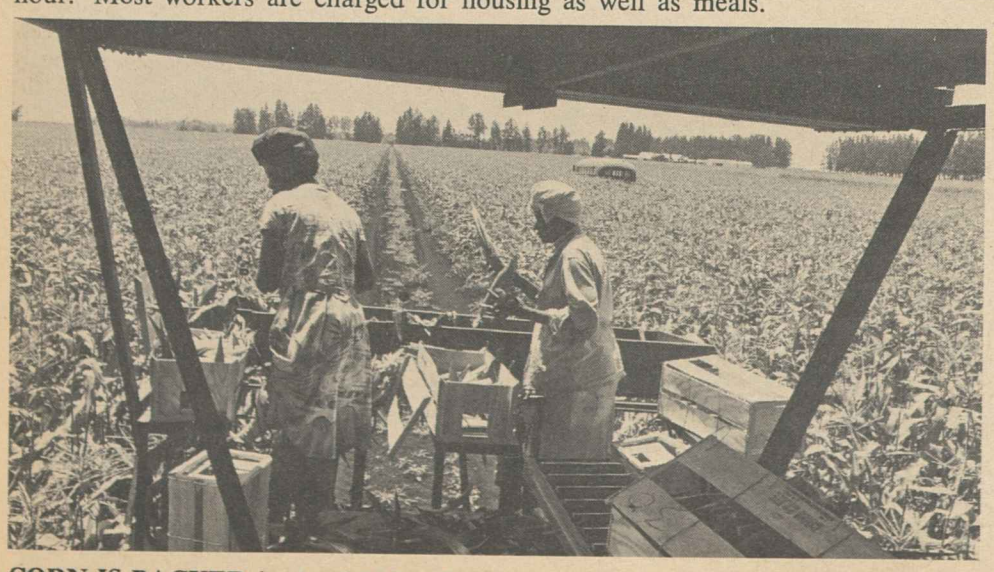
NEAR CYPRUS GARDENS, famed tourist center, this shack with an outside water tap and an outdoor toilet rents for $12.36 a week. Woman's husband earns about $50 a week picking oranges—while the job lasts. Their home is in Alabama.



DOUBLE-DECK BUNKS, crowded together, are bachelor living quarters in this migrant camp. The going wage scale is $1.15 an hour. Most workers are charged for housing as well as meals.



ONE BRIGHT SPOT on the Wirtz tour was the camp set up by the U.S. Sugar Co. near Belle Glade, with rent-free family and bachelor housing, this modern kitchen and a spotless mess hall. It contrasted sharply with facilities offered by most growers.



CORN IS PACKED in the field by these woman workers at Pahokee. They work from the platform of a self-propelled vehicle which moves through the fields where the men are picking the corn.



IT'S RENT-FREE, but that's about all you can say for these family quarters in a migrant camp known as Bean City. Tens of thousands of children grow up in conditions such as these.

A Question of Freedom

THE RADICAL RIGHT is pulling out all the stops in an hysterical, distorted and fallacious campaign to prevent repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the provision that allows states to enact "right-to-work" laws.

In the name of "freedom," the far right extremists, the political reactionaries and the union-busting forces are teaming up to "save" the Taft-Hartley Act. They have launched a concerted drive to confuse, delude and divert members of Congress, a drive keyed to gutter-style attacks on unions under the guise of patriotically defending American principles.

There is a very real "freedom" involved in the struggle to repeal 14(b)—the freedom of business and industry and unions to engage in free collective bargaining to the benefit of the nation. Sec. 14(b) is a barrier to free bargaining—it allows states to block bargaining over union security—an indispensible ingredient of industrial relations.

But the radical right is no more interested in industrial peace than it is in a strong United Nations, social security, mental health or a host of other programs and institutions that are vital to the survival of freedom in the nation and the world.

It is interested in destroying the trade union movement as an instrument for the national good and it is making a major effort to prevent repeal of 14(b).

The radical right's major bid for power in 1964 was overwhelmingly rejected by the American people. Their bid in 1965 to prevent the restoration of free collective bargaining between industry and labor must be as overwhelmingly rejected by Congress.

Poverty War Weapon

THE PRESIDENT'S signature on the new manpower training bill adds another achievement to the record of the Administration and the 89th Congress. The new bill expands and extends the program and continues full federal financing.

In light of the 340,000 persons involved in the program in the past three years, the continuation of federal financing is essential to the overall attack on poverty and to meet the impact of job displacement through automation and technological change.

The President said it well in signing the bill that the most valuable of our resources are human resources and the program is designed to reject "the wastage, and the erosion, and the loss of human talent and ability."

A Unique Lobby

THE AFL-CIO is "unique among the lobbies that operate in Washington," the federation's director of legislation, Andrew J. Biemiller, said recently, and then spelled out the uniqueness:

"Almost every other lobbyist represents a single interest with a very narrow range . . . Almost every other lobbyist is looking for some kind of special consideration for those he represents . . . In contrast, the range of the AFL-CIO's interests is almost limitless."

The labor movement "operates on the principle that what is good for America is good for the labor movement. And by following that principle we have earned a title we carry with pride—the 'people's lobby.' "

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, May 1, 1965 No. 18

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Methods Updated:

Open Shop Laws Long a Goal Of Interlocking Rights Groups

The following is excerpted from the April 1963 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE STRONGEST PUSH to keep Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley on the books is expected to come from the fanatics of the far right whose legions gave loyal support to the Goldwater presidential candidacy.

The compulsory open shop has always been a favorite goal of reactionaries, right-wingers and ultra-conservatives in America ever since the cordwainers' conspiracy trial in Philadelphia in 1806.

There's nothing new about the objectives, but the methods have been updated and the names of the organizations are different.

In the 1920s such groups rallied around the slogan of the "American Plan." Today the equally misleading phrase is "right-to-work." Both propaganda phrases are designed to conceal the fact that the only issue of principle involved is how large a share of the profit pie management will keep.

The National Right to Work Committee, organized in 1955, is the principal right-wing group carrying on the fight to weaken free collective bargaining. But it has connections and allies through the whole range of other extremist organizations.

It also has strong support from still other organizations which are more respectable in the public eye, but equally reactionary in their policies.

Everyone would expect the John Birch Society to be anti-union. And the connections between the society and the National Right to Work Committee are broad and strong. But it sometimes comes as a shock to realize that such normally-respectable groups as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Farm Bureau Federation utilize almost identical tactics when it comes to promoting open shop legislation.

The interlocking operations among these normally conservative organizations and their more radical allies like Billy James Hargis and his so-called Christian Crusade grow out of a cynical desire to "keep unions in their place" which justifies any action to accomplish that purpose.

Most often it is at the state and local level, where the effective organization is carried out, that the ties are closest. But the National Right to Work Committee is not without its direct links to the organized radical right.

E. S. Dillard, who when president of the Old Dominion Box Co. of Charlotte, N. C., founded the committee, is an endorser of the John Birch Society.

Go through the list of officers, directors and top staff members of the committee and you find a roster of right radicalism. Former director of information Glen Green, now with the Associated Industries of Arkansas, went to the committee from Harding College in Searcy, Ark., the "West Point" of the right wing.

Cropping up all through the list are affiliations with organizations such as the Christian Crusade, the Christian Freedom Foundation, the publication "Human Events," the Manion Forum, Americans for Constitutional Action, the American Good Government Society and the Committee for Equal Anti-Trust Protection.

ALL THESE NAMES sound noble, but their Christianity is commercial, their patriotism is phony and their propaganda is anti-union.

These and other right-wing radicals are mobilizing their entire army of supporters, letter writers and lobbyists in an attempt to create a climate of opinion that will prevent repeal of 14(b) and keep open shop statutes on the books of 19 states. Their 7,000 weekly radio and television programs will keep up a drumfire on the issue.

Buttressing these efforts will be those of the so-called respectable groups. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has a Special Committee on Voluntary Unionism which publishes a raft of material in support of "right-to-work," and which will carry on a major effort to get local chambers and their allies to oppose 14(b) repeal.

The National Association of Manufacturers established a Center for the Study of Union Power headed by Charles A. Kothe, its vice president in charge of industrial relations. The fact that six of the 12 members of this study group have identifiable connections with right-wing organizations indicates the efforts they will be making on behalf of the compulsory open shop.

The best weapon is exposure. Once people understand the motives and the alliances of the radical right, they will shy away from them as they did in November.

The same dedicated fanatics who attack the United Nations, public power, the National Council of Churches, mental health programs and social security will be campaigning to save 14(b).

Those groups and their backers who are also targets of the radical right should be mobilized to help the fight on 14(b) as well if repeal is to be won in 1965.

Morgan Says:

D. C. Files a Progress Report On Improving School Libraries

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

APROPOS the eighth annual National Library Week, I have a progress report on a couple of projects which represent some modestly encouraging elements of a success story, the moral of which might be that there is more than one way to skin a cat—or a congressman.



Morgan

Thanks largely to narrow-minded committees of House and Senate which dominate the affairs of the District of Columbia, Congress has for years shortchanged the schoolchildren of the national capital — the majority of whom happen to be Negroes—by refusing adequate budgets for education. This means, among other things, dilapidated buildings and inadequate or non-existent facilities, including libraries. But at Dunbar, one of Washington's biggest schools, and at Gage, one of the oldest elementary schools, enterprising teachers, students and parents have refused to take a congressional "nay" as their answer.

At Dunbar, as reported in this corner 11 months ago, an English teacher, Mrs. Don Goldman, invented a paperback lending library for her pupils. The rental charge was a dime per book—to create a purchase fund. If a student could afford to donate a book, borrowing privileges would be free for a year. The Washington Post reported my report of the venture!

When the news got around, people outside Dunbar began to respond. A Washington man contributed a Webster's dictionary, a Bible and several other volumes. A lady in Brooklyn offered classics. A writer of children's books, appealed to three publishers for help. The Reader's Digest sent a batch of material. Mrs. Goldman's techniques, as described in the broadcast, were widely circulated to county education authorities in San Diego, Calif.

Hubert Humphrey, then Senate majority whip, who had embarrassed his colleagues by revealing the shocking inadequacy of textbooks in District schools, commended the Dunbar experiment.

Mrs. Goldman's classroom is now bulging with nearly 1,300 paperbacks and miscellaneous "hard covers" besides. Though there still are not enough books to go around, either in the main school library or her own, she detects a new zest for learning—not to mention reading for pleasure—among her students.

A few blocks from Dunbar stands one of those ugly red-brick monuments to turn-of-the century architecture, Gage Elementary School. But inside there is nothing ugly. The ancient corridors shine like a ballroom floor. The classrooms are as neat and tidy as a ship's bridge. The children are well-scrubbed. A visitor whiffs an exhilarating atmosphere and identifies it as pride, the source of which comes from the basement.

Here in a once dank and dingy room is Gage's brand new library, one of the very few in the entire elementary school system of Washington. With 900 books, new modern blonde wood school furniture, children's boldly-colored murals and posters on the walls, the library, with some help from outside, was largely a neighborhood labor of love.

Urged on by two gentle but determined ladies, Principal Emma Carter and Gage PTA Pres. Erastine Williams, mothers held cake sales to start a book fund. Mrs. Goldman brought some extra books from Dunbar. A Gage alumna of more than 50 years ago who as a pupil had got a mudhole in front of the school fixed by writing a letter of complaint to District commissioners, Mrs. Joseph Todd, helped raise $500.

APPARENTLY hearing of the drive through another of these broadcasts, a Steelworkers union local in Chicago sent a check. Parents who came after hours to help catalog the books stayed to read them.

While all this was going on, a strange transformation set in at Gage. Mrs. Carter said if they were going to have a library, the school needed to be spruced up to match it. A patch of lawn was planted below the front steps. Children policed it, warned trespassers. Window-breaking used to be a nightly ritual. Every morning the custodian had showers of glass to clean up before he could polish the floors. Parents mobilized. Those nearest the school kept watch and flooded police with calls when marauders were sighted. Nowadays Gage's clean windowpanes are rarely cracked.

If Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Williams can get permission from authorities and round up some volunteer librarians, they hope to keep the Gage school library open through the hot summer months. It will be cool down there in the basement and the adventures between the newly-acquired covers, whether fairy tales or space flights, may substitute for more violent adventure in the streets.

The Gage story has already excited the interest of other educators. The self-started Gage and Dunbar experiments are an open book of testimony to the expanding need and appetite for learning, which should command the attention of every thoughtful citizen, from PTA counselor to the highest government officials, not just during National Library Week, but all the time.

Cruikshank Says:

More Doctors See Advantages Of a Social Insurance System

A GROWING NUMBER of doctors now "see the advantages of a social insurance system" as the means for paying the costs of serious illness, despite the official pronouncements of the American Medical Association, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Dir. Nelson Cruikshank of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, in a network radio interview on Labor News Conference, rejected a suggestion that doctors might hamper the medicare program by refusing to participate or cooperate.

The standards of the medical profession are such that doctors are going to render the care that is needed even though they may still object to the method of payment, he asserted.

"Past experience bears this out," he said, recalling that despite AMA opposition to Blue Cross, "there was no failure on the part of physicians to provide services" when it was finally established. Later, physicians "themselves organized the corresponding Blue Shield Service, which is built on much the same principle," he said.

Cruikshank also pointed out that "the AMA opposed, just as violently, the disability provisions added to social security in 1956," but is today "cooperating very effectively with the Social Security Administration to make this system work."

"I think we can rely on the basic good sense of the individual physician to continue to supply medical services and care, regardless of what kinds of positions the AMA takes," he said.

CRUIKSHANK credited the November elections with breaking the roadblock to medicare in the House Ways & Means Committee. He noted that while all the pro-health insurance committee members were reelected, three of its bitter opponents lost their congressional seats.

"This was the only national poll taken on the issue that was not on a sample basis," he said, and Congress "saw very clearly the expressed will of the people."

Reporters questioning Cruikshank on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press, and Gerald G. Gross, editor of Washington Report on the Medical Sciences.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



IN THE BATTLE of the mimeograph machines that makes up a substantial part of off-season political maneuver in this capital city, the Republican House leader, Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, and Democratic National Committee Chairman John M. Bailey are in a mild hassle about GOP prospects in next year's congressional elections.

Ford has some obligation to try to encourage his troops to struggle out of the shock they suffered at losses under Sen. Goldwater, of course. So he has publicly predicted that the GOP will make a tremendous comeback, that it will gain "40 to 80" seats in the House in 1966.

Bailey replied with a jibe about "wishful thinking." He pointed out that in 1962 GOP National Committee Chairman William E. Miller made a pre-election prediction that Republicans would win "between 50 and 55 additional [House] seats, plus substantial gains in the Senate," but that the election returns showed the GOP with a gain of only two seats in the House and an actual loss of four seats in the Senate.

Bailey cited, also, the 1964 predictions of Rep. Bob Wilson of California, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who said the GOP would "pick up 20 to 40 [House] seats," whereas the party actually lost 38 seats to the Democrats and two more Senate seats.

This is all good clean fun, of course, and counts for very little.

The comment may be made, however, that if Ford really thinks a Republican gain of 80 seats in the House is reachable he must be thinking that Pres. Johnson and the Democratic congressional majorities are going to fall into some kind of frightful, irretrievable blunder.

The GOP has 140 members now (with one perhaps to be added in a South Carolina special election in June). A gain of 80 seats would give the party 220 or 221 seats, a majority, and Ford or some other Republican would become Speaker, and Johnson would have to work for the last two years of this term with a divided Congress.

A sweep of such proportions is not unprecedented but it is extremely rare. When the Democrats gained 47 seats in 1958 it was considered a landslide (a "social revolution," one Republican called it), and in the next two elections they lost a net total of 23 seats back to the GOP. Then they gained 38 more in 1964, leaving them a grand prize of a 62-seat increase across nearly a decade.

Is this going to be wiped out, and more than wiped out, in 1966? It's not likely. It is extremely probable that Ford's real hopes are that the Republicans can gain as many as 40 seats, while the Democrats are well aware that under the traditional pattern of off-year elections they will have to work like beavers to hold what they won last year.

* * *

THIS COLUMN reported with some astonishment some months ago a speech by the then U.S. Chamber of Commerce president, Walter F. Carey, urging businessmen to stop griping about federal welfare spending and offer "more positive programs" than in the past to meet the need for "higher living standards, the rebuilding of cities, the education of youth, the rescue of our fellow-citizens from poverty."

Well, the CofC has just completed its annual meeting here, and while it didn't exactly make the ground tremble it did reach some unusual policy decisions. These included:

- A refusal to endorse an American Medical Association request to back the exemption of physicians from coverage under the social security system.
- Disapproval of federal tax exemption for state and local revenue bonds issued to finance "private companies." (This apparently means "runaway" plants attracted to new locations by promise of "tax-free" or "rent-free" new plants.)

If the CofC would disband its "voluntary unionism" ("right-to-work" law) committee, everyone would have to admit that it was beginning to get at least partly up to date.



FLINT GLASS WORKERS will build a $250,000 international headquarters in Toledo, Ohio, Pres. George M. Parker announced. Construction of the one-story, glass and masonry building will start this spring. The union has some 35,000 members and 225 locals.

How to Buy:

Beware of Cheap Unsafe Tires Offered as May Sale 'Specials'

By Sidney Margolius

MAY IS A MONTH of tire sales, with dealers offering specials before the hot-weather driving season arrives. But you need to buy with care. Working families seeking to hold down expenses are especially endangered by the low qualities and confusing terminology in the tire business, as shown by recent Federal Trade Commission hearings and other revelations.



The tire business always has been a jungle of misleading terminology and juggled prices. This affects your pocketbook. But the low qualities you may be led into buying, because of lack of standards, can affect your safety.

According to the testimony, the main trouble is that many tires, even those supplied on new cars, are not adequate for the load they often have to carry. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), is up in arms about this danger in an age of high-speed turnpike and long-distance driving.

"My files are filled with letters from people who have had tires fail on practically new cars in perfectly normal use," Nelson recently told the Senate. He pointed out that a tire-industry official had admitted to the FTC that the test for tires for a six-passenger sedan is based on the assumption that there will be only three passengers and no baggage.

In buying a new tire, the FTC points out, you can't even be sure the size is exactly as stated on the tire and in the advertising. But size has an effect on safety as well as other performance.

Nor, as the public has been warned before, can you depend on the terminology used to describe tires. In the new publication, U.S. Consumer, Beatrice Schalet pointed out that designations such as "first line," "second line," "100 level," "original equipment," or "premium" have no established meaning and can mean whatever the manufacturer wants them to mean. In fact, one test found that premium tires of different makers varied 20-80 percent in their stopping ability.

SIMILARLY, the FTC has pointed out that such words as "super" and "de luxe" appear in the brand names of premium, first, second and third line tires. The buyer has no dependable clue to the real grade of the tire.

Government technicians testified that the tire industry's standards are below even the out-of-date government minimums set in 1953, reports James Mathers, of Greenbelt, Md., Consumers Services, cooperative in the District of Columbia region.

Mathers advises that in buying a new car, remember that car manufacturers consider steerability and easy-riding qualities important. But you have to be sure the tires also can perform beyond minimum safety standards.

However, until the Government or the tire industry establishes more uniform and stricter standards, this is difficult to do. In buying a new car, if you have an option, it would be safer to order the better-grade tires. In buying replacement tires, an even more widespread and tougher problem, you need to avoid very cheap tires even if you do not expect to keep a car long. Some of these sell for as little as $8-$10 in the 7.50 x 14 size. Most of the better grades are over $15.

Station wagons especially need extra heavy duty tires, the hearings brought out.

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Right to Dignity Stressed For Senior Citizens

The observance of Senior Citizens' Month, proclaimed for May by Pres. Johnson, should prompt an exploration of the problems of aging as well as a "respectful recognition of the contributions our elders have made" to the U.S., AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

"In their lifetime," he noted, "this generation has lived through turbulent years of depression and war. They have reared and educated their children, while helping to build this nation. They have earned the right to years of dignity."

A lot remains to be learned about how the "best of life" can be achieved for them, he said, adding:

"We need to know more about the need for useful work and meaningful leisure. We need greatly to improve our provisions for economic security. We have much to learn about how the wisdom that comes with years of experience can be joined with the enthusiasm of youth to develop community life. In all these searchings and discoverings we need, we expect and we should have the fullest participation of the elders themselves."

Meany's statement was sent to all central bodies by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, who observed that May "may well be the month that sees decisive action on the House-passed social security bill that provides health insurance for the elderly and substantial increases in social security benefits."

Cruikshank also sent the central bodies copies of a "Projects and Promotion Guide for Senior Citizens Month" published by the President's Council on Aging and a poster for display in headquarters or some other appropriate place.

From Soup to Nonsense:

Why Get a Conversation Piece When It's Silencers We Need?

By Jane Goodsell

ONE OF THE AMAZING developments of recent years is the meteoric rise of the Conversation Piece. This is a term used to define an object that is so bizarre in its uselessness that it simply screams to be talked about. Its sole function is to provide conversation.

Under the general classification of Conversation Pieces come such items as mink toothbrushes, clocks that tell time backwards, swizzle sticks shaped like pistols, cigaret lighters that play "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," and ice cubes that look like golf balls.



The most astonishing thing about conversation pieces is that people buy them, and spend a pretty penny on them, too. Therefore, it is obvious that people must be hard up for conversation. Anyone who is willing to shell out $10 for a toothbrush that can be shown off to company is pretty desperate for something to say.

The popularity of conversation pieces seems to me a sad commentary on our times, a symptom of our softness. Our forefathers didn't purchase their small talk over the counter. They thought up things to say right out of their own heads.

Of course, they were self-reliant characters, toughened by shifting non-automatic gears and turning non-electric can openers. No doubt our ancestors found this very trying. Still, they did live through it. So can we.

It is possible to get through life without the aid and comfort of conversation pieces to stimulate us to speech. There are lots of things to talk about in this many-faceted world, and by that I don't mean the situation in Southeast Asia or the problems of automation.

FAR FROM IT. Those are precisely the subjects which lead to long, embarrassing silences in which people sit tongue-tied, unable to think of anything to say. What I have in mind are subjects on which everyone has firm convictions and passionate opinions.

Reading in bed is a stimulating subject for group discussion. Unlike the situation in Southeast Asia, which many people hesitate to talk about because of all those hard-to-pronounce names and places, reading in bed is a marvelous subject for pro and con debate.

So is getting up in the morning. And if it's heated controversy you're after, there's nothing to beat dogs vs. cats. On second thought, there is something even more controversial: dogs and cats vs. gardens.

So don't be panicked into buying conversation pieces. Who needs them when it's so simple to start the conversational ball rolling all by yourself?

Portland, Ore.—Jane Goodsell, whose humorous "Soup to Nonsense" column is a regular feature of the AFL-CIO News, has written a children's book, "Katie's Magic Glasses," about a little girl whose "eyes didn't see things right" and who was afraid both to go to the doctor's office and to wear glasses.

The story, told with charm and whimsy, is partly in verse. With gentle humor it shows insight into the thinking and emotions of a five-year-old. It is illustrated by Barbara Cooney.

Mrs. Goodsell is the wife of James Goodsell, editor of the Oregon Labor Press. She is the mother of three daughters, to whom she has dedicated the new book. "Katie's Magic Glasses" is published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, has 43 pages and sells for $3.50.

Zagoria Says:

Automation Posing Bargaining Problem

Sam Zagoria, newest member of the National Labor Relations Board, is deeply concerned with the problems that automation poses for all Americans. He took the occasion of his swearing in as a member of the NLRB to express his views on the problems involved and the challenge they present.

THIS COUNTRY seems to be entering a new industrial era, one in which the computer is taking over center-stage as both a hero and a villain. There is no disputing the fact that this faceless, sexless, sanitary giant of unrivalled efficiency will bring many good things to many more people, but it is also true that as we are propelled into what the magazines call the "cybernated generation" the union man, the organization man, indeed all working men, are bound to grow concerned.

The growing popularity of these electronic wizards has brought a new element into traditional labor-management diplomacy. Press reports suggest that union members are worried about retaining jobs. Recent events suggest that their leaders are facing insecurity, too. Managements are worried about competition automating sooner and cheaper and about how to keep machines and men working in happy tandem. The problems are coming.

There are those who would throw up their hands; for them there is no course better than letting labor and management battle it out and let nature take its course. These are the same people who felt there was no way to get a civil rights bill through the Congress, or to reconcile private and public school interests in support of an education bill, or to prick the conscience of Americans to facing long -existent poverty or to enact legislation to give older citizens the comfort and the dignity of medical care as a matter of right.

But Pres. Johnson has shown that determination, good will and leadership can help a nation work away the scourges of humanity—injustice, ignorance, despair and disease. The same dedication applied to the growing computer crisis could result, initially, in new techniques for harmonious employer-employee relationships, and, eventually, in new concepts about the role of workers in our economy.

As automation inevitably marches forward, the traditional role of men and women as producers of goods and services will probably decline. While automation itself creates jobs, it is unsettling. Already, each week some 35,000 American workers lose or change jobs because of growing automation and, of course, there are thousands more who, except for automation, would have been hired for such jobs.

A nation with the brain power to plot trips to the moon and make them round trips, with the brain power to probe the central core of the earth, should be able to mobilize brain power to find new ways to live, prosper and enjoy the boundless rewards of an advanced society. That we are enjoying unparalleled prosperity and record-low unemployment gives us a respite within which to seek new solutions to employment insecurity. Insecurity inevitably leads to conflict, and then it is the public at large which suffers.

Men of initiative and concern created the institution of free collective bargaining, long since established as official government policy. Now men of initiative and concern must dedicate themselves to finding ways to make it work in a coming computer society. When labor and management resolve their differences, the public gains; when labor and management do not, the public is the loser.

AFL-CIO's Position:

'Tokenism' Rejected In Rights Struggle

The AFL-CIO is committed to "the destruction of racial barriers, completely and irrevocably," and will continue to pursue that goal until it is reached, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the spring conference of the Div. of the Social Sciences at Howard University, Washington.

It is not "merely parading a few Negro members as tokens of good faith," he declared, and it "rejects tokenism," as to its affiliates.

"No union can meet AFL-CIO standards by enrolling a handful of Negro members and then forgetting about the whole problem," he said.

But the fulfillment of organized labor's commitment will not insure equal opportunity for all, he warned.

"It can and will bring about equal access to the jobs that are available," Schnitzler said. "But equal opportunity for all can be assured only in an economy that provides full opportunity for all.

"Then, and only then, can the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the policies of the labor movement and the just demands of the Negro community combine to create a society that approaches the American dream—the dream of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unencumbered by discrimination or by economic fears."

Schnitzler added a second warning—against placing too much faith in open apprenticeship opportunities as a path to full-time jobs because the number of apprenticeships is limited and the jobs themselves "just aren't there."

"In the light of the limited scope of apprenticeship openings, an inflated recruiting program can—without having any such intention—crush the spirit of scores of hundreds of youngsters," he said.

Schnitzler told of some of the limitations on enrollment in apprenticeship programs and pointed out that they affected all potential applicants regardless of race, creed or color.

He also described the progress some unions—particularly in the building trades—have made in lowering racial barriers to trainees, and emphasized that prejudice because of race or religion predated trade unionism in America.



HEAVY EMPHASIS on organizing and service will be Painters' major goals in period ahead, Pres. S. Frank Raftery tells union staff members at first Washington meeting since Raftery's election last year. Union will move Raftery's office to Washington from Lafayette, Ind., this summer, leaving Sec.-Treas. William H. Rohrberg, seated left, temporarily in Lafayette.

Half of Apprentices Fail To Complete Training

Since January 1961 the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training has recorded more dropouts than graduates among apprentices in registered programs, Administrator Hugh C. Murphy reported.

A total of 105,800 apprentices in registered programs completed their terms to become journeymen during the period, while 106,142 fell by the wayside, he said in a report to the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, an advisory body to Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

"These cancellations are not surprising," he observed. "It is unfortunate, however, that our society has not devised a method to control or eliminate the waste in time, money and energy that these figures represent. We are examining the problem carefully to see what can be done to increase the completion rate."

The report showed that last year the number of apprentices in registered programs rose to 170,474, highest in four years, and that more than 59,000 of them were new registrants, largest number in five years. The "best estimates," Murphy said, indicate that the country's apprentices total about 250,000, including those in both registered and unregistered programs.

The increase in 1964 was 7,100 over 1963, he reported; the total was nearly 15,000 more than the 15-year low of 155,649 registered in 1961.

In the building and construction trades apprentices increased by 2,901 over the previous year to 109,814; in the metal trades, by 3,106 to 27,937; and in miscellaneous categories the rise was 1,864 to 21,309. The printing trades showed a drop of 715 to 11,414, Murphy said.

Automation Move Ruled Subject to Bargaining

A Florida newspaper publisher unlawfully bypassed the Typographical Union when he automated the typesetting processes on two dailies and hired girl typists to do the work, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

In a 3-0 decision a board panel held that Perry Publications, Inc., which owns a chain of Florida dailies, committed an unfair labor practice in bargaining "for the fixed purpose of preventing the consummation of any agreement" and "with the firm intention of excluding the union from having any part" in supplying workers for new computers and "cold type" machines it bought while a new contract ostensibly was negotiated.

The board ordered Perry to bargain with the union upon request, reinstate ITU members it fired or forced to strike in 1963, give them backpay with interest, and reimburse six printers whose pay was cut without advance notice to, or consultation with, ITU Locals 293 and 709 in Palm Beach and Pensacola.

The decision was called a significant victory for the ITU in a five-year fight to avoid extinction.

Examiner John S. Wilson told how owner John Perry invented a photocomposing machine and began to experiment with the "cold type" method of photographic printing.

That was in 1960. Soon the machine was moved to another part of the plant and other machines added without consultation with the union. No ITU member was permitted to apply for the new jobs and management kept "stalling" the union on contract renewal, the examiner reported.

In less than a year's time management reduced the number of its union teletypesetter operators from 25 to as few as 5 while hiring 18 or 20 non-union "computer typists."

Painters Act To Step up Organizing

Plans for organizing non-union workers topped the agenda as U. S. and Canadian field staffs of the Painters held their first Washington, D. C., meeting since the election of new Pres. S. Frank Raftery at the 1964 convention.

Raftery outlined the policies he will follow in broadening the union's organizing and service programs. He announced that pilot organizing programs will be conducted in several areas among painters, decorators and paperhangers, with the cooperation of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Councils.

Moving Date Set

By the end of July, it was reported, offices of the president and the director of apprenticeship and training will have been moved from Lafayette, Ind., to the Mercury Building, 1925 K Street, N. W., Washington 20006. Offices of Sec.-Treas. William Rohrberg will remain in Lafayette for the immediate future.

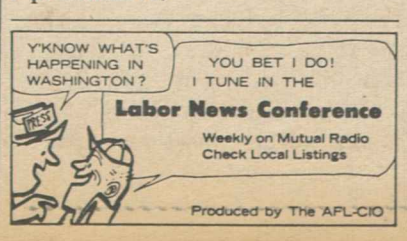
With Raftery presiding, an organizing discussion was led by Dir. John Livingston of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, Alan Kistler of his department and Dir. Jack T. Cox of the painters' Dept. of Organization.

A report on the operation of the newly-constituted National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes was given by Dir. Robert C. Welch of the union's Dept, of Jurisdiction.

Chairman William C. Cour of the National Joint Board participated in a question period. National agreements were reported on by M. H. Eckles, assistant to the president.

Speakers included President-Emeritus L. M. Raftery, Exec. Sec. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., General Counsel Herbert Thatcher, Rohrberg and other union officers.

Scheduled for closing sessions were joint union-industry discussions of painting specifications and promotional programs. Speakers included Edward Torrence of Chicago, assistant to the president of the Painting & Decorating Contractors of America; Sec. Anthony Iosue of the Cleveland Painters' District Council, and Joseph A. Manak, Cleveland public relations representative.



Metropolitan Area Pay Found Highest in West

Wages in metropolitan areas are highest in the West and lowest in the South, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.

The analysis of selected job groups, which appears in the April issue of the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review, also found manufacturing wages higher on the average than those in non-manufacturing. Among industry groups, the survey found wages in public utilities usually the highest, while those in retail trade were the lowest.

More than 12,000 firms, with 8.3 million workers, were included in the BLS sample as representative of 64,600 firms employing 17.6 million workers. The findings are projected to cover all 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas in the U. S. as established by the Bureau of the Budget. They cover the 1963-64 survey year.

Detroit Tops Clericals

The study showed that Detroit—at 115 percent of the urban average—pays the highest clerical wage. Other areas with high pay rates for office clerical help are Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex., 113 percent of the national average; Los Angeles, 111 percent; San Francisco, 110 percent, and Charleston, W. Va., with 107 percent. Chicago, Cleveland, San Diego and Seattle all had pay rates of 106 percent of the national average for office help.

The San Francisco - Oakland area had the highest rate for skilled maintenance workers—114 percent of the national average. Detroit was next in pay to skilled maintenance workers with 109 percent. The highest averages for all industries among unskilled plant workers were in San Francisco, Akron, O., and South Bend, Ind.

Detroit office workers, within manufacturing, were paid 20 percent above the national average, with the lowest relative rates found in Scranton, Pa., which was under the national level by 19 percent.

Skilled maintenance men in San Francisco received the highest relative rates, and the lowest average was found in Little Rock, Ark.

In non-manufacturing, Los Angeles had the highest pay scales for office workers and San Francisco paid the highest rate for unskilled plant workers. The lowest rates in non-manufacturing showed up in Little Rock for office help, in San Antonio, Tex., for unskilled workers.

The most widely dispersed pay levels were for unskilled plant workers, with the high rate of 125 percent in San Francisco-Oakland almost double that of 63 in Greenville, S. C.

In the six areas where the BLS analysis found the highest pay for office workers, four are in the Pacific area and all six have over 1 million population. The six areas with the lowest pay scales for office workers were found in all regions, except in the West. In these areas, food, textiles and apparel were the most common industries.

Only one southern urban area, Charleston, reported unskilled plant rates over the national average. Twenty of the 26 southern areas had lower pay averages for unskilled plant workers than the lowest non-southern area.

40-Hour Week Pierced in Ontario

Toronto, Ont.—The Sheet Metal Workers here have won the first workweek of less than 40 hours in the Ontario construction industry.

Some 1,200 members will go on a 37.5-hour week in May 1968 with no pay cut under a new contract with the Sheetmetal Contractors Association that provides a package estimated at 73 cents an hour.

In another "first," the union gained an allowance of 6 percent of earnings in lieu of vacation pay, the first breach in the 4 percent ceiling prevailing in the Toronto area..

Council Award Goes To Milwaukee Paper

The Milwaukee Labor Press has won the 1964 award of the AFL-CIO Executive Council for the "best coverage in depth" of the story the council had picked earlier as the topic of the year—health care for the elderly.

Second place went to the Machinist and third place to the Seafarers Log. The topic for this year's contest, designated by the Executive Council, is reapportionment of state legislatures.

The Milwaukee Labor Press is edited by Ray Taylor, a vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association. The entry consisted of more than 200 clippings of news stories, editorials, features, photos and cartoons that had appeared in the paper.



TRIBUTE for outstanding leadership in behalf of AFL-CIO was given Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King (left), Ohio Senate Democratic leader, at a recognition dinner in Columbus. Trophy from the state central labor body was presented by Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard. King received messages of congratulations from Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Democratic Sen. Stephen M. Young (D-O.).

FPC Bill Called Threat To Cut in Power Rates

The prospect of a sharp reduction in electric power rates—which could mean almost $11 billion in annual savings to consumers by 1980—is threatened by a bill which would undermine the wholesale rate jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, according to FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler.

The bill is sponsored by Florida's two Democratic Senators, Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.

Swidler, appearing on the AFL-CIO public service program As We See It, on the ABC radio network, said the proposed legislation "would totally exempt a large group of companies so they wouldn't have to file their systems of accounts with the commission." He added that "it would also exempt another and much larger group from our regulation of their sales to municipalities and cooperatives and other small consumers at wholesale."

The commission has had the power to regulate wholesale rates in interstate electric and gas industries. State public utility agencies regulate consumer rates.

The FPC recently completed a national survey which showed the cost of electric power production could be cut by 27 percent by 1980 if the electric power industry pooled its resources for mutual benefit.

"This, considering the constant year-to-year growth in the use of power, would amount to savings of $11 billion a year," Swidler said.

The survey also showed that while this country has the most advanced electric power production facilities in the world, in many ways it is not fully exploiting all possibilities made available by modern-day technology.

"We think that in a regulated industry the benefits of lower cost should flow to the consumers, at least in large measure," Swidler said. "To be sure that a fair share of these savings are passed along to the consumer, alert and aggressive action by the regulatory authorities will be required."

The projected $11 billion annual reduction in electrical power rate costs, if largely passed along in use rate reductions, would be of particular benefit to high cost areas, such as New England and the Great Lakes, and might also result in the return of lost industries such as textiles, Swidler suggested.

61-Cent Package Marks UAW Pact

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Auto Workers have won new three-year contracts with total gains of 61 cents an hour for 2,700 workers at two Clark Equipment Co. plants, UAW Regional Dir. K. W. Robinson has announced.

In addition to the 54-cent package won in major auto contracts, UAW locals at Benton Harbor and Buchanan, Mich., got added life insurance coverage for workers and retired members, and extra health plan coverage, Robinson said.

Major settlement features include an early retirement benefit of up to $400 a month.

Up to $6,000 in Aid:

1965 AFL-CIO Scholarships Go to Outstanding Students

Six members of this year's high school graduating classes have been awarded AFL-CIO College Merit Scholarships, increasing to 42 the number of winners since the program was inaugurated in 1959.

Each scholarship provides the winner with up to $6,000 in financial assistance during four years at the college of his choice.

Notified of their selection in letters from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany were:

James L. Franklin, Jr., Randolph, Mass.; Gilbert W. Howard, Owensboro, Ky.; Mendel L. Cooper, Denver, Colo.; Frank A. Vizzini, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; Catherine Ann Caffrey, Grand Island, Neb., and Alberto C. Morales, Marfa, Tex.

Representatives of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education chose the winners on the basis of competitive tests given annually by the non-profit National Merit Scholarship Corp., their records in high school, and an evaluation of their ability by their high school teachers.

The United States has been divided into three zones for administrative purposes, and two winners are named in each area. The only restriction is that at least three of the scholarships go to students whose faher or mother belongs to an AFL-CIO union.

Grant Based on Cost

The winners can go to any accredited college they select and can study anything they want. The amount of each grant is based on the actual cost involved during the winner's college years, and the amount he or his family can provide.

In advising the winners of their selections, Meany expressed confidence that their study "will not only develop your outstanding abilities but will enrich our society as well."

"Since its inception," he continued, "the AFL-CIO has supported the establishment and improvement of our compulsory, free education system. Today, we feel that the multiple challenges of the complicated society we are living in requires the extension of the concept of federally-financd education into the realm of higher education. We believe that public education should be available to all for two years beyond high school.

"We also support legislation providing federally-financed college scholarships and other student aid to qualified high school graduates.

"The AFL-CIO looks forward to the day when all young people will have the opportunity to develop the full measure of their capabilities, regardless of their financial status. In this interim period when so many young people are deprived of this opportunity, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in furthering educational opportunities through our scholarship awards."

Sketches of the winners follow:

James L. Franklin, Jr., 18, Randolph, Mass., topped a list of 310 graduates at Randolph High School and will study mathematics and history at Holy Cross College. His father, James L. Franklin, and brother, Richard Franklin, are members of Local 103, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and another brother, Robert, belongs to the Machinists. His high school activities ranged from football through editing the yearbook to chess. During his college vacations he expects to join the IBEW and get into the work of his father, who is a signal maintenance supervisor for the Boston transit system.

Gilbert W. Howard, 17, Owensboro, Ky., is another leader of his class, finishing first among 210 graduates of Owensboro Catholic High School. The son of George D. Howard, a former president of Letter Carriers Branch 234, he helped put himself through high school by working in a chain grocery on weekends and joined Meat Cutters Local 227. He is interested in politics and worked with the League of Women Voters in a 1964 registration drive. Liberal arts and law will be his fields of concentration at the University of Notre Dame.

Mendel L. Cooper, 17, Denver, Colo., was born in a U.S.-run refugee camp where his father, Joseph, found a haven with Mrs. Cooper after serving in the Polish Brigade of the Russian army from the German invasion of Poland in 1939 until the end of World War II. In the camp from 1946 to 1951, the family finally got a visa for the U.S. and settled in Denver. The father became a member of Rubber Workers Local 724 and for more than a year lived on benefits of $25 a week during a strike. The son, a graduate of North High School, will major in business administration at the University of Denver.

Frank A. Vizzini, Jr., 17, Trenton, N. J., finished third in a graduating class of 431 at Ewing High School and will major in liberal arts at Harvard College, with particular reference to political science and a career in law. He was president of his school student council in both junior and senior years, has a newspaper route, works on Saturdays and helps stage parties for mental defectives in Trenton State Hospital. His father, Frank A. Vizzini, Sr., was a member of Auto Workers Local 731 at the General Motors plant near Trenton from 1940 to 1950, when he was promoted into a salaried engineering position.

Catherine Ann Caffrey, 17, Grand Island, Neb., led her graduating class of 80 at Central Catholic High School and will attend St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., as a science major. Her father, the late Martin J. Caffrey, was a member of Railway Clerks Local 151 for 47 years until his death five years ago, and many of her other relatives are union members. A wide and omnivorous reader, she became interested in St. John's because of its "great books" program. She is deeply interested in politics and with her mother took part in the 1960 and 1964 presidential campaigns. Upon completion of college she has pledged herself to the Peace Corps in memory of Pres. Kennedy, whom she admired greatly.

Alberto C. Morales, 17, Marfa, Tex.. the first merit scholar in the history of Marfa High School. will study civil engineering at Texas Western College. His father, Juan D. Morales, works for the Presidio County (Tex.) government and lives in Redford, 75 miles away. The village of Redford has no high school and the scholarship winner shared a room—for which his hard-pressed family helped pay—with another Marfa High student, commuting weekends. He was president of the student council, active in the Catholic Youth Organization, and has done farm work under the hot Texas sun during his summer vacations.

Senate Urged to Keep Poll Tax Ban In 'Strong' Voting Rights Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

rett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) are co-sponsoring a move to knock out the poll tax ban. Their substitute would direct federal courts to suspend a poll tax if it has been found to have been used to discriminate against Negro voters.

Pres. Johnson told a news conference that he has "always opposed the poll tax." He added: "I am opposed to it now."

The President said, however, that "constitutional lawyers" had advised him that there would be a "problem in repealing the poll tax by statute," rather than constitutional amendment.

He said he had asked Attorney Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach to explore with "interested" senators and congressmen methods of preventing discriminatory use of poll taxes.

In addition to seeking to keep the poll tax ban in the bill, a bipartisan liberal bloc of senators was also urging deletion of an "escape" provision written into the committee bill.

Originally proposed by Dirksen, it would enable a state or county to have federal registrars and supervision removed if its percentage of voting age residents registered to vote reaches 60 and a court finds no evidence of discrimination.

With a southern filibuster still a veiled rather than an immediate threat, the Senate put aside the bill for one day to pass a $2.2 billion supplemental appropriations bill and continued to leave its mornings free for committee meetings.

New Chairman Named To IUE Trades Unit

Dayton, Ohio—James Greenwood has been named chairman of the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Skilled Trades Council, succeeding E. J. Kraft. IUE Pres. Paul Jennings made the appointment.

The new chairman is president of Delco Products Division IUE Local 755 of General Motors Corp.

In other congressional developments:

- The House passed a water pollution control bill expanding federal grants and regulatory powers, but lacking a Senate-approved section establishing mandatory federal standards. The bill now goes to conference.
- Senate Finance Committee hearings opened on the House-passed medicare bill.
- The Administration strongly supported "truth in packaging" legislation as the Senate Commerce Committee opened hearings. Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, and Food & Drugs Commissioner George P. Larrick urged passage of the bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).
- The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a $3.36 billion foreign aid authorization bill. The amount was only $3.7 million less than the President had asked—but the President's budget request this year was the lowest in the history of the program.

2 New Films Offered By Education Dept.

Two new films are available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

They are: "Christmas in Appalachia," a 29-minute film on the poverty and despair of the people in a coal mining area in Eastern Kentucky; and "Union and Freedom," a 12.5-minute film on the recent Scripto strike in Atlanta, Ga., which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., supported.

The films may be rented from the AFL-CIO for $3 each. "Christmas in Appalachia" should be ordered 10 days in advance, and alternate dates two weeks apart should be given. "Union and Freedom" should be ordered two months in advance.

Proposed Amendment Hit:

Labor Scores Attack On 1 Man, 1 Vote Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

gressmen and senators:

"The vote was 68 for and 83 against it. The 68 votes came from districts representing 2,676,935 while the 83 'no' votes came from areas that represented a population of 1,337,255. The supporters of this legislation numbered 15 less than the opponents, but yet represented twice as many people."

Biemiller told the Senate panel that failure of malapportioned legislatures to respond to the needs of a majority of the people has led "to a serious weakening in the role of the states in our form of government." which "is damaging to the vitality of the federal system and cries out for change."

Reapportionment is now proceeding under court orders, he noted but the Dirksen amendment or its counterparts would enable states to "return to the 'rotten borough' practices of permitting 8, 12 or 20 percent of their people to elect enough legislators to control one house . . . and have a veto power over legislation desired by the majority."

Biemiller replied to the chief argument of supporters of the Dirksen amendment—that state legislatures should be modeled after Congress, with one house based on population and the other on counties or other geographical subdivisions.

Terming this analogy "a misreading of history," Biemiller pointed out that the United States was formed by an agreement of sovereign, independent states—members of a federation of equals.

But no state, he stressed, was formed by an alliance of counties.

"The counties did not create the states; they are creatures of the states. . . . Therefore there is not, and there cannot be, any real right to geographical representation in a state legislature." he said.

Furthermore, he added, a study by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations shows that "the original constitutions of 36 states required that representation be based completely, or almost so, on population." Until the growth of big cities, most legislatures were apportioned in accordance with population standards.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO "rejects the idea that Congress and the malapportioned state legislatures have any moral right to deprive citizens of their right to equal representation in legislative bodies."

He noted some proposed constitutional amendments would require that apportionment on a basis other than population be approved in a statewide referendum, and commented:

"We similarly reject the idea that a majority of the citizens of a state have any moral right to deprive other citizens, or indeed themselves, of their right to equal representation. . . . Whenever this right is limited in any way, by that much is the vitality of the democratic society itself demeaned."

Biemiller told the subcommittee, headed by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), that labor recognizes no right of preference for any group when it comes to representation in the state legislature—"whether it be the worker, the business man or the professional . . . whether it be the city, the suburb or the open country."

If legislatures can't become responsive to the needs of the people, he cautioned, the role of the federal government "would necessarily proliferate to fill the void left by the states."



SPRAYING THE GLASS ROOF of the Houston Domed Stadium so that fly balls won't be lost in the glare are Dave Smith and Earl Ivy, members of Painters Local 130. The $20,000 paint job was necessary because outfielders could not see balls hit toward them. The light blue paint was an attempt to solve the problem.

AFL-CIO Backs Rise In Saline Water Funds

A bill sharply increasing appropriations for the Federal Saline Water Conversion program has been strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO with a warning added by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller that even more funds may be needed if the program is to succeed.

The bill would increase the present $75 million authorization ceiling under the Anderson-Aspinall Act of 1961 by $200 million and extend the program by five years to fiscal 1972. This would pour $50 million into the program each year beginning with fiscal 1967 compared to the $29 million asked in Pres. Johnson's budget for fiscal 1966.

In a letter to Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Interior Committee, Biemiller recalled the endorsement given the desalinization program by the 1963 AFL-CIO convention and expressed concurrence in Johnson's call to Congress on Mar. 29 for "a vigorous program of economic desalting to meet our ever-growing domestic needs."

He also reminded Jackson that in endorsing the Anderson-Aspinall Act in 1961, the AFL-CIO urged that converted saline water be made competitive with that from other sources before 1980 lest serious regional shortages develop.

"Since that time," Biemiller wrote, "although progress in saline water conversion technology has been made, much still needs to be done. The federal program must have all the necessary resources made available to it to carry out successfully 'the substantial sustained effort necessary to achieve truly economical desalting of sea and brackish waters,' in the words of the President's saline water message.

"We feel that it is questionable, however, that the increased authorizations asked for in this legislation are adequate to accelerate the federal water desalting program to a point where decisive breakthroughs in the technology of conversion will take place within the next decade.

"It is the strong opinion of the AFL-CIO that the saline water conversion program must be expanded far beyond the increased authorizations."

Chamber President Urges Local 'Pep'

The new president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Robert P. Gerholz, announced at a Washington, D. C., conference that his goal during his one-year term would be to "revive the classic role of local chambers of commerce in pepping up community spirit."

Such a "resurgence" of local effort—"of the once-famous hometown booster attitude and can-do determination—will do more to invigorate the country than all the new forms of succor pouring out of Washington," he continued.

Union Foes, Radical Right Join To Fight Repeal of Section 14(b)

(Continued from Page 1)

had used labor spies furnished by a detective agency during an organizing campaign by the USWA in "flagrant violation" of the law and had fired union supporters.

Another "citizens committee" member is Walter Knott, California right-winger who has been a financial angel to a galaxy of rightist causes and candidates. He served as treasurer of the committee set up to seek repeal of the federal income tax, was a heavy contributor to Americans for Constitutional Action, and helped finance campaigns of two former California congressmen who were avowed members of the John Birch Society.

Honorary chairman of the new committee is the co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, former Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R-N.J.).

Hartley didn't run for re-election in 1948 and flitted from one right-wing group to another. He first served as president of a short-lived group called the Tool Owners Union. Hartley left it in 1950, he said at the time, to form a "right-wing" political organization which never materialized. In 1955 he became the first president of the National Right to Work Committee, but by 1956, he was listed as chairman of the advisory board. After 1958 his name disappeared from the letterhead.

Announcement of the formation of the new committee and of Hartley's appointment was made by Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, the public relations firm which has handled fund-raising for the National Right to Work Committee. A National Better Business Bureau report in 1961 said the Hamilton firm had received a fee of $3,000 a month plus a commission of one-third of net income on all new membership dues and contributions to the "work" committee and 11 percent of renewals.

Listed as co-chairmen of the 34-member citizens committee are A. D. Davis, president of Winn-Dixie Stores, and former Gov. Edward F. Arn (R) of Kansas.

A scanning of the list shows many names popping up repeatedly in other groups dedicated to preserving the open shop and weakening unions.

Wofford B. Camp is chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's Special Committee for Voluntary Unionism and has been described by the California AFL-CIO as having "a long history of anti-labor activities."

Present or past board members of the National Right to Work Committee who helped found the new citizens group include two clergymen long active in right-wing groups, Dr. Paul W. Brauer of Boston and the Rev. Edward A. Keller of the University of Notre Dame. A third clergymen, Rev. William S. Wise of Pittsburgh. served as vice president of the Pennsylvania "right to work" organization. He and Brauer have both been directors of the ultra-conservative Christian Freedom Foundation.

Besides serving on the board of the "work" committee, E. B. Germany has been the president of the Lone Star Steel Co. which the Texas State AFL-CIO termed "probably the leading union-busting company in Texas." He has also been a fund raiser for Americans for Constitutional Action and an endorser of the rightist Manion Forum.

From the Southern States Industrial Council, with its heavy anti-union and segregationist overtones, come two other "citizens committee" members, William H. Ruffin, chairman of Erwin Mills and a past president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and G. P. Brock, president of the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

There are Manion Forum endorsers Edward H. Lane and William F. Rockwell, both presidents of companies bearing their names. Bennett Archambault, president of Stewart-Warner Corp., served on the senior advisory board of the American Security Council, which maintains what the St. Louis Post-Dispatch called a "loyalty-security blacklist." He was midwest vice chairman of American Businessmen for Goldwater-Miller.

A New York University professor in the group, Sylvester Petro, is listed as a member of the state committee of New York's Conservative Party and the author of a series of anti-union publications including a defense of the Kohler Co. during the long strike by the Auto Workers.

Other committee members include presidents or board chairmen of Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Reynolds Tobacco, National Airlines, American Can Co. and Champion Spark Plug Co.

Announcement of the new committee was followed quickly by a series of newspaper advertisements, under various sponsorships, opposing repeal of Sec. 14(b), and the Wall Street Journal reported that the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was readying its own "grass-roots" campaign against repeal.

Beidler Heads IUD Legislative Section

John H. Beidler, AFL-CIO legislative representative and assistant to the director of the Dept. of Legislation since 1955, has been appointed director of the legislative section of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Georgia Local's Members Spur 14(b) Repeal Fight

Augusta, Ga.—What one small local can do to stir up sentiment for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act has been demonstrated by Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 192 in a campaign to "wake up" local union officers, members and the general public to the injustices of the so-called "right-to-work" laws the section makes possible.

As a first step, Pres. G. E. Moody appointed a "Repeal Sec. 14(b) Committee" headed by Recording Sec. William A. Corley. The committee started by taking up a collection from the members to finance the campaign and then really went to work.

It had calendars printed bearing, on the reverse side, the inscription, "Let's Repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law," followed by the name of the local. It had handbills printed, in yellow and blue, spelling out some of the injustices that may be visited on workers barred from union security and urging recipients to write their U.S. senators and representatives. It had decal discs carrying the message made and distributed, and it had a sign erected beside U.S. Route 1—carrying heavy traffic to and from Florida—urging support for the House repeal bill.

"Our local is small," said Corley, ". . . but we want to be as effective as 50 or 75 members can be."

Goldfinger Tells Congress:

Job Creation Key to Manpower Problem

A manpower program geared to creating new jobs—not just training people for existing jobs—is needed to achieve full employment, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Large-scale public construction, a higher minimum wage paid to more workers and a faster reduction of the workweek would put the nation on the path to full employment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger said.

To reduce unemployment to 3 percent by 1969 would require creation of 1.9 million jobs each year — a 5.5 percent economic growth rate—Goldfinger declared. This is 300,000 more jobs than were added during last year's "welcome" upswing in employment.

Testifying at joint House-Senate hearings on the President's Manpower Report, Goldfinger hailed the "landmark" legislation which has been enacted in the fields of job training, education and civil rights. But he warned that "unless jobs become available in increased numbers, the improved opportunities will lack fulfillment and the social tensions of unemployment will grow."

"Neither the demands of Negroes for jobs at decent wages, nor the like demands of the growing tide of young people entering the job market—nor those of the other unemployed and under-employed—can be met without a substantial and sustained increase of job opportunities," he declared.

Goldfinger noted that during the past 11 years, the number of factory production and maintenance jobs declined by 1.3 million, railroad jobs dropped more than 500,000, mining was down 200,000 jobs.

The areas of biggest employment increase, such as education, government and finance, provided "few job opportunities for displaced farmers, factory workers, miners and railroad workers," he pointed out. And a significant portion of the job increase in service and retail fields was low-wage, part-time work, he added.

Goldfinger urged a shifting emphasis in the economy to "activities that utilize large volumes of materials and that create large numbers of jobs, particularly unskilled and semi-skilled employment . . . to offset the labor displacing and materials-saving impact of the technological revolution."

He termed increased public construction "an effective and prudent way of stimulating the economy" while, at the same time, "meeting the needs of a growing population for urban renewal, mass transit, low-cost public housing, education and health facilities, community facilities, natural resource conservation and development."

Wage-Hour Expansion

The economy also would be helped, he said, by extending wage-hour protection to millions of low-paid workers not now covered and at the same time raising the minimum wage "more in line with average wages and salaries paid by the American economy in 1965."

"To the extent that we fail to adopt sufficiently expansionary, job-creating policies," Goldfinger emphasized, "it will be necessary to spread job opportunities by rapidly reducing hours of work. The reduction of working hours has slowed down in the past 25 years. In the face of the persistent unemployment problem—and the accelerating growth of the labor force—a faster pace of reducing hours of work is needed."

The hearings are being conducted by subcommittees of the House and Senate Labor Committees, with sessions chaired alternately by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.).

Union Group Dedicates Memorial to Kennedy

Jacksonville, Fla.—A memorial to Pres. John F. Kennedy was given to the city of Jacksonville by the Northeast Florida Building Trades Council, with Council Pres. John Bowden, taking part in the ceremonies.

Mrs. Loretta Kennedy Connelly, the late President's aunt and godmother, who lives in St. Augustine, was a guest of honor at the dedication.

Goal to Go





PRES. JOHNSON presents a pen to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany after signing legislation extending and broadening the Manpower Development & Training Act. Second from right is AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Organized labor strongly endorsed the measure, approved overwhelmingly by both houses of Congress.

Step-Up in Anti-Poverty Drive Given Strong Support of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

of this total, he emphasized, "22 million are young children."

"We are encouraged by the imagination and vigor that have characterized" the anti-poverty program so far, Meany said, and he discounted controversies over its administration as mere "growing pains" that come naturally with a "novel and difficult effort."

New Ideas

The introduction of "new people with new ideas" into the planning and administration of programs, he said, "creates some problems of acceptance, accommodation and adjustment." These "new people," he pointed out, include representatives of "minority groups, organized labor and the poor themselves."

"But such inherent difficulties," he declared, "must not be permitted to deflect the top administrators from the basic essential principle—that the planning and administration should include adequate representation" from such groups.

Turning to the specific provisions of the legislation, Meany made these points:

- The $1.5 billion authorization proposed for fiscal 1966 "for thousands of projects to help millions of Americans in need" would provide an outlay of "less than three-tenths of 1 percent of our Gross National Product." It is "hardly extravagant," he commented.
- A series of technical amendments, designed to increase the effectiveness of programs already under way, offers "realistic" improvements.

Extension Backed

He also endorsed the proposal to continue basic authorizations through fiscal 1967 and to extend 90 percent federal financing of anti-poverty projects through that period.

"There is no doubt that the new federal money will be welcomed by most communities," he commented, in view of their "limited resources" and the fact that the anti-poverty battle may be planned and guided by the federal government but must be waged locally.

In his testimony Meany laid down basic federal standards which he said the AFL-CIO "firmly believes should be maintained."

- That no one be allowed to veto the benefits intended by this act for all of the poor, without discrimination—whether he be a governor, a local official or anyone else." (Under existing law, a state governor has power to veto specific projects within 30 days; in other cases, local officials have proffered plans that fall short because they do not guarantee racially non-discriminatory operations.)
- "That representatives of minorities, of organized labor and the poor themselves be fully accepted as fully participating partners in the development, planning and administration of projects."
- "That on all work-related projects, no less than $1.25 (the prevailing federal minimum) shall be paid for each hour of work. To do less would be to embrace a concept that this country rejected a generation ago—that it is all right to pay starvation wages to people who desperately need money."
- "That there be effective enforcement of the act's provision that jobs in work-related projects [must] not involve work that otherwise would be done. Projects aimed at ending poverty surely must not create it by displacing regular workers, reducing new hiring or impairing collective bargaining agreements."
- "That projects provide adequate assistance, training and guidance to the poor with the goal of helping them move out of poverty."

Labor has been heavily involved in the anti-poverty program since its inception, Meany told the committee, through a functioning Labor Advisory Committee and representation on the overall National Advisory Committee.

In addition, the AFL-CIO is conducting regional conferences "where the opportunities and challenges are discussed by trade unionists," he said, and "we hope that the local facilities of the labor movement—its leaders and its union halls—will be fully utilized."

He also detailed the relationship between the anti-poverty program and the need for federal action in other areas, such as the broadening of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act and a raise in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.

Action in these areas would "bring a measure of justice to the poor whose plight is perhaps the most shameful—the working poor, fully employed in useful jobs, who earn too little to escape from poverty," he declared.

This group makes up a substantial number of those persons the anti-poverty program is designed to reach, he said, as he drew this "profile of poverty:"

"About half of the poor families are headed by persons who are in the labor force—who are unemployed or who, in a shocking number of cases, are actually employed.

"This means that about half of the poverty program is related to the lack of jobs for good wages for all.

"About one-quarter of the poor families are headed by persons who are past retirement age.

"That means that a quarter of the poverty program is related to the needs of the elderly.

"The remaining one-quarter of the poor are in families whose nominal breadwinner is dead, disabled or has disappeared. Many of these families are headed by widows or deserted wives, who cannot care for their children and at the same time earn a subsistence income."

5-1-65

Other Steps Needed

Meany noted that other areas of potential legislation that would directly affect the poverty program include an increase in federal public works operations expansion of the Appalachia concept of regional redevelopment and a broad new housing and urban renewal program.

He commented, in addition that under existing revenue laws, the federal government "collects each year about $300 million in income taxes from families whose earnings are at or below the poverty level."

"This makes no sense to me; and since you are the congressional experts on poverty programs, I am sure it makes no sense to you," he said.

Labor Takes Orphans Out to the Ball Game

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rochester AFL-CIO has donated $100 to local orphan asylums to permit children who otherwise might miss them to attend home games of the Rochester Red Wings Intl. League baseball team.

Teenagers Push Jobless Rate to 4.9%

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 8, 1965 | No. 19

Meany Spurs Labor Fight For Key Legislative Goals

Johnson Says 'Thanks':

Labor Backs LBJ In Foreign Crises

American labor rallied behind Pres. Johnson's use of U.S. troops in the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam and the President, visibly moved, came before a conference of 4,500 union members to say "thanks."

"Thanks to you," Johnson declared, "for saying that American labor, champion of freedom here at home, knows that freedom's frontiers are today in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic."

The President told delegates to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. that his unscheduled appearance was prompted by the telegram the conference had sent him a few hours earlier voicing "100 percent support of your stand against the forces of communism in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo."

Support for the President in a time of national crisis was a thread which ran through the entire first day's proceedings—starting with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address and echoed in speeches by Democratic and Republican congressional leaders.

Meany sharply denounced "the apostles of appeasement" who would "surrender" to "tyranny and totalitarianism."

The United States must lead the fight, he said, "because we are the only nation on earth with the material resources and the collective will to adopt and accept this leadership."

(Continued on Page 11)



PRES. JOHNSON makes a dramatic, unscheduled appearance before the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to thank labor for its support of his foreign policy and to pledge that the world crisis won't be used as an excuse to put off needed domestic legislation. Seated is BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty.

Joblessness Rise Shows Teen Influx

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate rebounded to 4.9 percent in April as the first ominous sign of predicted mass teenage unemployment impacted the job picture, the Labor Dept. reported.

The rise in the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate from March's 4.7 percent—the lowest point in seven and a half years—occurred as an influx of teenage jobseekers outweighed a big pickup in adult employment.

Enough teenagers apparently used their spring vacations from school in search of summer jobs to verify the repeated warnings of coming difficulties.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz recently reported to Pres. Johnson

(Continued on Page 12)

Chicago Cabbies Choose Seafarers by 2-1 Vote

Chicago—Seafarers Local 777 overwhelmed a Teamsters cab drivers' local run by Joseph (Joey) Glimco in a National Labor Relations Board representation election and retained bargaining rights for nearly 6,000 taxi drivers and maintenance workers in the Yellow and Checker Cab fleets here.

The vote—3,081 for the Democratic Union Organizing Committee, the Seafarers local, to 1,612 for the Teamsters—represented a sharp increase in strength for the AFL-CIO affiliate since it defeated the Glimco local four years ago. The vote then was 1,760 for the Teamsters, 2,120 for the Democratic Organizing Committee, which later was awarded its SIU charter.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany directly appealed for support of the SIU local in a letter to all members, urging them to vote for the Democratic Union Organizing Committee. "The job of a legitimate union is to protect the well-being of the members it represents," he said. "DUOC Local 777 is such a union. And it is part of the family of labor."

Everett Clark, president of the local, said the election was "a great victory for Chicago cab drivers." The local would enter "immediate negotiations for a new contract," he said.

16% Above Last Year:

First Quarter Profits Smash All Records

American business and industry smashed all existing profit records in the first three months of 1965 as earnings climbed more than 16 percent above the same period a year ago.

The unofficial profits reports charted by business publications and leading newspapers were supported by the Administration when Pres. Johnson told the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference that corporate gains after taxes during the first quarter were $36 billion at a seasonally adjusted rate.

Above '64 Level

That would put the profit rate $4.8 billion above the first three months of 1964, which set a record at that time.

The record-shattering first quarter figures in 1965 touched off forecasts of all-time records for the entire year for many key sectors of American business and industry.

The Wall Street Journal, which keeps a quarterly boxscore on corporate profits, reported that the first three months of the year saw a 16.3 percent jump in earnings over the same period a year ago. Its story said: "American industry rang up its greatest profits ever in the first quarter of the year."

Of 35 industry groups represented in the 556 companies in the Wall Street Journal report, only one—railroads—showed a decline from the 1964 first quarter, and the rail decline was 2 percent. Airlines chalked up a 152 percent gain in the business paper's scorecard.

Business week declared that the jump in profits "has exceeded all expectations." The magazine adds,

(Continued on Page 3)

Bars Letup In Drive On 14(b)

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged a "people's lobby" of 4,500 building tradesmen to keep up the fight for labor's legislative program and "take nothing for granted" in seeking congressional support.

Meany said the outlook is "good" for labor's goals, including repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and passage of a job-site picketing bill. But he and other speakers at the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. warned against any letup of effort.

The four-day conference, largest ever held by the department, was welcomed by Pres. Johnson, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and congressional leaders from both parties.

Johnson, making a dramatic, unscheduled appearance to thank labor for supporting his foreign policy, pledged that "trouble abroad will never divert us from the task of building the Great Society at home."

Repeal of Sec. 14(b), the President declared, "is important to you, and it is important to me."

Those who would "put off until another day" needed domestic programs "are just talking through their hats," Johnson said. "We are not going to put anything off."

The President said he has been working on the labor message he will send to Congress "in the next few weeks" and stressed: "We don't

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Labor, Liberal Coalition Kills Ohio Gerrymander

Columbus, Ohio—Ohio voters decisively rejected a labor-opposed reapportionment plan which had been adopted by a "lame duck" Republican legislature.

The GOP plan would have cemented conservative control of the Ohio House of Representatives, the State AFL-CIO charged. And a broad coalition of labor and civil rights groups—the same alliance that crushed "right-to-work" seven years ago—mounted a three-month campaign to defeat the plan in a May 4 special election.

Although sandwiched on the ballot with three relatively non-controversial referenda issues, the reapportionment plan was beaten, 655,000 to 575,000. All other referenda issues carried.

The Ohio AFL-CIO, the rail brotherhoods and the Mine Workers formed United Organized Labor of Ohio—UOLO—which worked at plant gates and in precincts where union members and Negroes were concentrated to get out the vote against Issue 3, the GOP plan.

Some 5 million pieces of literature were distributed by the labor coalition and heavy use was made of radio spot announcements in industrial areas.

(Continued on Page 11)

ILA Backs Bill to Close Port Register

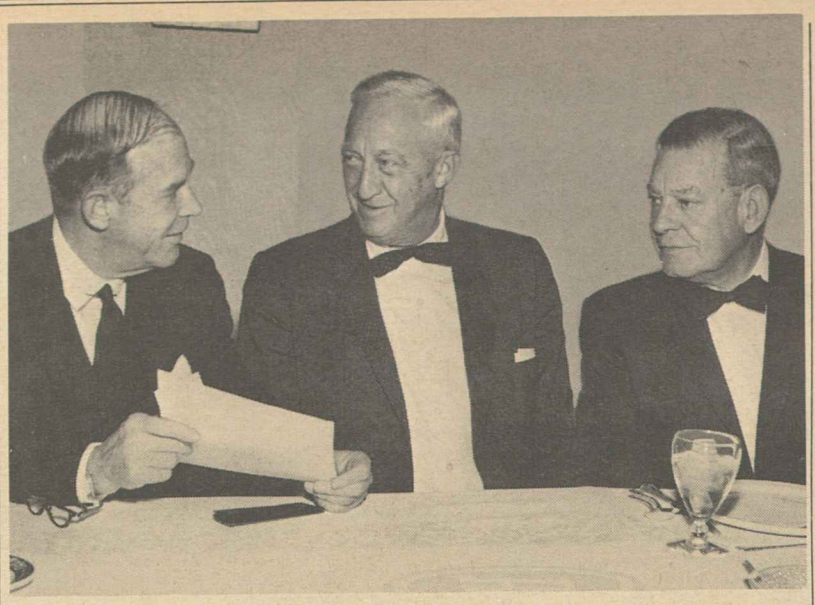
New York—The Longshoremen "vigorously support" a bill to close the port register for two years and to transfer port hiring halls from the Waterfront Commission to joint labor-management operation, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told the New York Legislature.

In the ILA's opinion, the legislation is "urgently needed" to regularize the work opportunities of men who have for many years been an integral part of the longshore industry, Gleason informed a Senate committee which has been taking testimony.

There were 24,605 registered dockworkers in this port as of last June 30, a level that has persisted for six years, Gleason said, with a peak of 18,000 men needed only on Thursdays and Fridays. That means a minimum 6,600 unemployed workers available for work—"vastly disproportionate" to the need, the union head said.

A 1964 manpower report by the U.S. Dept. of Labor confirmed the ILA's claim of a manpower oversupply, said Gleason. Under the contract recently signed with the New York Shipping Association, labor and management agreed to new procedures for mobility and a guaranteed annual wage, and both should operate the hiring halls which supply the labor, he declared.

Both the Waterfront Commission and the employers oppose the proposed legislation. The shipping association agreed in negotiations to join the ILA in getting the port register closed, but objects to the pending bill.



INTL. AFFAIRS CONFERENCE on Atlantic Unity, sponsored by the National AFL-CIO and the Chicago AFL-CIO in Chicago, heard a talk by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison (right) at a dinner meeting. Dir. Jay Lovestone (center) of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs outlined the scope of the parley. Speakers also included Ambassador Walter Dowling, director-general of the Atlantic Institute in Paris.

Equal Rights Sought In New York Strike

New York—A unique strike seeking equal job opportunities for members of minority groups as well as improved wages and benefits has sharply restricted operations in the garment center.

Called by Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, it has put some 10,000 pickets at the establishments of 1,200 textile converters, piece goods suppliers, dry goods concerns, import houses and trimming jobbers, most of them in the garment area. The lines are being respected by other unions.

The walkout started May 2 in a small number of shops which observe Saturday as the Sabbath and by the following day had spread throughout the city and into neighboring New Jersey. Most of the shops belong to small industry groups, but many are independent. One of the union's additional goals is recognition at about 400 plants which have not been organized.

The union scored its first victory May 4, when Pres. David Livingston announced that a settlement had been reached with the Downtown Shoe Jobbers Association, composed of 35 firms with 200 employes.

A three-year agreement provided a total of $13 a week in wage increases, Livingston said, a 2 percent increase that raised employer contributions to the pension fund to 6 percent of payroll; a fourth week of vacation after 20 years; a joint training program to help all employes—and especially members of minority groups—prepare for promotion to the better-paying jobs, including salesmen, and an employer pledge to promote without regard to race, creed or color.

Will Earn More

Livingston said the minimum pay for a warehousemen under the agreement would go immediately to $101 a week. Many workers in the organized shops have been earning more than $100 a week, he said, but wages in the unorganized establishments are as low as $50 and $60 a week.

The firms being picketed supply manufacturers of dresses, coats, suits and other apparel. The manufacturers were able to continue operations during the first few days.

Jacob P. Rosenbaum, executive director of the Textile Converters Association, which has 120 members, conceded that operations had been halted.

(Meantime, in the Philadelphia-Camden area Local 1034 of the RWDSU's Hospital Division pressed an organizing drive that developed into a strike of 300 of the 400 eligible non-professional employes of Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J.

(Pickets were restricted by a court order after disorder that led to the arrest of a strikebreaker who used a knife to help get through the picket line. The union is seeking recognition and a contract boosting wages, but the hospital has refused to bargain despite efforts at persuasion by Mayor Arthur R. Pierce.

(More than 2,000 Philadelphia hospital workers signed union membership applications in 10 days following the first distribution of leaflets. Most of the workers are Negroes, and the campaign has the support of civil rights organizations.

Court Ruling Spells Out Welfare Plan Guidelines

St. Louis—Union employes and officers may lawfully receive welfare plan benefits from trust funds the labor organizations maintain with employers, the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in a case laying down general guidelines for welfare plan trustees.

The appeals court, agreeing in part and disagreeing in part with the U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Missouri, ordered the lower court to enter new decrees in civil suits involving trust funds of Meat Cutters Local 88 and St. Louis food stores, and the unaffiliated Teamster's Local 688 Medicare Trust in the same city.

The 8th Circuit also ruled that:

- Trust fund employes also may be covered by fund benefits, chiefly hospital and medical plan coverage.
- Retired employes may get such benefits provided they were covered before they retired and not after retirement.

In the Meat Cutters' case, three chain stores filed suit in 1962 to enjoin trustees of the union-employer welfare fund from paying benefits to retired employes. The lower court issued an injunction and the 8th Circuit reversed the order, saying in part:

"All we do is to construe the term 'employes' to mean covered current employes and persons who were covered current employes but are now retired."

The court said it was not persuaded that any failure, in congressional debates before the Taft-Hartley or Landrum-Griffin amendments were enacted, "specifically to link retired persons to health care is any indication" of an intent to deprive them of such benefits.

The three appeals judges added that the opposite inference is reasonable—that retirees were "not mentioned because no one conceived them to be excluded."

Rule on Fund Use

In the same case, the court decided that eight retirees must be removed from the welfare fund rolls because they were not covered before retirement. It ruled also that the trustees cannot use welfare funds to buy and maintain a 586-acre recreation site for use by workers and retirees; that a pharmacy in the plan's Medical Institute building cannot sell drugs to members of other unions; and that fund offices should be moved from a union building to a neutral site.

On the question of union employes or trust fund employes being covered by the welfare plan, the court said: "The union is clearly an employer. So is the trust. The statute does not bar" their participation in benefits.

The fund, financed by employer contributions of $31.70 a month per employe, pays for group insurance, the Medical Institute, and the recreation center.

In the Teamsters' case, the judges held that benefit payments to retirees and to employes of the union and the trust are lawful, but added that "neither the union nor the trust may participate in the selection of any employer trustee."

AFL-CIO Names Legislative Aide

James P. Doherty, a labor attorney, has been named an AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Doherty served during the past year as an attorney in the Solicitor's Office of the Dept. of Labor. He was for four years legal director of the Upholsterers and previously had been staff counsel for the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Registration Sought:

CWA Urges Controls On 'Bugging' Devices

The Communications Workers urged Congress to enact legislation requiring that all eavesdropping equipment be registered and its use restricted to federal law agencies operating under strict court orders.

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice & Procedure, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne said a date should be set by which all existing "snooping" equipment should be registered. Possession of unregistered equipment, as well as the sale, transportation and use of unregistered equipment should be made a crime, he declared.

'Fishing Expeditions'

"The use of eavesdropping and wiretapping equipment by anyone for broad 'fishing expeditions' should not be allowed," Beirne said.

He reported that employes and former employes of Bell System phone companies have been approached by both criminals and law enforcement agencies to aid in eavesdropping activities. One CWA member was nearly killed, he said, when local law enforcement agencies caught him with "bugging" equipment he had installed in a judge's office, allegedly at the request of state law enforcement officials.

"You have been informed in these hearings of the olive in a martini glass, the tiny microphone in a rose, laser beams and parabolic microphones," he said. "You have heard about the modulation device being developed at Bell Laboratories that would make it possible for a laser beam to be aimed at a distant room and pick up both the picture and the sound of everything happening behind the walls and closed doors of that room.

"Is your home bugged, is mine? Is someone in a room next door or in a building nearby going to turn an electronic ear on the private conversation one of you and I might have in the corridor when this hearing adjourns?"

Beirne pointed out that telephone companies monitor employes on the phone as well as those who have direct contact with customers. "For example, if you go to a telephone business office to pay your bill or request a service change or for any other purpose, your conversation probably will be monitored," he declared.

Everyone is entitled to political opinions and the right to express them or to keep them secret, he observed.

"This is a right as sacred as the privacy of the ballot box," he added. "But how certain are we that any of us can enjoy that right today?"

Must Be Protected

Beirne noted that governmental snooping often is rationalized with the argument that it is done to protect our loyal citizens against criminals and Communists, but he added we must also be protected from those who would destroy "our individual freedom and privacy."

He said that the CWA has tried to limit snooping through collective bargaining.

"For the survival of privacy, dignity and freedom, for the survival of those things that make human survival most meaningful, let us sharply limit the number and drastically limit the use of all forms of wiretap and eavesdropping equipment," he testified.

Gilbert Asks Congress To Avert '66 Rail Crisis

Pres. H. E. Gilbert of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, warning that the union will try next year to place a fireman in the cab of every U.S. locomotive, has urged Congress for action now to removed the need for another rail crisis in 1966.

Congress should "review and study the adverse impact" of the compulsory arbitration law it passed in 1963 and the resulting arbitration award that, he said, forced 15,000 or more firemen off their jobs.

A study and public hearings are needed to provide a "climate for true collective bargaining" and to avoid another management-union deadlock when the award expires next Mar. 31, he declared.

The only group that benefited from the law, and the ruling, was the railroad corporations which are saving $115 million a year, Gilbert said, but have not shared the saving in lower freight rates or in improved passenger service.

'Results Unfair'

Calling the results "completely out of balance and unfair," Gilbert said the BLFE intends to keep reminding the public, the industry and Congress that abuses must be remedied, the rail chief declared. He added:

"Compulsory arbitration has not worked. It has not settled the helper-fireman issue. Instead it has provoked a tragic increase in railroad accidents.

"It has permitted inhuman treatment of an important class of workers, without their being permitted to defend themselves. It has provided huge profits for the railroad industry and subjugated the interests of the public, employers and shippers."

Gilbert urged Congress to "provide a forum to air these problems, to provide an unbiased study of what has happened" under compulsion.

He put unemployment among laid-off firemen at 30 percent. The 24,500 who still work in passenger service have had their earnings slashed and normal working conditions disrupted, he asserted.

BLFE reports list 362 accidents in the 11 months ending Apr. 1 for locomotives operating without firemen. They involved 70 deaths and 134 injuries, Gilbert said.

BSEIU Local Put In Trusteeship

Local 32E of the Building Service Employes, in New York's Bronx, was placed in trusteeship by Intl. Pres. David Sullivan on May 4 and Intl. Rep. Walter Butler was named trustee.

Sullivan also suspended the local's officers and cancelled local elections scheduled for May 5 in which the incumbents were running unopposed for re-election. Two of the officers had been convicted of accepting or borrowing money from employers, a Taft-Hartley Act violation, and sentenced to a year in jail. Two other officers remain under indictment awaiting trial.

McDonald to Appeal:

Abel Named Victor In USWA Election

Pittsburgh—Election tellers for the Steelworkers reported here that I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the union since 1952, defeated incumbent David J. McDonald for the USWA presidency in an election held Feb. 9.

The tellers, in a report they said was based on "results tabulated and certified by the Honest Ballot Association under our supervision," said Abel got 308,910 votes to 298,768 for McDonald. The latter has been union president since the death of Philip Murray 12 years ago.

Burke, Molony Win

Also declared elected were Walter J. Burke for secretary-treasurer, with 313,229 votes to 266,381 for Al Whitehouse, and Joseph P. Molony over incumbent Vice Pres. Howard Hague by a vote of 300,414 to 278,786. Molony, Burke and Whitehouse are currently USWA district directors.

Official election results had been held up while the tellers conducted hearings on protested local union voting. The three tellers reported that votes cast in nine local unions were not tabulated because of technical violations of election rules. Two locals reported more votes cast than members in good standing and were held in violation of the USWA constitution.

The votes of four local unions were invalidated by the tellers, who heard the evidence and upheld charges of irregularities. These were Locals 1374, 2610, 6343 and 1798.

The election report also listed the winners of other contests—30 union directors, 21 AFL-CIO convention delegates, and three tellers. The four-year terms of the new officers start June 1.

'Prepared to Bargain'

The three winners for top office said they are "prepared to bargain with the industry fairly, firmly and diligently" in current basic steel contract negotiations so that a "mutually satisfactory final settlement can be negotiated prior to Sept. 1."

There will, they said, be "no need for another crisis . . . if the companies share our faith in the process of genuine collective bargaining." They added:

"We are determined to unite . . . the entire membership of our union . . . We intend to utilize all the wisdom, talent and experience" of the directors, staff, local union officers and members.

McDonald said the tellers' report is "the first, not the last word" under the USWA election system. His next step, he said, would be to appeal to the international executive board to "order recounts . . . and conduct its own investigation as to whether there were any irregularities" in locals where no protests were filed.

If a majority of USWA members "in fact did cast their votes for David J. McDonald, I would do them the greatest possible disservice" by "a graceful retirement from the battle." Therefore, he concluded, the union procedures for contesting the tellers' report "will be pursued to the fullest extent."

The tellers' report contained photostats of the official tally sheet showing the vote in each local, by districts, but no total tally was included by district.

Contested Races

In contested races, District Dir. Roy H. Stevens, Worcester, Mass., won re-election from Lawrence Spitz, subdistrict director; Staff Rep. Jean Gerin-Lajoie won from Staff Rep. Jean Beaudry, Montreal; Dir. Paul Normile, Pittsburgh South Side, defeated Staff Rep. Walter Bachowski; Subdistrict Dir. William Nicholson won over Ray F. DeMay of the USWA Wage Inequity Dept. in the Sharon, Pa., region; Dir. James P. Griffin, Youngstown, O., defeated Russell L. Thomas, subdistrict director; and Staff Rep. Harry O. Dougherty won from Rep. Robert E. Washburn in the Indianapolis area.

National Dir. William Mahoney, Canada, won a new term without opposition, as did 15 district directors. Unopposed for first terms as district directors were:

Matthew Armstrong, Buffalo, N. Y.; James P. Gallagher, Cincinnati, O.; Bertram McNamara, Milwaukee; Glenn Peterson, Duluth, Minn.; Lloyd McBride, St. Louis; M. C. Weston, Atlanta; Howard Strevel, Birmingham, Ala. and James Ward, Houston, Tex. All replace directors who did not run for reelection.

Eleven of the incoming executive board members will be serving their first terms.

For teller, Nathaniel Lee got 275,575 votes to lead all candidates. Re-elected were Steve Caruso with 270,918 and John Shipperbottom with 248,992. Wayne Antrim, incumbent, was runner-up with 242,726.



SALARY INCREASES averaging about $400 a year were won by Hamtramck, Mich., Teacher's Local 1052 after a 107-hour meeting in the city's Copernicus High School, which also is headquarters of the School Board. Sustenance on a generous scale was provided the 120 AFT members who participated (out of a total of 150) by Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 705. Here Vice Pres. Mort Furay of Local 705 (in chef's cap) serves (left to right) Kathryn Guinn and Jennie Doppke, Pres. Robert Kulczycki of Local 1052, June Fieger, executive board member of the Michigan Federation of Teachers, and Robert Morehouse, Local 1052 board member.

Study Shows Steel Productivity Outstripped Increase in Wages

A special Council of Economic Advisers report on the steel industry placed the rise in worker productivity at an average of 3 percent a year across the past eight years, declaring that increases in employe compensation had remained "well within" the limits of productivity increase "in the industry and the economy."

The report, released with a statement from Pres. Johnson urging "a non-inflationary final settlement" of current negotiations in steel, came on the same day that U. S. Steel stockholders were told that costs were rising faster than proactivity and that the rate of productivity increase was only 2 percent.

Blough Complains

U. S. Steel's Pres. Roger M. Blough told his company's annual meeting that profits were "unsatisfactory," blaming both a rise in steel imports and increases in costs in which, he said, "the largest single element is labor costs."

The CEA report said that since 1961, with no strikes or recessions, "the productivity advance has averaged 4.9 percent a year," and that a calculation for the full eight-year period, corrected to eliminate "short-term variations" in output, shows a "trend increase . . . [of] about 3 percent per year."

Sec.-Treas. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers commented that the union accepted the "facts" set forth in the CEA report but added that "what impact it's going to have on negotiations only time and negotiations will tell."

Abel, who has been declared elected USWA president for a four-year term by a 10,000-vote margin over incumbent Pres. David J. McDonald, discussed the report in an interview on the National Broadcasting System's Today Show.

There's nothing in the report stating that a 3 percent increase in wages and fringe benefits would be "appropriate" for a final settlement of this year's steel-union negotiations, Abel pointed out, and "the President certainly hasn't said that."

In recent years, when steel was operating at moderate capacity, the USWA has been "more than considerate" and has settled "for less than the [CEA] guidelines provided" and other unions had been achieving, Abel observed.

There are "other things, . . . in addition to productivity increases," such as cost-of-living increases, "that have an impact on workers' earnings and their standards of living," he said.

The union and companies recently extended their contract for four months, the companies agreeing to place 2.7 percent interim pay increase in escrow pending final agreement. The USWA is seeking a 3.2 percent wage-and-fringe benefit rise plus a cost-of-living escalator clause.

McDonald, who remains as USWA president until June 1 and has served with Abel as co-chief negotiator, also commented on the CEA report, saying, "I have never accepted the idea that productivity is the sole factor determining wage rates" in the industry.

"Productivity is only one of about 14 factors involved . . . and the industry, as well as ourselves, has recognized this to be true," he said.

He also emphasized that the council 's estimates on current rates of productivity increase show "a rising growth of 4.9 percent yearly" and "serve to confirm our position as set forth in the Apr. 22 statement of the international wage policy committee."

Labor Costs Steady

Johnson in his statement accompanying the report emphasized these factors:

- "Labor costs per ton of steel" have remained "stable," and with this stability of costs "steel prices have held steady."
- Steel production "has now resumed its long-term increase," and measures taken by the government, such as liberalized depreciation allowances, the investment tax credit and the corporation tax cut, "have helped the industry very directly."
- The industry's "recent record-breaking cash flow," equaling or exceeding its investments, "offers great future promise for lowering the costs and improving the quality" of steel, thus helping "defend the industry's markets against further inroads of foreign competition and substitute materials."
- The result will be "more and better jobs for steel workers and better profits for the companies."

The interests of the industry, the Steelworkers and the whole economy lie in "a noninflationary final settlement" of current negotiations, consistent with the CEA "guideposts," and "the continued over-all stability of steel prices."

The CEA study said the industry's "loss of domestic markets to imports has been large" and that "steel has lost the largest part of its export markets." There is "little prospect of immediate improvement."

Steel in the middle 50's "played a central role in the inflation of industrial prices," with "rising labor and materials costs" a contributing factor, the report continued.

Prices Stay High

The increases of that period "raised prices of most American steel products above those of our major competitors," and even though prices have remained stable since then "those of our major competitors have also remained virtually stable, at lower levels."

Steel employment "fell by 130,000, or by 19 percent, from 1957 to 1963," the report noted, reflecting "sizeable productivity gains." When production rose to "record levels" in 1964, employment "improved by 36,000."

Profits after taxes have "improved considerably," the report said. Last year "they still fell short of their 1955-57 peak, but exceeded all other years. . . . The total 'cash flow' to the industry from profits and depreciation reached an all-time record in 1964 of over $2 billion."

New All-Time High Set By 1st-Quarter Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

"it is clear that profits will wind up the year in front of last year's levels when they amounted to $57.6 billion pretax and $31.8 billion after taxes."

The magazine noted that in terms of continuing high profits two key measurements "look better than ever." The cost of labor per unit of output in manufacturing was at 97.3 in March (1957-59 equals 100) better than in any month but December 1964. The ratio of price to unit labor costs is manufacturing stood at 104.8 in March, better than any month except December of last year.

The New York Times estimates that its survey of 474 companies showed a profit increase of 17 percent above the first quarter a year ago and noted that "U.S. business and industry have broken all profit records."

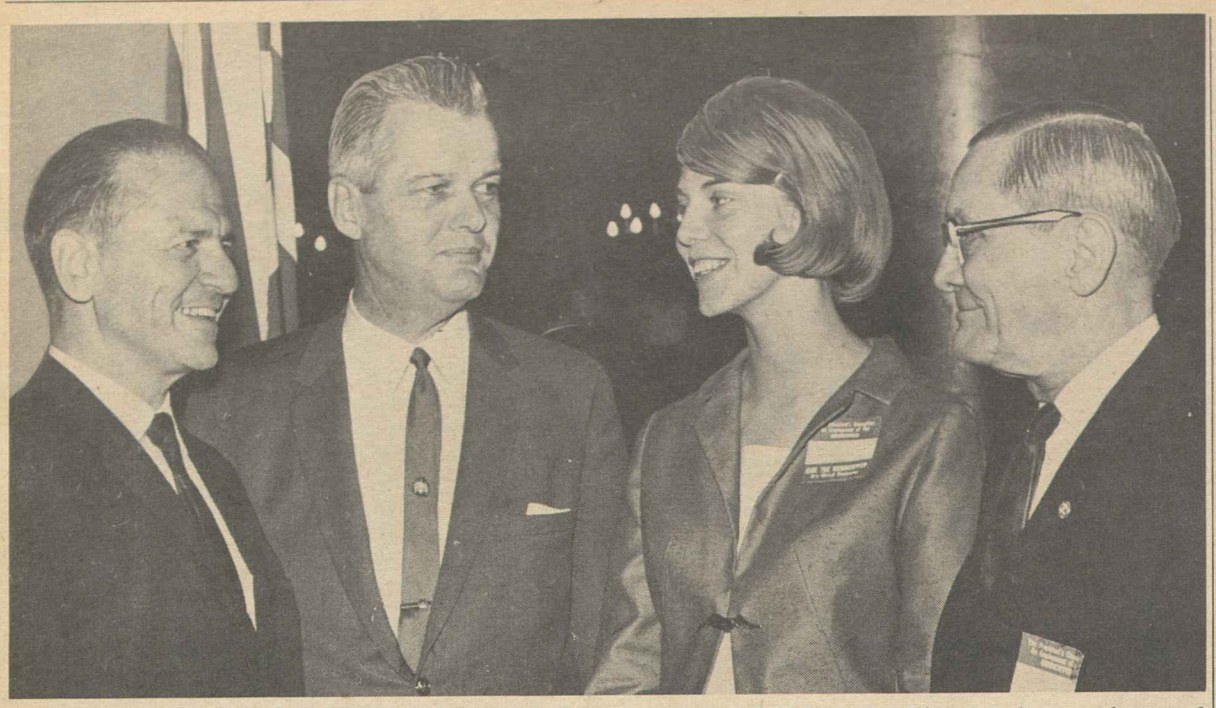
The Times singled out the $636 million earned by General Motors in the first three months as "the highest corporate profit in the history of American business."

The paper's survey showed 394 companies had increased earnings for the first quarter over a year earlier and that 125 of these had reached record highs.

As to the why of the profits boom, the Times quoted GM Chairman Frederic Donner as saying "strong underlying consumer demand . . . supported by a high level of economic security activity and consumer confidence" is responsible.

IUE Member Awarded $7,000 in Back Pay

Long Island City, N. Y.—Arbitrator I. Robert Feinberg awarded Lawrence Hennig, a member of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 471, back pay of $6,979 because the Ford Instrument Co., a unit of the Sperry-Rand Corp., bypassed him for recall as a senior tool designer.



NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST Winner Marilyn Dautrich, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was honored at a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO during the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Marilyn was presented a check for $1,000 by the Disabled American Veterans as winner of the "Ability Counts" high school essay contest. Congratulating her are, from the left, Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, Marilyn and Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, vice chairman of the President's Committee.

President's Committee Meets:

Rehabilitation Gains Hailed by Humphrey

Getting a disabled person off the welfare roll onto a payroll and a tax roll is good government and good citizenship, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey declared at the annual meeting of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

"The handicapped do want to work," he said. "The handicapped do not want pity. They do not want handouts. And they do not want 'made-work.' They ask only that they be trained for meaningful jobs they can perform and that, whenever necessary, jobs be adapted so they can perform them."

Humphrey noted the progress being made in rehabilitation and said that "in five years, we hope to reach the annual mark of rehabilitating 200,000 each year."

Referring to the Administration's campaign to wipe out poverty, the Vice President observed that the "poor and the disabled are frequently one and the same," with some 40 percent of the disabled living at the poverty level.

He called on Americans to "break the prejudice barrier—the poverty barrier—the disability barrier — the psychological barrier which denies any man his due."

Report by Freeman

During the two-day conference in Washington, Gordon M. Freeman, vice chairman of the President's Committee and president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, discussed the major achievements over the past year in the field of rehabilitation.

Job placement of the handicapped by local public employment offices, he reported, totaled 282,000, a four-year high, and placement of disabled veterans numbered 103,000, highest in three years.

Freeman also pointed out that 120,000 handicapped persons were rehabilitated this past year under the state-federal program of vocational rehabilitation, a 9 percent increase over the previous year.

He called attention to the new Defense Dept. policy of encouraging prime contractors to negotiate subcontracts with sheltered workshops for the handicapped whenever possible.

"It was a year of action," Freeman observed, "a year in which good-hearted men and women stopped talking about 'somebody ought to do something' and started talking about 'let's do it ourselves.' It was a year that brought the handicapped closer to the goal of equal opportunity."

Attending the conference were the 50 state winners of the "Ability Counts" high school essay contest. Transportation to Washington and expenses of the winners are contributed by the AFL-CIO and its state central bodies. Each state winner was presented a book by the AFL-CIO at a federation-sponsored luncheon.

Harold Russell, committee chairman, speaking to the winners, said that more people are taking part in the contest each year.

"This is important," he added, "because our main job is getting people involved in other people's problems."

He said he hoped that before long there would be no need for the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Unfair Labor Practices Make Up Half NLRB's 1964 Work Load

Unfair labor practice complaints have risen to the point where they now make up more than half the ever-rising work load of the National Labor Relations Board, according to the 29th annual report of the NLRB.

In fiscal 1964, a record total of 27,403 new cases of all kinds were filed with the board—15,620 unfair practice charges filed by workers, union and employers, and 11,685 cases involving representation elections.

Of the unfair practice cases, 68 percent were filed against employers, 32 percent against unions. The employers were accused in 10,695 cases, unions in 4,856.

The number of such cases has showed a steady rise over the years since 1948, when Taft-Hartley changes were in full effect. The increase is reflected in these NLRB figures for fiscal 1948, 1953, 1958 and 1964: Charges against employers, 2,553, 4,409, 6,068 and 10,695 for the years given; against unions, 749, 1,060, 3,192 and 4,856.

In 1948 the NLRB's work load was 66 percent representation cases and 34 percent complaint cases. In 1964 the load character was reversed—57 percent complaint cases, 43 percent representation matters.

Except for the higher volumes, the NLRB said in a summary, unfair practice charges "have not shown marked change in character in recent years."

"Illegal discharge or other forms of discrimination against employes continued to be the principal charges against employers," the board noted, whereas the predominant charge against unions involved alleged restraint or coercion of employes in exercising their rights under federal labor law.

Other report highlights:

- Nearly 63 percent of the unfair practice cases closed in the period ending June 30, 1964, were withdrawn or settled without formal proceedings.
- In 75 percent of the instances, cases where complaints had been issued were settled by agreement.
- The agency closed 26,715 cases during the year to leave 8,085 pending cases—688 more than the year before total.
- AFL-CIO unions filed 11,289 cases, individuals filed 6,643, other unions 5,937 and employers 3,534.

The agency said aggrieved workers were awarded $3 million in lost wages—a 9 percent increase over the 1963 fiscal year.

During fiscal 1964 the Supreme Court decided six cases in which the board was directly involved. It upheld the board on the merits in five cases, reversed it in one, the report said.

Unions won 4,229 elections during the year but their margin—58 percent—was slightly below the 59 percent of the two preceding years. AFL-CIO affiliates won 2,633, or 62 percent of the union victory total.

Metal Polishers to Vote On Rise in Per Capita

Cincinnati—The Metal Polishers made substantial membership gains in the last 14 months and should increase their efforts to keep the organizing drive going at full speed, Pres. James Siebert reported to delegates from 80 U.S. and Canadian locals at the union's 25th convention here.

The convention approved Siebert's recommendation that more funds be provided for continued organizing efforts. A proposed 30-cent increase in monthly per capita payments was sent to referendum along with a dozen other resolutions.

The convention elected Siebert for a two-year term, and chose E. "Fuzz" Wilburn of Cincinnati as vice president to succeed Irving Weisler of New York City.

Also elected were eight executive board members, including four incumbents, and three new trustees.

Siebert was named in January 1964 to finish the term of the late long-time Pres. Ray Muehlhoffer. During Siebert's term, union membership has been offered to interested workers regardless of job status, and that emphasis will be continued, the union head declared.

Convention resolutions will be sent to members in time for voting at June meetings, according to the president.

Among speakers were Presidents Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers, Ed. S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and William A. Lazzerini of the Molders; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke, and Ohio AFL-CIO Pres. Frank W. King.

Officers were installed for the term beginning June 1 by Pres. John Visse of Local 68 here.

Iowa Engineering Study Draws 38

Iowa City, Ia.—Thirty-eight union members attended a time study and job evaluation institute at the State University of Iowa here sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and the Iowa AFL-CIO in cooperation with the university's Bureau of Labor & Management and Dept. of Industrial Engineering, and the State Dept. of Vocational Instruction.

Instructors included Bert Gottlieb, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research industrial engineer; Dir. Kermit Mead of the Auto Workers Time Study & Engineering Dept.; John Zalusky, research assistant for the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Prof. R. W. Hudson and Anthony V. Sinicropi of SUI, and George Hagglund of the University of Wisconsin.

Faupl Nominated Delegate to ILO

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has nominated Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists as U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in June. The nomination was made in a letter to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The federation president also nominated as advisers AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chief executive of the Railway Clerks; Pres. Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers; Miles Stanley, an assistant to Meany and president of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO; Edward Hickey of Washington, D. C., attorney for several rail unions; Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, and Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan, of the Transport Workers.

ILO delegations are composed of tripartite government, business and worker representatives. Appointments of U.S. delegates and advisers are made by the President.

Harvard the Hard Way Must Make a Man Work

Cambridge, Mass.—Americo Ramos, a Furniture Workers' shop steward, finally got to Harvard University—the hard way, by going to law about it—and in two months has made his mark on the famous Boston area institution.

Ramos now is moving at a furious pace to cram in everything the Harvard Trade Union Program has to offer before his course ends May 20.

Program Dir. Joseph P. O'Donnell says Ramos, from a furniture factory in Fall River, Mass., has made an impression by diligence and active participation.

Probably, said O'Donnell, "he will go down in history as the trade union leader responsible for the ruling that it was an unfair labor practice to refuse to let a scholarship winner" attend Harvard.

Ramos is a frame assembler and stock cutter at the Harvey Probber, Inc., plant in Fall River. In 1962 he tried for, and was awarded, a three-month scholarship offered by the Massachusetts AFL-CIO, but his employer said he couldn't be spared from the plant despite a contract clause permitting leaves for union activity.

His union and the Fall River AFL-CIO cried "foul" and backed an appeal. In November 1963 James V. Constantine, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, ruled that management had denied Ramos the leave solely in retaliation for his aggressive union role as president of UFWA Local 159 and chief shop steward.

The following April the full labor board upheld the examiner's findings and ordered the company to grant the leave.

The firm refused and was taken to arbitration by the union under the contract. A month later the company threw in the towel and said Ramos could go.

Right now Ramos is finishing a paper on the life and times of John L. Lewis, Mine Workers' leader. His subjects include economic analysis, labor law, trade union administration and collective bargaining.

His wife, Linda, is a member of the New England Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers. They have two children, Lillian, 16, and Roger, 14.

Improvements Urged:

Fast Senate Action Asked on Medicare

With "pride" and "gratification," the AFL-CIO asked the Senate Finance Committee to give quick approval to a program labor has fought for over the years—health care for the elderly under social security.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank said the medicare bill passed by the House and now before the Senate committee would mark the biggest step forward in the 30-year history of the Social Security Act. It would also, he noted, enable the United States to catch up with "nearly every other industrial country in the world" in the field of health care.

Cruikshank made suggestions for improving the House bill—including payment under the basic hospitalization program of such hospital specialists as radiologists and pathologists. So did Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze and most other witnesses testifying for the legislation. But the general tenor of the testimony by medicare supporters was one of elation.

Cruikshank told the committee that the legislation's effects will be "felt in all generations ahead; and its most valued product will be human happiness."

He cited six reasons why labor "wholeheartedly" supports the bill:

- "It provides basic health benefits for the aged, financed through contributory social insurance.
- "It provides for contributions from general revenues toward health insurance coverage, without the imposition of a means test.
- "It provides substantial increases in cash benefits to social security recipients.
- "It increases the amounts of earnings insured under the system by raising the wage base and by including earnings received in the form of tips.
- "It provides adequate and equitable financing for both the broadening of existing social insurance programs and for the newly-inaugurated one.
- "It provides improved standards and broadened coverage for state programs of medical assistance for needy persons."

Among the groups urging that hospital specialist charges be included in the hospital program—rather than under the voluntary supplemental medical insurance program which would pay only a portion of the cost—were the American Hospital Association and the National Medical Association, representing 5,000 Negro doctors.

The NMA's president, Dr. W. Montague Cobb, reiterated his organization's strong support of social security hospital care—a position that has put the group in direct opposition to the American Medical Association. Social security coverage, he pointed out, "would protect against the exhaustion of meager life savings . . . and the indignities of means tests."

Forand Testifies

There was a moment of drama as the hearings got under way. The first non-government witness to testify was the former Rhode Island Democratic congressman who sponsored the first of a series of social security health care bills—Aime J. Forand.

Forand, who served as the first president of the National Council of Senior Citizens after his retirement from Congress, expressed his delight in the House action and urged approval of the bill with the labor-backed amendments.

A spokesman for the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Leslie J. Dikovics, testified against any health benefits without a means test. He said a poll showed a majority of the public favoring "a requirement that those people who apply for government medical services make a statement under oath as to the amount of their income."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.), co-author of the original Administration hospital care bill, noted that the poll had been financed by the American Medical Association and asked the witness if he considered it "more significant than the outpouring of votes in November 1964?"

Dikovics said he couldn't answer that.

Sales Tax Increases Beaten in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A labor-opposed state sales tax increase was rejected by Oklahoma voters in an Apr. 27 referendum. The proposal to raise the sales tax from 2 to 3 percent lost by a two-to-one margin.



THREE LEADERS of the campaign for medicare legislation are shown as they prepare to testify at Senate Finance Committee hearings. From left, Pres. John W. Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank and former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), whose social security health care bill, introduced in 1957, opened the drive for medicare.

Schnitzler Given Honor By Arthritis Foundation

Newark, N. J.—There is no room for rivalry in the field of health and no room for competition for the giver's or taxpayer's dollar, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared at a dinner of the Arthritis Foundation at which he was presented its Robert Wood Johnson Humanitarian Award.

"We want every worker to be healthy for his own good," Schnitzler said, but there is the added benefit that healthy workers will insure the "fullest measure of productivity, prosperity and overall strength for the nation's society."

He observed that the fight for better health cuts across all traditional barriers, bringing together labor and management; Protestants, Catholics and Jews; Negroes and whites, and all racial and national minorities.

He noted that traditionally there have been three main approaches to national problems.

Government Role

Some can be solved, he said without government involvement, some require a partnership of public and private undertakings and "a few are so far-reaching that only the government can solve them."

"In our view, the whole matter of health falls into the second category," he said, "Government should— as it does—provide facilities and services designed to safeguard and improve the health of the people. But there are many needs in this field that can be met more effectively through the voluntary efforts of private citizens."

Labor supports the voluntary health agencies, he noted, particularly through the principle of united giving.

"But we recognize the need for specialized attacks on special problems—as long as the agencies involved are legitimate, are prudently administered and do not duplicate existing facilities," he explained.

4 Unions Coordinate Strike Against Wilson

Four AFL-CIO unions, representing 1,100 workers at four separate plants of the Wilson Sporting Goods Div. of the Wilson Meatpacking Co., have struck to improve below-par wages and conditions.

The walkout began Apr. 19. It was called by Packinghouse Workers Local 715 at River Grove ,Ill.; Textile Workers of America Local 1385 at Ada, O.; Chemical Workers Local 461, Ironton, O.; and the Kansas City, Mo., Regional Joint Board of the Clothing Workers.

Contracts in the four plants have "trailed far behind" the master agreement negotiated by UPWA in the meatpacking and allied industries, said Richard T. Leonard of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The four unions have been coordinating their bargaining efforts through the IUD and have agreed to maintain the "united front" relationship during the strike.

Leonard said some of the workers in Ohio and Missouri are paid $1.25 an hour, the Federal minimum for plants in interstate commerce, or slightly more.

There is no pension plan for any of the plants involved, though Wilson Meatpacking workers have been covered by a pension plan for 13 years.

Sporting goods workers have a medical welfare plan called inferior to that of workers in meatpacking plant. They must pay for half or all of the cost while meatpacking workers' plans have been paid for by their employer since 1953, according to the IUD.

One of the struck plants, Leonard said, offered to renew the former contract without a wage increase.

The unions want a two-year contract with annual pay hikes of 9 cents an hour, retirement benefits, a liberalized vacation program, higher sick pay, and full payment by Wilson for hospital-medical protection.

Wilson workers manufacture golf clubs, footballs and basketball equipment at Oak Grove, a Chicago suburb; baseball gloves at Ironton and Ada, and sportswear at Kansas City.

Dubinsky to Get Nationalities Award

New York—Pres. David Dubinsky, of the Ladies' Garment Workers, will be presented the 1965 Golden Door Award by the American Council for Nationalities Service on May 26 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

August Heckscher, council president, in making the announcement said the award is presented annually to an American of foreign birth who has made an outstanding contribution to the nation.



TESTIMONY SUPPORTING an improved medicare bill is given to the Senate Finance Committee by these spokesmen for New York's Senior Citizens Golden Ring Council, who brought a busload of members to the hearings. Left to right: Mrs. Ray Shulman, Zalmen J. Lichtenstein, executive director of the council, Mrs. Rose Shaflin and George Orth.

Labor Press Unit Set Up In California

San Francisco, Calif.—Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.) warned delegates to the founding convention of the California Labor Press Association that trade unionism will have lost its "best chance in years" if Congress fails to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act before recessing.

An ex-newspaperman and Newspaper Guild member, Van Deerlin called on the labor editors to build the "biggest fire" they can under the members of their own unions and their congressional representatives to make certain that action will be taken on the section, which authorizes the states to prohibit union shop clauses in contracts.

"Substantial" public support is needed to get the repealer through Congress, he emphasized, adding that "the votes are there.

The labor editors adopted a constitution for their new state organization and approved plans for an annual conference in conjunction with the yearly convention. This would include an awards program and symposiums or institutes on topics of significance to the labor movement.

David F. Selvin, editor of San Francisco Labor was elected president of the CLPA, with Don Harris of the Los Angeles Citizen chosen secretary-treasurer.

Nine vice presidents were elected, three at large and two each from central body publications, printed local publications and mimeographed local papers.

Musicians Upheld In Leaders' Suits

New York — The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals has unanimously rejected a petition for a re-hearing on a ruling that traveling members of the Musicians may legally be required to pay the equivalent of work dues a local imposes on its own members.

The petition was filed by orchestra leader Si Zenter after the appellate court upheld District Judge Edward Weinfeld's decision that a resolution adopted by the AFM convention in 1963 restating the local's authority to collect work dues equivalents was binding on all locals and all members, including leaders as well as sidemen.

In another case, U.S. District Court Judge Richard Levet dismissed charges of improper procedures at the 1963 convention filed by Eddie Wittstein, New Haven, Conn., band leader, which were not disposed of by the U.S. Supreme Court in its decision on the legality of weighted voting at AFM conventions.

Profits and Productivity

THE ASTONISHING first quarter profits of U.S. business and industry have literally ripped up the record book. Earnings of American corporations have never in the nation's history climbed to such heights.

Pres. Johnson says corporate profits for the first three months of 1965 were at an annual rate of $36 billion. That's a 63 percent increase over the 1961 annual profit rate!

The business press is talking about profits exceeding all previous expectations. There is no mention of a "profits squeeze" and only a cautionary note here and there about maybe the second three months of the year will not produce such a spectacular rise.

But a closer look at some of the factors responsible for the record-shattering first quarter indicate that the exceptionally high level of profits will continue throughout the year, aided by steadily increasing productivity and no change in pricing policies looking to lower prices.

The productivity factor is clearly seen in the index of labor costs per unit of output in manufacturing. Labor costs have been declining at a fairly steady pace since early 1961. The index for March 1961 showed labor costs at 102.3 (1957-59 equals 100). It moved downward to 98.8 in 1962 and by 1964 it had edged down to 98.4.

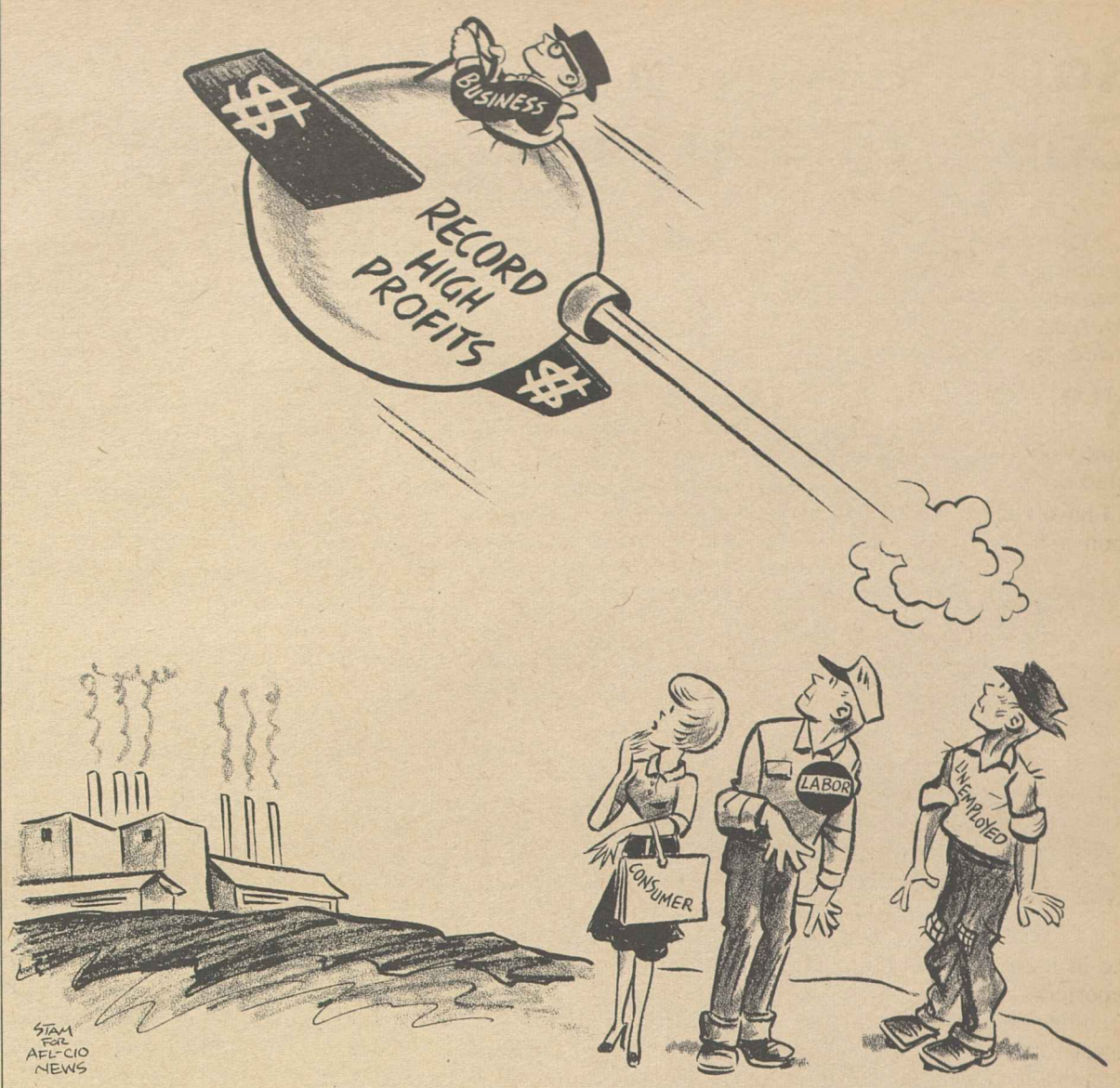
In March 1965 the index dropped to 97.3.

As labor costs dropped over the past four years, productivity increased, rising much faster than any improved wage and fringe benefits. This is one of the key factors behind the zooming profit record.

During the same period prices of manufactured goods have remained relatively stable, resulting in wider profit margins as productivity moved sharply upward.

Add the factor of tax reduction and the $36 billion after-tax profits rate for the first quarter of 1965 becomes understandable.

The nation needs adequate profits to maintain a high level of economic activity. But the workers in the plants and factories must share equitably in the wealth they help produce and the consumer is entitled to the rewards of highly profitable operations in the form of lower prices.



A Clear Injustice

A NATION with a total output of goods and services valued at more than $650 billion can easily afford to spend $1.5 billion for an anti-poverty program.

But there is a built-in contradiction in a system that allows a government seriously seeking to bring 35 million Americans out of the vicious grip of poverty to tax these same poverty-stricken millions to the tune of $300 million a year.

The government collects the $300 million in income and excise taxes from families with earnings at or below the poverty level of $3,000 a year. This collection of taxes from the poverty-stricken flies in the face of the basic principle of taxation on the ability to pay.

In terms of fiscal policy it makes absolutely no sense at all to take funds from the poor to set up new programs to help the poor.

This patent injustice should be quickly corrected by Congress as part of the job of expanding and improving the anti-poverty program.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Assistant Editors:
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, May 8, 1965 No. 19

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No Appeasement:

Meany Backs Johnson's Policy In Viet Nam, Santo Domingo

The following remarks on U.S. foreign policy are excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Washington May 3.

THE VERY GRAVE international situation is more important than anything I have mentioned to you, because it goes to the very heart of our problems, the very base of our society. The way we come out in the international situation will determine when we will have the right to meet as we are meeting here and express our views.

The basic problem still remains, no matter what the academic do-gooders may say, no matter what the apostles of appeasement may say. The basic fact remains that the war is still on, and it is a war of tyranny and totalitarianism against human freedom. It has to be that way whether we will it or not because we are the only nation on earth with the material resources and the collective will to accept this leadership.

Fact number three, which stems from the first two, is that we are the number one target to those who would destroy the democratic way of life.

This is what South Viet Nam is all about, and this is what Santo Domingo is all about, this trouble of tyranny versus freedom. In South Viet Nam we are there because we have an obligation to be there. We made a commitment to help the people defend their freedom. And we are in Santo Domingo for the same reason, because we have a commitment in our membership in the Organization of American States to keep Castroism from making any further encroachments.

In carrying out this policy there is one man who bears the responsibility and bears the heavy burden under our American constitutional system. He has the responsibility for the defense of this nation and for the discharge of its obligations under its commitments.

Under our system of free speech we can advise and we can criticize. But I would say to those who advise and criticize, who are telling the President that the path to peace lies in appeasing the dictators, that they should look at the record. It is a record that I can remember in my lifetime—that no one successfully defended freedom by appeasing a dictator.

And this does not mean a difference or drawing a line as to what type of dictator it happens to be. We know the record of Hitler. We know he marched into the Rhineland in defiance of the treaty. They said, "Oh, well, that doesn't mean anything, let him go." Then he wanted a little bit more. He wanted to move into the Sudetenland. And in 1938 Neville Chamberlain came back from Munich to Britain and said, "I have bought peace, peace for our time." He bought peace for about 13 months, and then Hitler decided he wanted some of Poland and his Soviet partners moved in on the other side.

So the record shows that there is no future, there is no success for freedom in appeasing dictators. Stalin's record shows this, and Mussolini's record when he defied the League of Nations and marched into Ethiopia 30-odd years ago. When the Hungarians wanted their freedom in 1956 they were faced with Russian tanks. Oh, yes, they tried to appease. This general went over to the other side along with their prime minister under a white flag. What did appeasement get them? The firing squad.

THE PRESIDENT knows this. And those in high places, those in the academic world who are either a little woozy upstairs or who are victims of Communist propaganda—these students who fall for the leadership that is imposed upon them by local cells of the Communist Party, they should take a good look at this case. What they are really talking about is surrender.

Pres. Johnson's policy is crystal clear: We are ready to discuss unconditionally the peaceful solution of South Viet Nam's problems. But we are also determined that we are not going to be pushed out, and that we are going to adhere to the obligations of any treaty or commitment that we have. We cannot back up. Anyone with the slightest bit of common sense must know that if South Viet Nam is allowed to go, all of Southeast Asia goes next, and the Philippines follow. Whoever heard of a dictator backing up when he was successful?

The Johnson policy, in the opinion of American labor, as expressed by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, is in keeping with our American tradition. And it is up to all of us, on affairs outside the boundaries of this nation, to have one policy. We can disagree in here, but we cannot disagree outside the boundaries of the nation and have an effective foreign policy.

So I urge you in your own communities to follow the AFL-CIO position, to back up the commander-in-chief. There is no other way for freedom to survive.

Morgan Says:

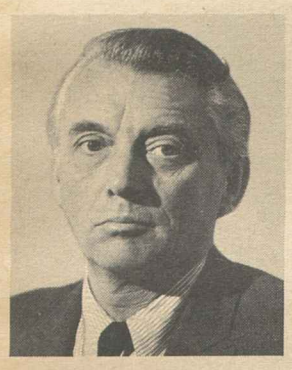
Radio's Mourning for Murrow Could Be a Bolder Performance

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m. EDT.)

NEW YORK—This assignment has been looming for a long time but now that the time has come what is there sufficiently adequate and graceful to say?

I have a theory that too many statements issued upon a man's death are made either as a reflex response to public expectations or in rather vulgar effort to associate the author of the eulogy with the subject in an aura of greatness and intimacy. But the obituaries and editorial encomiums which I have read on Edward R. Murrow, who died of cancer have been written with admirable restraint.



Morgan

This is a special tribute in itself. In adding their footnotes to his life, reporters—this one included—who knew this brooding benevolent man have to stifle a tendency toward hyperbole. Hyperbole would not only dilute the genuineness of our respect but tend to sharpen our own inadequacies in the company of a colleague whose accomplishments were large and luminous.

With his sober, low-keyed eloquence and his worried, penetrating integrity, Murrow was the kind of journalist many of us would like to have become. Oddly enough because he himself had never been a cub reporter who came up through the ranks, he felt, at times, that he did not have the proper credentials as a correspondent.

Maybe this explains, in part, why he insisted on "proving" himself, not once but more than a score of times as an observer with bombing missions over Nazi-held Europe in World War II, with convoys in the Atlantic, in the thick of the blitz night after night during the battle of Britain. He was probably the only reporter in the history of the trade who could make a complete dispatch out of a simple dateline: "This . . . is London."

Nevertheless, this man who pioneered a whole new dimension of journalism in the instant and curiously intimate medium of broadcasting, who used the microphone as skillfully as a surgeon would use a scalpel in an effort to transmit understanding of the conditions of crisis, Murrow was often diffident in the presence of some fellow who had just been recruited from the police beat to cover the war. No matter if the newcomer nervously made a hash of his first dispatches from the front, if he was a newspaperman Murrow presumed him to be a professional.

It was this flattering presumption, which translated into a kind of declaration of faith, that made a number of his colleagues more responsible reporters than they otherwise might have been.

Besides an almost total commitment to the business of covering current history, via radio and then television Murrow had a loyalty to friends that was downright fierce. Once a reporter of his acquaintance became involved in an altercation with a policeman at a fire in Manhattan and required a character witness to fight a charge of disorderly conduct in Magistrate's Court. Murrow detached himself from an already overloaded work schedule, testified with such authentic if overgenerous sincerity that the magistrate, awed by a dignity larger than had ever greeted his bench, acquitted the defendant—for the wrong reasons—and tartly dressed down the cop.

EVEN IN the snakepit of cut-throat competition in which broadcasting is entangled it would be almost impossible to be jealous of such a man and his monumental accomplishments. Yet for all his open-handed support and consideration of associates Murrow was a driven, tormented person whose inner tumult caused him to sweat and smoke and fret almost in perpetuity. Being human, he too developed some warts on his character. He could be (but rarely) querulous or (more often) darkly taciturn and he too sometimes made mistakes in judgment. Before the 1960 campaign he doubted John F. Kennedy's qualifications for leadership and once impatiently referred to him as "that cub."

Not even his best friends can say for sure what it was that drove him so, but I suspect that one impulsion was anger; anger with his own imperfections; anger with the foolhardiness of the lovely human race; anger with the executive direction of the trade he loved, broadcasting, for failing to exploit sufficiently the vast capacities of radio and television to raise the level of civilization a little by interrupting the hard sell and the soft sell long enough to give people a few more honest, realistic glimpses of their strengths and weaknesses.

With his courage to tackle the controversial and put himself in the line of fire of an ack-ack gun or a Joe McCarthy, Ed Murrow, in his quest for true things, raised his own monument by raising the standards of all journalism. He does not need a bronzed microphone or a marble tablet unveiled in his memory.

But the timid and self-centered broadcasting industry to which he added his own stubborn aid needed dignity could pay him no greater tribute than to translate its words of mourning for his loss into fuller and bolder performance on the standards for which he stood.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE DIRKSEN AMENDMENT to overturn U.S. Supreme Court decisions by authorizing state legislatures to apportion the districts of one house on factors "other than population" has a direct political appeal to rural and small-town interests that for decades have controlled state senates. These interests in most states happen to be Republican, so the direct political appeal is to the GOP.

There are others backing the Dirksen amendment for less partisan reasons: a troubled apprehension about trusting population alone as a basis for electing state legislatures; a feeling that perhaps the "federal system" (each state has two U.S. senators) is plausible for state legislatures as well.

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., a New Jersey Democrat, points out in his newsletter to constituents, however, that these Dirksen backers tend to be the same ones "deploring centralization of power" in Washington.

It is the "vast migration of people from field and farm to the cities and suburbs," he continued, that "is the root source of the complicated problems" of educating our children, cleansing our streams and the air, providing decent housing and "the host of other matters now neglected year after year by state legislatures."

If one house of a state legislature remains under a small-population gerrymander, effective political control will remain with that house. It can refuse to act just as state senates have refused to act or proved themselves incapable of acting for 50 years.

It is "schizophrenic logic" that allows anyone to advocate "both the Dirksen amendment and strong state governments," Thompson observes. For it is "default of state responsibility" that moved the federal government to act in education, housing, and other fields city and suburb populations are concerned with. "How can maintenance of the status quo . . . redress, much less reverse, the trend?" he asks.

* * *

IN ANOTHER AREA, another member of the House, Rep. Richard Bolling, a Missouri Democrat, has rebuked his colleagues in what he terms the "liberal establishment" for failing to speak up boldly in support of Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policy.

In earlier times, the conservatives "preached against involvement in anything beyond the three-mile limit," Bolling told the Boiler Makers convention, while the "liberal establishment" supported an active foreign policy. But now the conservatives back Johnson's policy while "my liberal associates, in Congress and out but especially in Congress," either assail Johnson or "stand mute."

When only the attackers speak out, and they are unchallenged, we "thus present to America and the world a false picture of congressional opinion," Bolling continued.

He said bluntly most liberals "stand mute . . . not because the facts have convinced them . . . but because they seek the easy way out of a political swamp filled with political danger."

* * *

"LET US PUT the picture back in focus," Bolling said. "We need not be embarrassed by the facts of the war in Viet Nam. . . . The war is not a revolution of an oppressed people against a corrupt government. It is purely and simply a war of Communist aggression."

The President has proffered "the branch of peace by calling for unconditional talks," the congressman noted. But the critics say he must "de-escalate the war," and "stop the bombings," and go to the conference table "armed only with sincerity, eloquence and logic."

"None of these things have had much effect in arresting Communist aggression in the past," Bolling said. "I don't believe they will now." We must show our willingness "to stay and discharge our commitment" in Viet Nam as in Korea, "just as the enemy is no different."

Labor News Conference:

Stronger Representation Seen Needed to Protect Consumers

ORGANIZED LABOR feels that consumers are getting a better break "at the highest level of government" but need even stronger representation, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

With Pres. Johnson's appointment of a special advisor on consumer matters, "the consumer has finally been put on the map," said Anne Draper, associate in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, on the network radio interview program, Labor News Conference.

"We are a little disturbed," though, "that the President has so far failed to reappoint the Consumer Advisory Council," Miss Draper said.

"That type of representation is very valuable—it should be continued," she said.

She praised the work of Mrs. Esther Peterson as special presidential advisor on consumer affairs, pointing out that she has played a big part in formulation of Administration consumer proposals now before Congress. The AFL-CIO "is strongly supporting that legislation," she added.

Truth-in packaging appears to be making good progress, Miss Draper said, pointing out that the bill has now reached the hearing stage in the Senate.

SHE ALSO called for passage of a truth-in-lending bill, asserting that such a law would build competition among institutions offering consumer credit, because prospective borrowers would be armed with more information about the actual costs of credit.

The sad fact now is that "all too often the consumers don't get the facts" about interest rates, with the result that "many people are really at the mercy of the credit companies," she said.

Miss Draper said there also is a great need for tighter state laws, particularly in the field of legal maximum interest rates.

Questioning her on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over the MBS, were Elizabeth Shelton of the Washington Post and Stanley Cohen, of Advertising Age magazine.



ORGANIZED LABOR feels that consumers are getting a better break "at the highest level of government," but need even stronger representation, Anne Draper, center, associate in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, told Elizabeth Shelton, left, of the Washington Post and Stanley Cohen of Advertising Age magazine as she was interviewed on the weekly AFL-CIO-produced public service program, Labor News Conference.

How to Buy:

Recent Law Lets Disabled Vets Reinstate Lapsed GI Insurance

By Sidney Margolius

NATIONAL SERVICE Life Insurance is low priced because the government pays the administrative costs. Ex-servicemen who have held on to this insurance are enjoying a particular bargain since the dividends have been unusually high, making the actual cost even lower than had been expected.



Under a recently-enacted law, some veterans with disabilities who had not retained their GI insurance, or the full amount, have until May 1, 1966, to reinstate this insurance. These include veterans with service-connected disabilities, even if not severe enough to qualify for a pension, and those with disabilities not service-connected, but severe enough that they cannot obtain insurance from private companies. These veterans can buy from $1,000 to $10,000 of the new insurance. However, they cannot have more than $10,000 of GI insurance altogether.

The forms of life insurance available to disabled veterans do not include term insurance. "Term" is the lowest cost type. It does not accumulate cash value but makes it possible to carry a large amount of insurance at relatively low cost.

However, a new form of GI insurance called "modified life" is available, as well as ordinary life insurance. The modified life accumulates cash value as does ordinary life. The difference is that on your 65th birthday, the amount of insurance is reduced by one-half, though the premium is not cut.

For an ex-serviceman of 45 eligible for the new program, modified life costs $1.32 a month for each $1,000 of insurance, compared to $1.89 for GI ordinary life insurance. If you must keep down expenses, the modified life is a reasonable choice. Your insurance needs are likely to be greater before 65 than after. The basic cost of the modified life on an annual basis comes to $15.84 per $1,000 insurance.

The new policies are not participating. That is policyholders do not get dividends as on the original GI insurance. However, Sal Nucio, insurance expert for the New York Times, points out that the rates have been set at a level approaching the low net cost (after dividends) of participating policies, and generally are much below prevailing rates charged by private companies.

To arrange for this insurance, contact the Veterans Administration office in your area.

As we have pointed out before, any veteran who has GI insurance also can take advantage of a bargain in disability insurance. This is an optional coverage, which provides that if you become totally disabled you will receive a monthly income of $10 for each $1,000 of GI life insurance you carry.

A veteran aged 40 with $10,000 of GI term insurance would pay $2.80 a month and would get $100 a month if he became totally disabled for six months or more, even if not permanently disabled. To secure this coverage, you would have to show that you are now in satisfactory health. This insurance is especially valuable for men working in occupations with some degree of hazard, who usually have to pay extra for private disability insurance.

STILL ANOTHER PROGRAM provides payments by the Veterans Administration for any war veteran who becomes totally disabled. To qualify, the vet's other income must be no more than $1,800, if he has no dependents, or $3,000 if he has dependents. Any disabling permanent illness or injury that prevents him from obtaining regular employment qualifies him. It need not be service incurred. Payments are from $40 to $100 a month, depending on other income and number of dependents.

At 65, moderate-income veterans may be able to get the VA disability payments in addition to Social Security, since the law presumes that veterans over 65 are 90 percent disabled because of their age. Many of the common ailments of elderly people can be considered as completing the necessary 100 percent disability, such as impaired eyesight or hearing, varicose veins, etc.

Families of veterans, including the Korean fighting, are eligible for monthly benefits on death. A widow with children gets payments if her other income, including Social Security, is no more than $3,000 a year. Children, or a widow without children, are eligible if the income is no more than $1,800. Often children can get payments even if the mother is not eligible because her own income exceeds the maximum.

The VA also pays a funeral reimbursement of $250, to whoever pays that expense. Eligible are all wartime veterans, or peacetime veterans who were discharged or retired for disability, or getting compensation at time of death.

As with all Social Security and VA benefits, these death payments must be applied for. They do not arrive automatically.

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AN OPEN INVITATION to everyone to attend the annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, May 21-26 in the Pittsburgh Civic Arena, is examined by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., the show director. Some 350 exhibits and displays will portray the crafts, skills and services of the members of most AFL-CIO unions.

In Service-Oriented Society:

Work Force to Need Greater Education

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The United States has become a service-oriented society with an economy requiring larger numbers of college graduates, says Dean William Haber of the University of Michigan.

In an address to the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club at the university, he explained that an economy such as ours "calls for larger numbers of men and women with higher educational attainment than was necessary when more people were engaged in mining, agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation."

The "growth occupations," he added, cannot be easily entered merely with a high school diploma. Without it, the applicant is not even interviewed.

Haber, head of the U-M College of Literature, Science & the Arts and well known as an economist, author and labor relations consultant, discussed the role of education in economic progress,"

"There is increasing recognition that our economic well-being, our affluence and wealth, is in large part the result of our educational progress," he said. "The influences of education on economic productivity, although long recognized, are now more widely appreciated. Outlays for education are finally being identified as investments rather than expenditures.

"There is also increasing evidence of the effect of education on productivity. The President's Council of Economic Advisers, for example, has concluded that increasing amounts of labor and capital can explain only about half of the growth of output in the economy in the past generation. The rising level of education appears to account for between one-fourth and one-half of the otherwise unexplained growth in output."

Consequently, he said, investment in human capital is rapidly becoming a subject for intensive study and analysis.

"We are beginning to identify the influence of education on research and the development of new products and prices," he explained. "More than ever we can identify the economic growth and efficiencies which result from general literacy and larger educational attainment. As the opposite extreme, we have learned that the incidence of poverty is closely related to educational attainments. Families headed by elementary school graduates have twice as large a chance to be poor as fmilies headed by high school graduates.

"In view of this, it is startling and shocking to realize that 23 percent of the work force in the U.S. has eight years of education or less. And, while it is encouraging to know that this proportion has declined by half from what it was a generation ago, and that it is still declining, we cannot escape the significance of the fact that such a large proportion of the work force—mostly over 45 years of age—is so limited in educational attainments.

"This is especially significant when we recognize that the vast chances in our organizations and skill requirements necessitate a high degree of adaptability. Education is probably the most important ingredient of that adaptability."

Haber cited a number of programs designed to improve educational capabilities at all levels—such as the Vocational Education Act of 1963, Higher Educational Facilities Act, Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1963, Nurses Training Act of 1964, and others which offer financial assistance to students and to educational institutions.

"At long last, programs aimed essentially at developing the country's human resources are beginning to have the high priority in the nation's values too long delayed," he said.

From Soup to Nonsense:

You Can Pat Your Own Back —And Phooey to Everyone Else

By Jane Goodsell

IRREGULAR CONJUGATIONS:

I am an individualist.
You are eccentric.
She ought to see a psychiatrist.

* * *

My husband and I were having a stimulating discussion.
You were arguing.
They were fighting like cats and dogs.

* * *

I happen to adore trains.
You are timid about flying.
She has a hysterical fear of airplanes.

* * *

I'm only human.
You made a big mistake.
She can't seem to do anything right.

* * *

I am sentimental about old keepsakes.
You never throw anything away.
She is a pack rat.

* * *

We are temporarily strapped for funds.
You are broke.
They are on the brink of bankruptcy.

I am effervescent.
You are making a fool of yourself.
She must be drunk.

* * *

I HAVE a deep appreciation of beautiful things.
You are extravagant.
She is a reckless spendthrift.

* * *

I am sincerely interested in people.
You are a gossip.
She can't stay out of other people's business.

* * *

I am a born story teller.
You have a good memory for old jokes.
If he tells that joke about the stripteaser and the astronaut again, I'll scream.

* * *

I can follow the music better with my eyes closed.
You kept dozing off.
He snored through the whole concert.

* * *

My dress is slinky.
Your dress is too tight.
She looks positively indecent.

Bolling Tells Boiler Makers:

Major Effort Needed To Win 14(b) Repeal

Kansas City, Mo.—Passage of the labor legislation the trade union movement supports is not "absolutely assured" unless "you provide every friend, every relative, every member of the union with a pencil and a 5-cent stamp to write his congressman," Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.) warned the 22d convention of the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Forgers & Helpers.

Bolling referred specifically to the move to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to prohibit the union shop. Such legislation is now on the statute books of 19 states, he pointed out.

"The people who support these laws are skillful and they are well organized—better organized, if I may say so, then some of the unions they are fighting," he said bluntly.

"You have heard of the National Right to Work Committee. An inspired title, I think. To a casual observer it might seem that people who labored under such a magnificent name must have been licensed directly by the Almighty to insure every man the privilege of a job. As a matter of fact, when I read their material, I think maybe they are convinced that that is exactly where they got their mandate.

"They talk piously of the sanctity of individual freedom and conveniently overlook the fact that that very freedom includes the freedom of the individual to join a union of his choice—even if it means that his membership makes it a 100 percent union shop.

No 'Sensible' Argument

"Over the years I have heard every argument put forward by the proponents of 14(b) and I have yet to hear one that made economic sense, social sense or moral sense."

Bolling said he wondered if anyone in the U.S. "really believes" that 14(b) supporters are motivated only by a "glowing instinct" to advance the lot of their fellow man by insuring him the right to work and to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"I suggest," he continued, "that these laws with the phony name may just do something like that—a life spent overworked and underpaid; liberty to work without the protection of job and union security, and the pursuit of happiness at the unemployment compensation office. And that, my friends, is a hard place to find it.

"In truth, I am convinced that the so-called right to work laws are invidious and have only one purpose: to weaken and perhaps eventually destroy the union movement in this country."

Continued efforts to change what he called the "shameful" maritime policies of the United States were pledged by Pres. Russell K. Berg.

Continued Decline

The continued decline of ship repair work in this country, he told some 900 delegates, has had "grave significance" so far as jobs for union members are concerned. Only 33 shipyards are now in operation, he said, with four of them "about to close" and the rest "limping along."

Some 40,000 skilled jobs have been eliminated in the last five years, Berg noted, and 91 percent of American foreign trade is being transported in foreign ships.

Pres.-elect Daniel McGavey of Great Britain's Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths & Structural Workers cited a "remarkable similarity" in the problems affecting the two unions.

"The 40-hour week has now been conceded in the shipbuilding and engineering industries in the United Kingdom and we are moving after the 35-hour week," he said.

"The question of pensions and other fringe benefits is being pressed vigorously but we, like you, find that it is like trying to get blood out of a stone at times when you ask the employers to concede anything that is going to cost them money."

Other speakers included Pres. Arthur J. Bernhardt of the Railway Carmen; Pres. John I. Bollings of the Missouri AFL-CIO and Bert Jewell, retired president of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. A memorial service was held for the late W. A. Calvin, president of the union who died in office.



SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARDS for 1964 were presented to winners at the annual prize award luncheon in New York by Jacob S. Potofsky (left) president of the Clothing Workers and of the Sidney Hillman Foundation. At his left are Dr. James W. Silver, who got a special award for his book, Mississippi: The Closed Society; Murray P. Nossiter, who accepted the award for his son, Bernard D. Nossiter, author of The Mythmakers; J. Robert Moskin, who wrote "Challenge to Our Doctors" in Look Magazine; J. O. Emmerich, writer of prize-winning editorials in the McComb, Miss., Enterprise-Journal, and Joseph Wershba, writer of the Columbus Broadcasting System's television documentary, "Gideon's Trumpet: The Poor Man and the Law."

A Fox Guarding The Henhouse?

The co-chairman of the new Citizens Committee to Preserve the Taft-Hartley Act—by fighting repeal of Sec. 14(b)—oddly enough has run afoul of the act himself.

He is Pres. A. D. Davis of Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. Two months ago the 6th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld findings of the National Labor Relations Board that Winn-Dixie had illegally refused to bargain, unlawfully questioned employes, illegally threatened reprisals if employes of its Owensboro, Ky., store voted for Meat Cutters Local 227—all in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hartley Seeks Business Aid Against Unions

The co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act, former Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R-N. J.), has asked business men to finance a campaign to save the nation from unions.

Hartley was most recently in the news as honorary chairman of a new right-wing "citizens committee" to fight repeal of Sec. 14(b), which allows states to ban the union shop.

He is also co-chairman of a group called Conference of American Small Business Organizations. And in that capacity he recently mailed out fund appeals to business firms asking donations to fight what he called "power grabs by the unions."

Hartley identified the "power grabs" as labor's efforts to repeal 14(b), raise the minimum wage, reduce the workweek and set federal unemployment compensation standards.

This program, he warned, would make the United States "a second-class nation."

Hartley said his organization had mailed out 1.2 million letters to businesses in 1958 to "kick off" the campaign for the Landrum-Griffin Act. He promised that if business men would send donations, they would receive in return "information when something important is coming up, so that you and all the business men you can reach can send your protest against each union proposal."

He held out hope that "we can stop them [the unions] and save the economy, for yourself and for all."

Hillman Foundation Makes Five Awards

New York—The Sidney Hillman Foundation has given its 1965 awards to two newspapermen, a magazine editor, a professor of history and a television producer.

The five recipients, presented at a traditional luncheon here, received $500 checks and citations for notable achievements in mass communications.

Given annually since 1950 in memory of Sidney Hillman, first president of the ACWA, the awards are for works published or presented in 1964.

This year's winners are Dr. James W. Silver, professor of history at the University of Mississippi, for The Closed Society, a book about segregation and discrimination in Mississippi; Bernard D. Nossiter, Washington Post correspondent, for The Mythmakers, a book about Pres. Kennedy's domestic and foreign policies; J. Robert Moskin, author and senior editor of Look magazine, for "Challenge To Our Doctors," an article in Look; E. O. Emmerich, editor of the McComb, Miss., Enterprise Journal for his editorial against violence and terrorism in the civil rights crisis; and Joseph Wershba, former New York Post reporter and now a CBS television producer, for Gideon's Trumpet, a TV show about the poor man and the law.

In presenting the awards ACWA Pres. Jacob L. Potofsky praised the winners for "their willingness to confront serious issues of our time with ability, courage, honesty and concern."

"We have long believed that if the serious problems we face are to be solved, their solution must come through free, open and frank discussion," Potofsky declared. "The mark of our prize winners is that they have looked into these problems intelligently and forthrightly, and in so doing they have admirably fulfilled the aims of the Sidney Hillman Foundation."

Have Responsibility

All media of communications have a responsibility for uncovering "those conditions in American life which are too easily swept under the rug of public indifference or private greed," the ACWA president said.

In accepting his award, Silver asserted that only when the causes of crime, poverty, discrimination and lack of opportunity are eliminated will this country conquer prejudice.

"It should be just as apparent to white Mississippians that they can no longer stand on a Constitution they have flouted for a century," he pointed out.

Emmerich predicted that a more tranquil and happy future would follow the turbulent present in the deep South.

"We should not be discouraged by conflicts," he said. "The South is trying hard today by reaching for greatness, but it can't reach for greatness without moral responsibility."

The award to Nossiter, who is in Paris as European economic affairs correspondent for his paper, was accepted by his father, Murray P. Nossiter.

The winners were selected by William L. Shirer, an awards judge for the past 15 years; Howard K. Smith, radio and television commentator, and Alan Barth, editorial writer for the Washington Post. All speakers, including Potofsky and Shirer, paid tribute to the late Edward R. Murrow, who was a previous Hillman Award winner.

The Sidney Hillman Foundation was established jointly by the union and the clothing industry.

Supreme Court Upholds Airline Election Ballot

The Supreme Court cleared the way for a union representation election among clerical and maintenance workers at United Air Lines by upholding the validity of a ballot prepared by the National Mediation Board, even though the ballot did not carry a specific place in which employes could vote for "no union."

In the court's 8-1 decision, Associate Justice Tom Clark wrote for the majority that the Mediation Board ballot showed on its face that a simple failure or refusal to vote for either the Railway Clerks or the Machinists—the two unions listed on the ballot—would have the same effect as a specific "no union" vote.

Clark pointed out that the board's comment under the heading "Instructions for Voting" spelled out that "no employe" was "required to vote" and that "if less than a majority of the employes cast valid ballots, no [union] representative will be certified as bargaining agent.

The Railway Labor Act, under which the National Mediation Board was established to determine employe wishes on union representation, does not specify the form of ballot to be used, the court majority said, and does not even require that any election be held. It merely requires that the board insure that the employes shall be free of management coercion or interference in their choice of a bargaining agent.

The court held that the board acted within its statutory discretion in formulating the United ballot and that the courts had no license to interfere. It also ruled that neither United Air Lines itself nor an intervening group calling itself the Association for the Benefit of Non-Contract Employes had a right to make itself a party to the proceedings.

Justice Clark emphasized that the Mediation Board was given wide latitude in carrying out its functions for the specific purpose of eliminating the "hagglings and delays of litigation."

The court's decision, with Associate Justice Potter Stewart as the only dissenter, reversed a 2-1 earlier ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Flood Control Plan Urged By Wharton

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers has urged Pres. Johnson to draft a master plan for Mississippi River Flood Control.

In a wire to Johnson on behalf of the union's executive board Wharton said the government should take steps to "prevent a repetition of the uncontrolled floods which devastated the Mississippi River Valley at great loss to human life, property and land.

He added that the construction of dams and reservoirs results in safe communities, and will save lives and protect property.

In another wire to the President, Wharton expressed the executive board's approval of his action "in resisting Communist agression in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic."

Actors' Equity Elects New Vice President

New York—Jeanna Belkin has been elected second vice president of Actors' Equity for a two-year term, the union said after a mail referendum. Also elected were 22 council members for varying terms.



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of the Bookbinders and the Lithographers and Photoengravers unions are shown as they met in Chicago to plan joint programs in such areas as organizing, collective bargaining and legislation. IBB Pres. John Connolly is shown in the foreground and LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown is at the other end of the table.

Senate Liberals Build Support For Poll Tax Ban in Voting Bill

Senate liberals picked up support in their effort to write a clearcut ban on poll taxes into the voting rights bill, with a decisive vote expected in the week of May 10.

Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), with 37 other co-sponsors introduced a labor-supported amendment voiding poll taxes as an abridgement of the right to vote in violation of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution. It would:

- Ban the use of poll taxes in any state or local election. (Poll taxes are already prohibited in federal elections.)
- Provide a quick court test of the constitutionality of the ban.
- Provide that if the poll tax ban is held unconstitutional, newly-registered voters could only be required to pay the current year's tax.

Meanwhile the threat of cloture appeared to have brought a step-up in Senate action on the voting bill.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) served notice that they will file a cloture petition—first step in cutting off debate—if southern opponents refuse to agree to a reasonable timetable for voting on pending amendments and final passage.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) initially refused, and the party leaders then said they would file their petition—requiring a two-thirds vote for adoption—on May 10. But when southerners agreed to permit a quick vote on their key amendment, sponsored by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N. C.), the leadership indicated the cloture move would be held in abeyance.

The Ervin amendment, which would have set up a cumbersome court procedure for appointment of federal voting registrars, was easily defeated, 65-24.

The battle over the poll tax has divided the Senate leadership from the bulk of the northern Democrats and liberal Republicans.

Senate Divided

Dirksen and Mansfield introduced a substitute to the Senate Judiciary Committee's voting rights bill which met one of the objections of the liberal bloc. It eliminated a Dirksen-sponsored provision allowing a state or political subdivision to have federal registrars removed when 60 percent of the population becomes registered to vote.

It attempted a "compromise" on the poll tax, through a provision instructing the attorney general to file suit in Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia—the poll tax states—seeking an eventual Supreme Court ruling on whether poll taxes are being used to deny the vote to Negroes in violation of the 15th Amendment.

Civil rights groups and the AFL-CIO rejected this as unsatisfactory, setting the stage for a showdown on the Senate floor when the Kennedy-Javits amendment comes to a vote.

Earlier the Senate adopted two amendments. One would exempt Arkansas from the automatic assignment of federal registrars in order to give a chance for the state's recently liberalized registration procedures to operate.

The other, a so-called "clean elections" amendment sponsored by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.), set criminal penalties for "buying" votes and for deliberate falsification of registration or voting information.

It was adopted unanimously after an explanation on the floor made it clear the bill was not aimed at such customary practices as providing transportation to the polls for voters and get-out-the-vote programs.

The Senate put aside the voting rights bill temporarily to approve, 88-3, Pres. Johnson's request for a special military appropriation of $700 million—intended as a demonstration of congressional support and national unity on American military operations in Viet Nam.

The House had passed the bill by a 408-7 vote.

Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R. I.) steered to passage by voice vote an appropriations bill for the Labor Dept., the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and related agencies including the National Labor Relations Board.

The Administration budget had sharply cut funds for wage-hour investigators—a slash vigorously protested by the AFL-CIO.

The House added $500,000 for wage-hour enforcement and the Appropriations Committee said in its report that it "feels strongly that the working man and the honest businessman should be protected by good enforcement of these laws."

The bill also denied funds for a Labor Dept. job vacancy study which a labor research advisory committee had criticized.

In a major assist to community mental health centers, the House unanimously approved a bill providing $173 million over four years for initial staffing of the centers. Two years ago, Congress voted $150 million to construct centers for treating the mentally ill—but the House then refused to go along with the Senate in providing grants to help meet payrolls.

The new bill, passed 389-0, provides federal payments of 75 percent of salaries the first year, dropping in three steps to 30 percent in the fourth year with no federal aid thereafter. The Senate is expected to approve the bill.

The House also approved, 347-0, an expansion and extension of federal aid to community health services, including immunization programs against polio and measles. The Senate has passed a similar bill.

Meany Urges Ban On All Poll Taxes

The anti-poll tax amendment to the voting rights bill introduced by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) has labor's strong backing, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in telegrams to all members of the Senate. Meany's wire read:

"American union members, who are absolutely opposed to poll taxes in any election, urge your support of Kennedy-Javits amendment. We are opposed to putting a price tag on any ballot."

Church Group Hits Dirksen Amendment

The proposed "Dirksen Amendment" to the Constitution "presents the gravest of threats to the cause of racial justice," the Commission on Religion & Race of the National Council of Churches has warned.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) is pressing a constitutional amendment which would enable states to apportion one house of a legislature on a basis "other than population," thus nullifying the "one man, one vote" ruling of the Supreme Court.

The church group charged that this "would almost certainly result in covert racial discrimination in legislative apportionments in certain states," where Negro areas would be shortchanged in representation.

It might even permit race to be used directly as a basis of apportionment, the commission suggested.

Hart Bill Backed:

Honest Competition Urged in Packaging

"Which is the better buy? Two 6.75 ounce cans of tuna fish for 63 cents or one 9.25 ounce can for 43 cents?"

An AFL-CIO witness asked this question of members of the Senate Commerce Committee at hearings on the "truth-in-packaging" bill introduced by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Evelyn Dubrow, testifying as chairman of the consumer subcommittee of the AFL-CIO's National Legislative Council, said labor has a direct stake in the legislation because "wages earned on the job go directly to the purchase of goods and services for the household."

Miss Dubrow, who is also legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, said the AFL-CIO strongly backs the Hart bill because it would "stimulate honest competition on the basis of quality and price" rather than deception.

"We cannot believe that bamboozling the consumer is the only way in which free competitive enterprise, job security for workers and a prosperous economy can be maintained," she said.

The Hart bill would direct the Food & Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission to draw up regulations covering information to be prominently displayed on front panels of packages and cans—including net quantity. It also prohibits meaningless qualifying adjectives such as "big" 12 ounces or "jumbo" quart. Deceptive pictures, misleading purchasers as to the contents of the package, are also prohibited. "Cents-off" labels, which retailers are not obligated to pass on to consumers, are also prohibited.

Regulatory agencies would also be authorized to establish on a product-by-product basis standards of weights, quantities and package shapes.

While suggesting some tightening of the bill, the AFL-CIO termed it "fair to consumers, fair to business and fair to labor."

Earlier Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, testified to the Administration's strong support of the legislation.

She noted that some firms have voluntarily made improvements in packaging and labeling as a result of the wide attention given the Hart bill. But she added that many leading businessmen have explained that competition keeps them from going further in eliminating deception. "If a competing firm institutes a questionable practice and succeeds, then others suffer if they fail to follow," she pointed out.

Mrs. Peterson read from some of the letters she has received from housewives across the nation.

One remarked that the smallest bottle of a particular brand of cooking oil is designated as the "large" size. The letter added:

"I still can't remember which is bigger, Super, Giant or King. I say a giant is bigger than a king, but my husband uses the theory that a king rules the land and is therefore bigger. The whole thing is stupid."

Metcalf Says 'Umpires' Go to Bat for Utilities

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) has charged that some state utility regulators are working with private power companies in support of legislation that would result in the consumer paying more for electric power.

Metcalf inserted in the Congressional Record what he said were notes on a meeting in Miami, Fla., attended by representatives of state power regulatory agencies and the companies they regulate.

At the meeting, the senator said plans were made to support a bill sponsored by Florida's two Democratic senators, Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers, which Chairman Joseph C. Swidler of the Federal Power Commission says would virtually "repeal the wholesale rate jurisdiction of the FPC."

Metcalf charged that "some state regulators of the IOU's—investor-owned utilities—are not even umpires."

"They are playing ball with the IOU's," he declared. "They appear in public as umpires. But the umpires are going to bat for the IOU's, who have even helped work out the batting order for the umpires.

"The National Association of Railroad & Utility Commissioners has put itself in the hands of the National Association of Electric Companies, the latter being one of the power company lobbies."

He said the meeting in Miami was called "to work out the plays at the two-game series scheduled for Washington, May 12 and 13, before the Senate Commerce Committee."

According to Metcalf, the report of the meeting shows that Edward D. Storm, chairman of the NARUC Legislation Committee and a member of the Maryland Public Service Commission, will work with Robert C. Dolan, assistant to the president of the National Association of Electric Companies, in support of the Holland-Smathers bill.

Storm advised his fellow state regulators, Metcalf said, that "it was agreed that since Mr. Dolan is working full time on this legislation . . . is familiar with the procedures in the Senate and House of Representatives that he be the coordinator of the joint efforts of the state commissions and all other interested parties."

Also present at the meeting in Miami, the Montana senator reported, were Robert Fite, president of the Florida Power & Light Co., and Benjamin Fuqua, vice president of the company, which is contesting the FPC's authority to examine its rates.

Auto Pattern Nets 58.6c for 10,000

Detroit—The Auto Workers have reached agreement on terms of a three-year contract for 10,000 employes in seven Doehler-Jarvis Division plants of the National Lead Co.

The new pact provides a package of benefits valued by the UAW at 58.6 cents. It follows the auto industry "pattern" on pensions and fringe benefits but adds annual improvement factor wage increases of 5 cents an hour each year of the contract. The plants are in Toledo, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Pottstown, Pa., and Batavia, N. Y.

At Building Trades Parley:

Meany Warns Against Letup In Labor's Legislative Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

just send these messages up to Congress to be read. We send them there to be acted upon and voted upon."

Before this session is over, Johnson predicted, Congress will have made its mark as "the most enlightened, the most progressive" in the nation's history.

He announced that corporation profits, after taxes, had soared 13 percent during the first quarter of this year. He said, to the applause of the delegates, that the more companies make "the more they have to pay decent wages and the more they have to let their government use for medical care and for education and for beautification."

The conference overflowed the huge 4,200-seat ballroom in the new Washington Hilton Hotel and hundreds lined the walls as Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty opened the session with a call for "prompt and outright repeal of Sec. 14(b)."

Haggerty told the delegates, representing 3.5 million members of 18 affiliated unions, that agreement with industrial unions on details of a jobsite picketing bill means "there now is no reason for Congress to wait any longer to enact this legislation." The bill is needed because a 1951 Supreme Court decision held picketing of a construction job site in a dispute with a subcontractor to be an illegal secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Both Haggerty and Meany stressed to the conference labor's broad legislative interests in its "people's lobby" role.

'Terrible Inequity'

Haggerty called for correction "without compromise" of the "terrible inequity" of the denial of the vote to Negroes.

He stressed the need for a higher minimum wage, broader coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, overtime improvements and a shorter workweek.

The Johnson-proposed Cabinet Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, Haggerty declared, is "urgently necessary if we are to plan properly in order to build wisely."

Meany said repeal of 14(b), which permits states to prohibit union shop agreements, would contribute to industrial peace. It would also, he noted, help raise living standards in the "right-to-work" states which now have "the lowest per capita income . . . the poorest schools . . . which pay a lesser share of federal tax . . . and get a greater share of federal help."

The jobsite picketing bill has "the united support of everybody in the AFL-CIO," he said, and "we expect this bill to pass."

"It looks like a good Congress," he observed. "It looks like a good record. . . . But I would advise you to take nothing for granted."

Legislative Work

Meany asked the delegates to carry on their legislative work when they return to their home communities "because that is where the member of Congress is most responsive."

In other highlights:

• Humphrey praised the cooperation of building trades unions in working towards equal employment opportunities and declared the federal government "has no intention of seeking to abolish established union hiring procedures which are based on merit and qualifications."

He hailed labor unity on correcting jobsite picketing restrictions which "three Administrations, Republican and Democratic," have recognized as "unfair."

• House Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) voiced "complete support" of labor's legislative program, predicting that most of it will be enacted.

He warned that repeal of 14(b) "might be won or lost by 10 votes." He expressed the belief, however, that with effective "teamwork" and coordination of efforts, the repeal bill "will pass this year."

• Wirtz told the delegates that the "consensus" that Johnson seeks is not a "consensus" of complacency."

To illustrate, he told of the telephone call he made to give the President the good news that the unemployment rate had dropped to 4.7 percent.

"I got silence for an answer," Wirtz related.

'It is the lowest since October 1957," Wirtz told the President.

Johnson replied: "I want to know what is the lowest it has ever been . . . How many unemployed people does that still leave in this country?"

• AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the delegates that the work they and other union members had done in the 1964 election campaign had made it possible to press for legislation which hadn't been actively pushed in previous Congresses because there weren't the votes in the House.

"I'm pretty sure," he said, "we are going to wind up this year with the best-looking legislative record that you or I have ever seen in our lifetime."

Biemiller warned, however, that much of labor's program can be lost in the state legislatures if the constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) is adopted. The amendment would permit one house of a legislature to be apportioned without regard to population.

"Let's make certain that the Dirksen amendment does not pass in any way, shape, form or manner," Biemiller said.

• Two liberal Republican senators—Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.)—joined in calling for repeal of Sec. 14(b) and passage of the on-site picketing bill.

• Two Democratic senators—Pat McNamara (Mich.) and Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)—joined in advocating expanded public works development under a regional concept. Both noted the legislative advances of recent years and stressed the need to keep up the progress.

• Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N. J.), sponsor of H.R. 77, the Sec. 14(b) repeal bill, announced that "immediately following" action on 14(b) his House Labor subcommittee will start hearings on the jobsite picketing bill.

• Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) warned that repeal of 14(b) is being fought by "right-wing 'right-to-work' groups who are heavily sponsored and heavily financed by the utilities, by the National Association of Manufacturers, and by many other rich and powerful corporations." He termed the "interlocking directorate of the right wing" the "greatest enemy" of organized labor.

• Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), the House Republican leader, affirmed bipartisan support of the President's actions in the Dominican Republic.

He extended an "open door" invitation to labor on behalf of the Republican Party and added: "We will do whatever we can within the framework of our principles to be certain that the labor movement has its day in court so far as the Republican Party is concerned."

Others on the speakers list as the conference proceeded included Louis Sherman, the BCTD general counsel; Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning; Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue, and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee.



DRIVE TO ENACT labor's legislative program is spurred by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in address to delegates to Building & Construction Trades Dept. conference in Washington, D. C. The department's president, C. J. Haggerty, is seated.

Labor Rallies Behind Johnson Use of Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

For that reason, he declared, "we are the Number One target of those who would destroy the democratic way of life."

The telegram of support, proposed by BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty, was approved by acclamation —and Johnson told the delegates how much it meant to him.

"Thank you," he said, "for saying to the world that this nation of ours, the United States of America, speaks in unity with one voice from one heart.

"Thanks to you for saying that we believe in freedom and we believe in peace. Thanks to you for saying that we will not buy peace at the price of losing freedom anywhere, any time, in the world."

The delegates listened in hushed attention as the President recounted the fast-moving events which led to his order to send troops to the Dominican Republic.

"This was no time for indecision or procrastination," Johnson told them. "The American people hadn't elected their President to dodge and duck and refuse to face up to the unpleasant."

The Communist nations have been denouncing the U.S. action "24 hours a day," he noted. But "what is important," he added, is that the world knows "we don't propose to sit here in our rocking chair with our hands folded and let the Communists set up any government in the Western Hemisphere."

Both House Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) used their appearances before the conference to affirm bipartisan support of the President's foreign policy.

McCormack, who followed Meany at the rostrum, praised the AFL-CIO president's warning against appeasement and cautioned that giving way is an invitation to Communist aggression "to extend and extend its demands."

Ford praised Johnson's "timely action" and declared: "When the national interest is at stake, partisanship under our system ends."

Union, Liberal Coalition Kills Ohio Gerrymander

(Continued from Page 1)

The GOP plan, adopted at a special session of the legislature last December, had the backing of most newspapers in the state and was touted as the only alternative to state legislative reapportionment by the federal courts.

The GOP plan, initiated and backed by Republican Gov. James Rhodes, would have tied legislative apportionment to gerrymandered congressional districts in the three most populous counties. For the rest of the state, Issue 3 proposed a seven-man apportionment board composed of elected state officials, five Republicans and two Democrats. The board would have been free to cut across county lines to gerrymander districts.

A leader in the fight against the "gerrymander" was Frank W. King in his dual role as president of the State AFL-CIO and Democratic leader of the State Senate. Also opposing the GOP plan was a group organized by university professors and attorneys called the Ohio Fair Apportionment Committee.

Civil rights groups worked closely with labor on the issue, and Negro wards turned in heavy majorities against the proposal.

The labor coalition supplemented its leaflet and radio activities with door-to-door canvassing and a newsletter sent regularly to all local unions in the state.

Labor's turnout of the vote was credited with defeat of the plan in all but three counties with more than 10,000 population. Only Cincinnati, among the large population centers, voted for the proposal.

HearstLockout In Baltimore Ruled Illegal

Baltimore—The daily News-American illegally locked out its 1,100 employes Apr. 20 in support of the struck Baltimore Sunpapers and must recall them and pay their lost wages, Regional Dir. John A. Penello of the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Finding that the lockout was a violation of the Labor Relations Act, Penello directed the Hearst newspaper's management to meet him to discuss an informal settlement agreement involving resumption of publication and payment of back wages.

If the paper declines, Penello said he will issue a formal complaint and send it to hearing before an NLRB trial examiner.

Four unions whose members were laid off filed charges of an illegal lockout. The News-American ceased publication in support of the Sunpapers, where more than 500 Newspaper Guild members walked out Apr. 17 after futile efforts to negotiate an acceptable contract.



4,500 DELEGATES to legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. stand with heads bowed for invocation opening the four-day program.

More Money Needed:

Biemiller Proposes Area Aid Changes

The AFL-CIO has expressed strong endorsement of the Public Works & Economic Development bill, but called for a number of changes to improve the measure.

The bill would provide $250 million a year in public works grants and a loan program to promote area redevelopment, replacing and expanding the old Area Redevelopment Act.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, testifying before the Senate Committee on Public Works in support of the bill, said that "despite the record level of economic activity, millions of Americans remain jobless and substantial industrial capacity remains unused."

He urged a massive public works program to help employ the jobless and to provide public facilities of "long-term worth which the nation so badly needs."

Labor's major complaint is that the proposed $250 million annual program for public works was too small, he said.

He also warned that the bill should prohibit aid to employers who pirate contracts from other areas.

The AFL-CIO legislative director urged Congress to use its influence to stop the use of finances raised by tax-free state and local bonds to encourage employers to relocate. He said the bill should declared ineligible for grants or loans those cities, states and other local political subdivisions which are able to build plants with money raised through such tax-free bonds.

He expressed the AFL-CIO's support of the provisions for loans for public works and development, as well as for commercial and industrial facilities, including loans for development of recreational facilities and tourism.

The federation, however, is opposed to the proposed federal subsidy of 2 percent of interest costs of loans to concerns eligible to borrow privately, he said.

Such corporations "are precisely those least in need of a subsidy," Biemiller declared.

He also testified that the bill should:

● Require establishment of permanent local and multi-county district development committees which represent all concerned economic groups in the areas, including organized labor and minority groups.

● Provide for semi-annual reviews to note changes in unemployment so that eligibility qualifications can be quickly decided.

● Provide for effective federal control over the formation of new and redevelopment districts.

● Avoid language that would "cement us into inflexible patterns" based on experience under the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Appalachian development program, but permit innovations while applying lessons learned under these programs.

While worker retraining programs are now incorporated in the Manpower Act and are not covered by the proposed legislation, Biemiller urged the committee to recognize that retraining of workers in distressed areas is "a basic and indispensable redevelopment tool."

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro of the New England AFL-CIO Councils, testified that enactment of the bill would provide the necessary tools to revitalize the New England economy.

Policastro, who also is president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, said that while industry and job opportunities were declining in New England, transportation costs, power costs and taxes are higher than in other regions.

"The people of New England must consider our six states as a regional unit working in cooperation with the federal government in searching for ways to solve our economic problems and to develop a blueprint for future growth," he declared.

He urged "action" rather than another study of New England's economic ills. "The region has been studied to death," he declared.



20 MILLIONTH AMERICAN to qualify for social security benefits is William J. Kappel of Fort Wayne, Ind., a member of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Kappel received his first $123 check from Pres. Johnson at a White House ceremony. Left to right: Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Anthony J. Celebrezze, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), the President, Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), Kappel, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Rep. E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.) and Mrs. Kappel.

Meany Sees 'New Day' for Nation In LBJ's Commitment to People

The presidential campaign of 1964 clearly marked a turning point in American history because the leading candidate took as his major theme the welfare of the people, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a Washington audience.

Lyndon B. Johnson could have campaigned on the issue of a prosperous economy but departed from the refuge of a "safe" issue and is still carrying on his campaign for the poor and the deprived from the White House, Meany told the Industrial Relations Research Association's District of Columbia chapter.

"This was a different kind of campaign, and it spells a new day for America," he declared. "It was based on what America must do for its poor, its unemployed, its youth, its schools, for those who are the victims of prejudice and of poverty."

Emphasizing that the trade union movement has enlisted "for the duration" in the drive to reduce poverty, Meany said the key to success is jobs at "decent wages" and a determination to "lift the wages of the working poor."

"More than 10 million workers are now employed," he said, "in jobs that pay less than $1.50 an hour—less than $3,000 a year—if they work a full year.

"When we wipe out that condition, we will take the longest single step in the war against poverty."

For the 50 percent of the poor, in families where the breadwinner works at low wages, he declared:

● "We need to create jobs, through increased public works programs ,to eliminate high levels of unemployment and under-employment.

● "We need improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide a road out of poverty for the poor and their children.

● "We need to extend the coverage (of the wage-hour law) millions of low-wage workers and to raise the minimum wage substantially above $1.25 an hour."

Also needed, said Meany, is a cut in working hours to spread job opportunities, and an increase in premium pay for overtime from time and a half to double time to encourage employers to do more hiring.

Labor has supported every measure to improve education and training, he recalled, but he warned that, "without a big increase in jobs at decent wages, all of these excellent programs can lead only to a better-trained and more highly-educated group of unemployed."

A major strength of American labor is its idealism, said Meany—its refusal to stay within the narrow bounds of wages, hours and fringe benefits to help the millions outside its ranks, to work for the good of the community, the nation and the world.

Supports Programs

The AFL-CIO, he said, is spending approximately 20 percent of its income on programs outside the U.S. He cited labor's institute to help unions in Africa; and the American Institute for Free Labor Development, supported by business and labor for the training of Latin American union leaders in the democratic tradition.

Other guests at the annual meeting included Pres. W. P. Gullander of the National Association of Manufacturers and Chairman Virgil B. Day of the labor relations committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Pres. Ogden W. Fields announced the selection of new officers, including Marvin Friedman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research for another term as vice president. Fields is the National Labor Relations Board's executive secretary.

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Influx of Teenage Jobseekers Marks April Unemployment Rise to 4.9%

(Continued from Page 1)

that "a wave of teenage unemployment will hit us in June probably harder than ever before."

Outlining the scope of the problem, Labor Dept. experts said the teenage labor force will grow by 3 million come summer, from 6.1 million in April to 9 million in June. At present, 5.2 million teenagers have jobs and over 900,000 are jobless. If present rates continue, teenage unemployment will double to about 2 million in June, the officials added. About 500,000 of them will be Negro.

While the jobless rates of men 25 and over and adult women held steady at 3 and 4.6 percent, respectively, the rate of teenagers jumped to 15.2 percent from the March rate of 13.9 percent. The rate of men 20 to 24 years of age—those just out of the teenage bracket—moved up to 7.1 percent from 6.3 percent in March.

Thus, with the coming wave of youthful jobseekers, some manpower experts view the 4.7 percent jobless rate of March as a potential low-water mark which may spell trouble unless massive job-creating programs are adopted.

Employment jumped by 900,000 to a total of 71.1 million in April, the Labor Dept. said. The rise was about 300,000 more than expected, reflecting a sharp expansion in the farm sector.

Non-farm jobs rose by 400,000 —the usual change—to a total of 66.6 million, the report added. The farm sector accounted for 500,000 more jobs, rising to a total of 4.5 million. Over the long range, however, farm employment is down.

Counted among the employed in April were 1.8 million non-farm workers on part-time for economic reasons. Seasonally adjusted, this part-time total was the lowest since March 1956, the report noted.

On the unemployment side of the picture, jobless totals declined by 200,000, or 150,000 less than expected, to nearly 3.6 million. All of this decline occurred among adult workers.

The jobless decline between March and April was less than expected, the report said, due to the rise in teenage unemployment.

The 4.9 percent jobless rate for April means 49 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force were actively seeking work and could not find it. The rate compares to 5.4 percent for April a year ago.

The rate of labor force time lost due to unemployment and underemployment—those on part-time for economic reasons—increased to 5.3 percent in April from March's 5.1 percent. A year ago, the rate was 5.9 percent.

Work Stoppages Show Slight Rise

The number of stoppages in February and the number of workers involved showed a sharp drop below January levels but the lost time was the highest for the month in nine years, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced on the basis of preliminary estimates. Time lost amounted to 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total potential man workdays.

About 200 stoppages involving 53,000 workers began during the month, while those already under way raised the figures to 340 and 153,000, respectively.

Race Backs LBJ On Viet Nam Policy

Port Washington, Wis.—Rep. John A. Race (D-Wis.) urged "understanding and support" of Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam policy in an address to the Wisconsin State Council of Machinists.

Race, a member of IAM Lodge 1402, Fond du Lac, said the goal of the Communists is conquest of this country. "Whether it be Viet Nam, Korea or Cuba, it is just their first step toward the Capitol of the United States," he added.

Miles Stanley Named Aide To Meany

Miles C. Stanley has been named as an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Stanley, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, organized in December 1964 to plan and carry out labor participation in the 10-state regional development program, is a West Virginia native and has served as both local union president (Steelworkers Local 3715) and official of state union federations.

He was executive secretary-treasurer of the former state Industrial Union Council, and when former AFL and CIO groups merged in 1957 he was elected president of the new State AFL-CIO.

He is chairman of the West Virginia Advisory Committee, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a member of the National Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity and a member of the National Public Advisory Committee of the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Stanley served in the U.S. armed forces in the European theater in 1943-45. He had previously been a member of a Machinists local. He remains as State AFL-CIO president.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 15, 1965 | No. 20

Labor Blasts Power Bill As Attack on Consumers

House Unit Keeps Ban On Poll Tax

By David L. Perlman

A labor-supported drive to outlaw state poll taxes as a requirement for voting picked up ground in the House after coming within four votes of an upset victory in the Senate.

The House Judiciary Committee voted 19-13 to retain a poll tax ban in its voting rights bill, and strengthened the section by adding a congressional finding of fact that poll taxes have been used to discriminate against the poor generally as well as Negroes.

Labor Backs Ban

Telegrams sent to committee members on the eve of the vote reiterated the AFL-CIO's strong support of the poll tax ban and Pres. George Meany's declaration that "no American should have to buy his right to vote in any election."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) described the House bill as "good . . . tough . . . needed." He predicted the House will approve it—and would have restored the poll tax ban on the House floor if the committee had deleted it.

The Senate rejected, 49-45, an amendment banning the poll tax as a voting requirement which had been sponsored by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). But the closeness of the vote—in the face of opposition from both the Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate—encouraged hopes for a stronger poll tax provision than that contained in the leadership bill.

Kennedy, who led the fight for the amendment, picked up considerable prestige for the coalition he put together—39 Democrats and six Republicans for his amendment as against 24 Democrats and 25 Republicans opposed. Among the supporters of the poll tax ban was Louisiana's Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), the only senator from a poll-tax state to support the ban.

Yarborough told the Senate that "more people are probably barred from the ballot box in Texas by the poll tax than are barred in any other one state by a literacy test."

For 1.5 million Latin-Americans in Texas, with "the lowest

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A "BUGGED" CALENDAR may be monitoring your conversation when you talk to a telephone company representative. This came out in testimony by Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. Beirne holds up a calendar which contains a listening device.

Says Weaker FPC Will Boost Costs

Every American family would face the threat of higher electric bills if Congress weakens the regulatory authority of the Federal Power Commission, the AFL-CIO warned.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's "strong opposition" to a bill introduced by Florida Senators Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers which would bar the FPC from regulating wholesale power rates in a large segment of the industry.

Biemiller told the Senate Commerce Committee that the bill "is a test of whether the rights of America's electric power consumers will be respected, and whether the welfare of these consumers will be protected."

Labor has a direct interest in the issue, he said, because members of AFL-CIO unions and their families —numbering some 50 million Americans—are the nation's largest single group of consumers.

It is in their interest "and in defense of the general consumer public that the AFL-CIO vigorously opposes this anti-consumer legislation," Biemiller said.

Pres. Johnson's consumer adviser, Mrs. Esther Peterson, and FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler also spoke out strongly against the bill.

"Too much is at stake here for the consumer voice to remain silent," Mrs. Peterson wrote Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Electricity, she pointed out, "ranks with food and water as an essential of modern life." Even a one-tenth of 1 cent reduction in the cost per kilowatt-hour would save consumers nearly $1 billion dollars a year, she said.

Swidler warned that passage of the Holland-Smathers bill "would mean the end of responsible regulation of this nation's electric utility systems."

The industry-supported bill

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Labor Hails Regional Works Plan

Labor gave "enthusiastic" support to the Administration's regional approach to aiding depressed areas, but stressed the need for strong safeguards against "piracy" by existing businesses from one area to another.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the House Public Works Committee that "it makes sense" to encourage economic development programs which overlap local and state boundaries.

He said the pending legislation would be a "significant improvement" over the expiring Area Redevelopment Act, which scattered limited aid over hundreds of separate communities.

The new bill would provide $250 million a year in matching grants for public works projects designed to attract new industry to areas of severe economic slack. It would also set up a $170 million loan fund for plant construction, provide loan guarantees and interest rebates for industry, and help finance regional and area economic planning commissions.

Biemiller told the House committee—as he had its Senate counterpart the previous week—that labor, however, regrets the

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Warns on 'Appeasement':

Meany Blasts Critics Of Johnson Policies

Miami Beach, Fla.—"Appeasement" in South Viet Nam and the Caribbean would be "the surest way to World War III," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned as he called on "every trade unionist, every American citizen" to stand behind Pres. Johnson's efforts to keep those areas from Communist control.

Addressing the Ladies' Garment Workers' convention here, Meany lashed out sharply at those who suggest that if the U.S. were to "give a little" or "pull back temporarily" in South Viet Nam, the Communists might "ease up" or agree to negotiate a settlement.

"There is absolutely no future in appeasement," Meany declared. "Appeasement only whets the appetite of the bully."

"Are these critics," he asked, "unaware of Lyndon Johnson's offers of unconditional discussions of the Viet Nam dispute, and its outright rejection by the Chinese Communists and North Viet Nam?

"Are they unaware of the threat to our freedom that Castro poses in Cuba? Do they forget his promise of free elections in six months and the 77 months of mass murder and denial of human freedom with no prospects of free elections yet?"

Whenever freedom is denied anywhere in the world, "our freedom is less secure," Meany suggested.

He likened the spread of communism to Hitler's territorial aggressions that led to World War II and declared that when "Neville Chamberlain bought peace for 13 months at Munich, the world paid the price in six years of war."

"The time to stop dictators is when they take the first step." Meany continued. "If Hitler had been stopped when he moved into the Rhineland, there would have been no World War II."

He urged the delegates to "conjure up in your mind" the results of the Communist dream of Castroism extending from the southernmost tip of Latin America to the Mexico-U. S. border and asked:

"If this happens, could we then preserve freedom in the United States without World War III?"

Discussing domestic problems in

(Continued on Page 2)

LBJ Asks Hike In Federal, Military Pay

Pres. Johnson asked Congress to raise the pay of federal employes and the armed services—and give him authority to adjust salary scales in future years, subject to congressional veto. He proposed that the raises, averaging 3 percent for civilian workers and 4.8 percent for career military personnel, take effect next January.

Johnson noted that these pay increases would not bring federal employes up to the pay level of private industry, but he said it would prevent further "loss of ground."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of the presidential panel which recommended the new pay proposals, protested that failure to bring salaries to "full comparability" with industry "is a grave disservice to government employes and to the nation."

While expressing "general agreement" with the other panel members on most recommendations,

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Garment Workers Set New Drive To Cut Down Wage Differentials

Miami Beach, la.—Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union served notice on employers that low wages in the industry "must be raised" and "the differential between decent standards and substandards must be narrowed."

In his keynote speech to the ILGWU's 65th anniversary convention here, Dubinsky stressed that it is "time for positive action."

In a review of the ILGWU's 65 years of struggle and accomplishment he also warned that all the gains won since the union's founding would be lost if American freedom were lost.

He called on the convention to rally in support of Pres. Johnson "in his prompt, effective action to halt the enemies of freedom in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo."

The ILGWU president called for establishment of craft minimums rather than a single minimum rate in the union's contracts and urged the delegates to draw up "guidelines" that would establish minimum standards for all agreements.

"We have reached a point where we must re-evaluate," he observed. "We have put a lot of effort into building this union. We have made advances but we are not satisfied. We want it to be better."

He noted that the executive board report to the convention urged wider use of master agreements to deal with problems posed by the multi-plant nature of a number of large firms. Dubinsky announced that a separate department would be set up within the ILGWU to deal with these master contracts. The union already has such agreements with several large companies, including Bobbie Brooks, Inc., and Jonathan Logan.

The cenvention also has before it a proposal to increase per capita payments to the international union from $1.50 to $1.75, two-thirds of the increase to go to the strike fund.

On foreign policy, Dubinsky said the ILGWU wants Pres. Johnson "to know that we go

(Continued on Page 3)



MORE THAN 50 YEARS have elapsed since this edition of the Miners' Bulletin appeared. It is dated Feb. 4, 1914, and was published by the Western Federation of Miners. Matt Kobe (left), a member of Detroit Bill Posters Local 49, who had kept it since he lived in Calumet, Mich., is presenting it to Archivist Philip Mason for Wayne State University's Labor History Archives. On the table is the first volume of the Detroit Labor News, which was founded the same year, in April 1914.

Meany Sees War Risk In 'Appeasement' Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

his speech to the Garment Workers and in an early address to the Glass Bottle Blowers meeting in nearby Bal Harbour, the AFL-CIO president said that recent progress toward labor's legislative goals is a source of encouragement, but gives no cause to "indulge in satisfaction."

Even with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the more recent program of federal aid to elementary schools "there can be no room for satisfaction," he observed, "because there is always too much to be done."

Taking the example of the school-aid program, he said that while this was "the most important piece of legislation to pass through Congress in many years," it is still "only a beginning."

The education act, he noted, "for the first time sets the principle that the federal government has a responsibility to assure a good education for all American children."

The trade union movement must now seek to build on that beginning, the AFL-CIO president urged, to establish the principle that every American child is entitled to all the education his abilities can absorb—through elementary, secondary and college levels—"without regard to the economic circumstances of his family."

He urged a continuing process of improvement in the new education aid program, just as over the years the workmen's compensation laws have been refined by amendments since the first "skeleton" law was passed establishing the principle of an employer's liability for on-the-job accidents suffered by his workers.

In striving toward its legislative goals, Meany noted, labor has built up a reputation as "the people's lobby" because it has concerned itself not solely with its own direct needs, but with the broad needs of the community and the nation.

Today, he declared, labor is in the forefront in seeking legislation to help solve the nation's number one domestic problem—the "manpower revolution."

Meany described this "revolution" as the nation's growing ability, as a result of advancing technology and automation, "to produce more and more with less and less manpower at a time when that manpower is increasing at a record rate."

The U.S. labor force is growing by 1.5 million new persons each year, he said, and this doesn't take into account workers pushed out of their jobs by new machines and computers.

The answer, he declared, lies in doing "anything and everything" to provide more jobs.

One way, he continued, is to put increased purchasing power into the hands of those who need it.

Extending the protections of the federal wage-hour law to millions of workers not now covered, for example, "would mean billions of dollars flowing into the economy" to stimulate the creation of jobs, Meany said.

The same thing would happen, he observed, with an increase in the federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

"It doesn't take much mental arithmetic," he said, "to see that the present minimum wage of $1.25 is a poverty wage. We talk about wiping out poverty? Here's one way to wipe out poverty: by raising the minimum to $2 an hour."

He urged, too, a massive program of "government investment" in schools, housing, recreational facilities, hospitals and other community needs.

"I think that when we can spend upwards of $50 billion for defense needs, we can afford to spend for things we need for peace," he suggested.

He noted that the job displacing effects of automation have scarcely begun to be felt and cited a recent prediction that by 1980, a work force of only 25 percent of the population would be required to produce all the needs of the people. "This sounds like a great thing," he said, "but where will the 75 percent get the money to buy the goods the 25 percent produce."

In the final analysis, he declared, the "one solution" to the job displacement problems posed by automation is—"and they can fuss all they want"—the shorter workweek.

He stressed the need for active involvement of union members in labor's political arm—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—as the key to achievement of these legislative goals.

"We lose in many places," he continued, "simply because not enough of our members go to the polls. Union members should have a better voting average than the overall population, but the fact is that they don't."

In Law School Weekly:

Meany Spells Out Labor's Fight Against Lie Detectors

Charlottesville, Va.—The thinking behind the AFL-CIO's decision to mount a campaign against the growing use of so-called lie detectors was spelled out in detail by Pres. George Meany in an article in the Virginia Law Weekly, published for the Law School community of the University of Virginia.

Labor's primary objection, he made clear, "is to the invasion of privacy—a right of American citizens we believe to be most precious." In addition, he said, it has no faith in the accuracy of the machines or the competency of the operators.

The lie detector, he wrote, is only one of the many "widespread and uncontrolled invasions of individual privacy" besetting the country. He cited the "covering" of first-class mail, wire-tapping, electronic "snooping" devices and similar equipment.

Privacy Paramount

"Of course," Meany continued, "there are the justifiers—those who rationalize these actions on the ground of security, the prevention of pilferage and theft of money and goods, the protection of 'secret' production processes and the ever-present quest for 'efficiency'.

"Not one of these goals—important though they may be—is paramount, in our opinion, to the right of every American citizen to individual privacy of mind and body. That is a principle for which this nation has fought many wars and suffered much. It cannot be bartered away; it must not be allowed to dwindle away because this generation is not prepared to defend it at home, as it certainly would if the attack came from a foreign enemy."

He pointed out that the labor movement "historically and presently" is devoted to the protection of basic human rights and that its concern is not limited to union members.

He vigorously questioned the accuracy of the lie detectors. Asking how well they work, he said two prominent government officials, "both in a position to know, gave a good swift answer—they refused to take polygraph tests in a case involving an alleged information leak." He referred to Assistant Defense Sec. Arthur Sylvester and Rear Adm. Rufus Taylor.

Most Operators 'Unqualified'

A leading polygraph proponent, he recalled, testified before a House subcommittee that 80 percent of lie detector operators are unqualified, and he cited a New York Times report that the American Psychiatric Society considers the remaining 20 percent "also unqualified."

"Unquestionably, these machines can record on a graph changes in respiration rate, perspiration rate, pulse and blood pressure," Meany wrote. "Beyond that the machines can record nothing, imply nothing, prove nothing. For there is no known direct connection between an untruthful answer and an individual's respiration or perspiration rate, pulse or blood pressure.

"An operator can 'assume' that there is a connection between these recordings and an untruthful answer. But all sorts of other factors, including an individual's emotional background, can be responsible as well. Ethical, responsible graduate psychologists or psychiatrists hesitate to make such judgments even after hours of careful examination; yet untrained operators of so-called lie detectors make such judgments instantaneously—and, all too often, without justification."

In private industry, Meany said, the use of lie detectors has grown to a more alarming degree than in government because some employers "believe the myth of infallibility that surrounds these devices." Less scrupulous employers, he added, have used the machines to fight union organizing campaigns.

"But even if these machines were infallible we in the AFL-CIO would fight their use for the very reason I cited earlier," he continued.

"We do not believe that in order to keep a job, a worker should suffer this indignity. Why should a man, with a long established record of honesty, dependability and integrity, be required to suffer himself to be hooked up to a machine and then forced to answer a whole gamut of questions about his past, present and future, both on and off the job?"

It was against this background, Meany wrote, that the AFL-CIO Executive Council decided on action and authorized the establishment of a subcommittee that includes the presidents of two unions "with long experience with so-called lie detectors," Pres. Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks.

The subcommittee will seek to persuade affiliates to negotiate contractual bans on the use of lie detectors. Particularly, he said, they will seek to end "the 20th Century form of 'yellow dog contract,'" the agreement which requires a worker to take a lie detector test whenever management wants him to—or be fired.

Strike-Lost Time Rises Slightly

The highest level of strike idleness for an opening quarter since 1956 was recorded the first three months of 1965, according to the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics. The total work time lost through strikes or lockouts, however, was only 16 one-hundredths of 1 percent of the estimated total working time, a low total.

Full Force of Far Right Seen Backing T-H 14(b)

Unions will be up against the full force of the "extreme right" in the campaign for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning warned the closing session of the legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

He termed right-wing advocacy of Sec. 14(b) "one of the great ironies" of current political life.

He pointed out that right-wing champions and former Sen. Barry Goldwater, last year's GOP nominee, professed alarm at "the hand of government" in every phase of American life.

Yet, Henning noted, Goldwater and his adherents support Sec. 14(b), which allows states to prohibit workers and employers from negotiating a union shop.

They are saying, he suggested, "that we must use the power and the institutional strength of the American government to impose the compulsory open shop upon the working people of this nation."

The closing session, devoted largely to reports from state delegations on meeting with congressmen and senators, also heard House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue.

Mills told the delegates that if labor is as successful in its other goals as it has been on social security and medical care for the aged, "you certainly will be in very good shape."

He outlined the provisions of the House-passed medicare bill, and termed it "of extreme importance to every man, woman and child in the nation."

Those who will benefit through it, Mills declared, "will be forever praising you" for helping to enact the legislation.

Donahue told the delegates he was "confident" that Sec. 14(b) would be repealed and the jobsite picketing bill enacted.

And then, he predicted, "you will look around for more and for better things to accomplish for the good and welfare of the trade union movement."

High Local Joblessness 'Triggers' 4-Day Week

Los Angeles—A four-day workweek has gone into effect for union electricians in Los Angeles county because of heavy unemployment.

A contract clause, negotiated nine years ago, provides that when unemployment rises above 13 percent, the workweek will be cut.

The index that triggers the shorter workweek rose to about 18 percent, reportedly due to bad weather and financial conditions in the industry.

A union officer expressed the hope that conditions will return to normal shortly, so that the five-day week can be resumed.

The contract is between the Electrical Contractors Association and Local 11 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The shorter workweek resulted in restored jobs for about 600 members, Local 11 said. More than 6,000 construction electricians are covered by the pact.

125,000 to Share:

36c Package Won By Clothing Workers

New York—More than 125,000 workers in 700 men's and boys' clothing plants will benefit from an agreement reached by the Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States. The pact provides the largest wage and fringe benefits increase ever negotiated by the parties, the union and the employers said in a joint announcement.

The new contract replaces one that went into effect June 1, 1963, and the negotiations were conducted under a reopening clause.

These new benefits were included in the contract package, whose cost was put at 30 to 36 cents an hour over a three-year period:

- A wage hike of 12.5 cents an hour effective June 1, plus 5 cents to improve health and welfare benefits.
- An additional 2.5 cents on June 1, 1966, for increased fringe benefits.
- Another 10-cent increase a year later.
- A third week of vacation, to be paid on a full five-day week instead of the present four days.

Ratification of the terms is expected at meetings of ACWA locals and joint boards across the country, and by manufacturers' local market exchanges and boards of directors, the joint announcement said.

The details of improvements to the union's health, welfare and pension program have not yet been worked out but union and industry negotiators said the 7.5-cent increase in benefits will assure increases in the current pension, hospitalization benefits, incidental hospital expenses, surgical benefits and life insurance.

ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the new pact achieves the union's major goals. He added that "this contract is the best in the history of negotiations between the Amalgamated and the CMA" and is a fitting climax to the "many years of peaceful negotiations" between the parties.

Potofsky headed the union negotiators with Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum and Executive Vice Pres. Hyman Blumberg. Pres. Richard Adler of Joseph & Feiss Co., Cleveland, headed the CMA labor committee.

Association Pres. John D. Gray, who heads the Hart Schaffner & Marx Co., saluted the negotiators for achieving a "reasonable settlement without industrial strife." He said the 30-cent benefit package will grow to at least 36 cents an hour during the contract term because of fringe costs to be paid on the higher wages.

Further cost increases must be anticipated, he said, because of a rise in social security payments and the "strong probability" of the enactment of a health care bill.



AFL-CIO GRANT of $1,000 under the Impact Projects program has paid for moving about 160 tons of food from Recife, Brazil, to Carpina, in the Northeast sugar-growing area where hunger is rampant because of slack economic activity. The food is being distributed through rural unions under the direction of Arthur Lopez (left) of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which administers the impacts program for the AFL-CIO. Shown with Lopez is a rural family typical of those receiving help.

FDR, Jr., Named Head Of Job Bias Agency

Under Sec. of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the wartime President, has been named chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission by Pres. Johnson.

The President also appointed four members of the bipartisan commission. All are subject to Senate confirmation.

The equal employment opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—Title VII, which the commission will administer—forbids employers, unions and employment agencies to discriminate because of "race, color, religion, sex or national origin." Provisions affecting employers and unions will become effective next July 2, although the section does not become fully operative until July 2, 1968.

The principal function of the commission is to seek voluntary compliance with the law. It can entertain a complaint filed under oath by an aggrieved person or it may act on the basis of a charge filed by one of its own members. If it is unable to secure compliance, the complainant can sue in a federal district court.

Other members of the commission are:

4 Other Members

Mrs. Eileen Hernandez, San Francisco, assistant chief of the California Fair Employment Practices Commission and for 10 years a Ladies' Garment Workers staff member in California. She is a graduate of Howard University.

Richard Graham, Peace Corps representative in Tunisia and for several years prior an executive of Graham Transmission, Inc., Menominee Falls, Wis.

Rev. Luther Halcomb, Dallas, Tex., executive director of that city's Council of Churches and chairman of the Texas Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission.

He helped arrange the now-famous "confrontation" in 1960 between the late John F. Kennedy, then Democratic candidate for President and Dallas ministers, many of whom opposed him because he was a Catholic. Kennedy was credited with making one of the most effective speeches of his campaign.

Samuel C. Jackson, Topeka, Kan., a staff attorney for the State Dept. of Public Welfare and a former president of the Topeka branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Hernandez and Jackson are Negroes.

Unionist Suggests Tax Lure Curbs

St. Paul, Minn.—Federal action to check the practice of state legislatures in seeking to attract new business by offering tax and compensation concessions has been suggested by a Minnesota labor leader before a committee considering a proposed sales tax.

Minnesota AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Wiesinger challenged the idea of "doing as other states do regardless of what's right." Minnesota sales tax supporters have claimed such a levy is necessary to get state revenue without higher business taxes. Neighboring states now have sales taxes.

If such "competition" is to be the sole basis for setting Minnesota standards, Wiesinger said, labor may have to seek a "single national tax system rebating revenue back to states according to population in much the same way that many federal aid programs operate now."

Garment Workers Set New Drive To Cut Down Wage Differentials

(Continued from Page 1)

all the way with him."

He charged that through "double talk" the Communists have tried to paint their "guerrilla warfare" efforts to "wipe out the national freedom of a country" such as Viet Nam as a "war of national liberation."

"Even a popular revolution committed to democracy and social justice," he said, "can be distorted and destroyed by the Communists, once they are allowed to infiltrate the movement. This is what has been happening in Santo Domingo."

He condemned "self-styled liberals who never get tired of raving against our government for attacking Communist military installations in North Viet Nam."

"We have yet to see," he declared, "their advertisements in the press, or their picket lines, or their marches, protesting against the Communists' bombing our embassies or burning our libraries. It is high time they faced the facts of life."

He cited Stalin's execution of the Polish Jewish labor leaders, Ehrlich and Alter, whom he described as the "Meanys and Greens" of their country.

"When we called a protest meeting," Dubinsky said, "these very liberals told us we ought to keep our mouths shut because Russia was an ally in a war and, therefore, we should not criticize, we should not protest."

"But here, when it is anything against our country, they are full of vigor and determination and machinations."

He warned, at the same time, that communism can never be defeated by supporting reactionaries, because "the Communist movement itself is a reactionary movement, hiding behind radical phrases."

"We can never defeat it by military means alone," he said. "We must help build healthy and prosperous democracies dedicated to social justice.

"Trade unions must play a decisive role in defeating communism by strengthening democracy and securing decent conditions of life and labor for the people. This holds true in Viet Nam as well as in Santo Domingo. Fortunately, our government realizes the urgent need for great social reforms in these countries and is supporting such efforts."

Dubinsky also attacked proposals in some business circles for increased trade with Communist nations and called on the convention to put itself on record as endorsing the AFL-CIO Executive Council's stand against such extension unless the United States obtains some "quid pro quo," such as an end to subversion in Viet Nam or the dismantling of the "Wall of Shame" in Berlin.

"Business as usual with Brezhnev, Gomulka or Tito today is just as senseless and dangerous as was doing 'business as usual' with Hitler, Mussolini and the Japanese military dictators," Dubinsky declared.

Other scheduled speakers, in addition to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (see story, Page 1) included Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the two U.S. senators from New York, Robert F. Kennedy (D) and Jacob K. Javits (R), and Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Food Industry Inquiry Told Labor Costs Stable

Labor costs in the food industry have remained static for the past decade, officers of the Meat Cutters testified before the National Food Marketing Commission.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Vice Pres. Marvin Hook, director of the union's Retail Dept., cited both industry and government figures to support their claim.

The commission, a 15-member group set up by Congress last year, is under instructions to make an objective study of changes in the structure of the food industry and make recommendations for the protection of both farmers and consumers.

Areas it will cover include also labor income and productivity and the growing concentration of economic power in large food processors and retail chains. Authorization of the commission was supported by the AFL-CIO.

Lloyd urged that the commission be made a permanent body and that it study "human problems and human costs" in the industry as well as efficiency.

"What we face are stubborn problems of automation, poverty wage levels in wide sectors of the food industry, or tragedies of older workers laid off and younger workers who cannot find jobs," he said.

"The costs of a worker condemned to unemployment or of workers' children denied medical care and literacy will not appear on any corporate income account. They will not show in even the most sophisticated studies of industry trends. But they are real and grave costs to our society."

Labor costs in food stores stayed at the ratio of 7 cents per $1 paid by the consumer between 1954 and 1964, Hook testified, although the margin between wholesale and retail costs constantly widened.

"Food store sales from 1958 to 1964 expressed in constant 1958 dollars increased by 26.4 percent," he added, "and over the same years store payrolls, covering all non-supervisory store employes but without adjustment for the cost of living, increased by exactly the same figure.

Wages Match Output

"Over that six-year period; there had been increases in average hourly earnings of 23.9 percent which were exactly matched by increases in output per manhour."

The same situation has been true in the meat sector of the industry, Hook said, quoting recent university studies showing that labor costs due to processing and handling $1 worth of meat ranged between 2.7 and 7.2 cents.

"On the average," he said, "gains in worker productivity achieved in part through mechanization and in part through sheer intensification of worker effort have more than offset wage increases."

Union Officer Named To State Commission

Louisville, Ky.—Sally Wiles, recording secretary of the Owensboro AFL-CIO, a member of Allied Industrial Workers Local 783 and an authority on workers' education in Kentucky, has been appointed to the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.



THE MEN WHO BUILT New York's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, connecting Brooklyn and Staten Island, were honored by the Italian government when Vittorio Cordero di Montegemolo of the Italian Consulate presented a decoration accepted for the construction workers by Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the Greater New York Building & Construction Trades Council. The span, 4,250 feet long, is the longest suspension bridge in the world. It was named for Giovanni da Verrazano, Italian navigator who visited New York Harbor in April 1542 while sailing for King Francis I of France.

UAW Treaty Support Tied to Job Protection

The Auto Workers expressed support of legislation to implement the U.S.-Canada Automotive Products Agreement, but emphasized that this backing is conditioned on the machinery it sets up to protect American workers whose jobs might be wiped out by the pact.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said in testimony submitted to the House Ways & Means Committee that " with the necessary safeguards," the agreement "will be of great benefit" to both countries. It eliminates tariffs on new cars and parts for producers in the two countries, but not for individuals.

"It will mean," Woodcock said, "in effect, that instead of a U.S. auto industry producing primarily for the U.S. market and a Canadian auto industry producing for the Canadian market, we will have taken a long step toward an international industry producing for the entire North American market."

In attaining the benefits the government hoped the agreement would bring to the country, he noted, "adjustments" undoubtedly will have to be made within the industry.

"Jobs will be lost, new jobs will have to be found and other adjustments will have to be made by the auto workers in this country as side effects of an action taken by our government for the benefit of the country as a whole," he said. "Then why should not the cost of these dislocations be considered simply as one of the costs of a national benefit, to be paid by the nation?"

Woodcock criticized the Canadian government for failing to provide protection for workers displaced by the agreement, and the Canadian auto industry for failing to cut prices despite an estimated $50 million saving in import duties.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in testimony endorsing the legislation, said that since the removal of the trade barriers "is in the interest of the nation as a whole, we have a clear obligation to provide assistance for any firms or workers adversely affected."

Ray Hackney, CWA Officer, Dies Suddenly

Vice Pres. Ray Hackney of the Communications Workers, one of the union's founders, died suddenly while dining with associates in a Washington restaurant. He was 51.

Born in Texas, he went to work as a telephone lineman in 1935 and the following year was elected secretary of a local in Paris. He began full-time union work in 1944, played a leading role in the 1947 merger of the former National Federation of Telephone Workers and the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee which resulted in formation of the CWA, and was one of the prime movers in aligning the new union with the former CIO.

He was regarded as an authority on the union's constitution and was responsible for its "two-level" structure, dividing authority between the international and the locals. He became an assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne in 1951 and was elected vice president in 1956. His chief responsibilities were in the CWA's education and international relations programs.

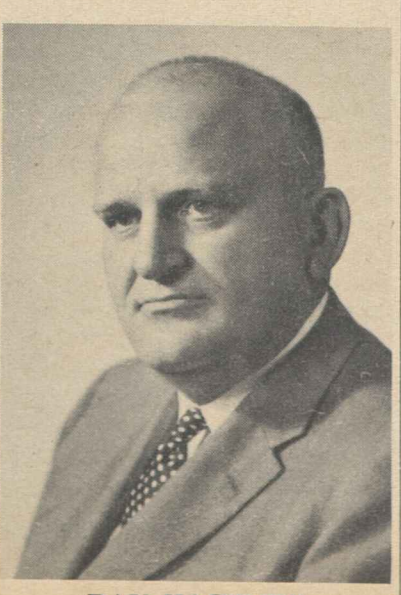
Beirne called his loss "simply immeasurable" and paid high tribute to his work, particularly in people-to-people relations with Latin American unions.

Surviving are his widow, Celia, and a daughter, Mrs. Ron Heise, of Georgetown, Ky.

36-Day Lockout Ends, Firm Recalls Workers

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The National Maritime Union has been advised by the Keystone Div. of the Dravo Corp. that "all terms and conditions of the contract will be observed," a 36-day lockout ended and towboat crews rehired.

The company laid off crews on Mar. 31 after the union had declined to accept a cut in non-officer personnel from 13 to 9 men on each boat, NMU Vice Pres. Rick Miller said.



RAY HACKNEY

Schoemann Says: 'Take Them In'

Plumbers Urged to Support Full Racial Equality on Jobs

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters has used what he called "hard words for some" to lay basic facts about racial discrimination before the union's members and persuade them to "do something" about meeting the urgencies for equal employment opportunity.

"The fact is, brothers, we have a problem," he wrote in a five-page editorial in the union's monthly Journal. "Despite significant actions taken in some locals, this problem in too many cases has not yet been solved, and the sands of time are running out."

Schoemann bluntly told the membership that neither national officers nor local officers could solve the problem alone, nor could "mere compliance" with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which he called negative in character since it remedies discrimination after it occurs "without attempting affirmative control of hiring practices or apprentice selection procedures."

He cited the "gradual change" in the public attitude toward civil rights and observed that the majority "support full racial equality in voting, public accommodations and—what concerns us—employment and union membership."

"Do you think Title VII will be the end of equal employment opportunity legislation?" he asked. "It could be more like the beginning."

He said some might ask why the building trades have been "singled out" in discussion of the issue and that someone else might answer, because "construction jobs are out in the open" where minority group members can see people working.

"Well, maybe," he continued. "And again, maybe not. I'm not so sure we have been singled out. The civil rights movements came to government employment long ago, and to such things as department stores, transit companies and professional sports, where the minorities are consumers and have economic leverage.

"The issue has come to our doorstep mostly because of public contracts, of which construction is a minor part. A much larger part is defense spending."

Apprentice Rules Cited

Schoemann discussed compliance with Title VII and with the rules on non-discrimination handed down last year by the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training in the Labor Dept. and since then adopted by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The same rules apply also in states which do not have apprenticeship agencies, and have adopted with little or no change in the other states.

Many have asked whether the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters have "a preferred plan or program," he wrote. "Yes, we have. It consists of three words: 'Take them in.'

"It should be added: 'Provided they are qualified, according to standards applied to all for apprenticeship training or journeyman membership as the case may be.' This provision is necessary and no one has asked that it be otherwise. But let's not pay so much attention to the proviso that we forget the all-important three words. This is our plan; the details are up to you at the local level."

Schoemann recalled that Negro voters made common cause with labor in the "right-to-work" election in Oklahoma last year and that the proposed curb on unions was defeated because the Negro vote "was almost 100 percent on our side."

"Then when these groups come around and want to get some of their number in an apprenticeship program, our first reaction is to get our backs up," he went on. "Our precious privilege is under attack and we're ready for battle.

"We don't belong in this kind of battle, against disadvantaged people trying to gain equality. We may have some minor differences as to details, but substantially, justice and right are on their side."

The editorial concluded:

"Brothers, take a good look at these millions of people, marked by varying degrees of color, and for that reason consigned to a kind of low grade serfdom by other men who know freedom. They now seek jobs and careers worthy of the talents their Creator has given them, not to take away our freedom, but to share in it.

"Hear them asking whether we at least would still treat them as subhuman servants and peons, or whether we are ready to treat them —according to their individual abilities—as we full-fledged craftsmen or candidates for craft training and our trade union brothers. And I ask you, 225,000 members. . . . How about it?"

In a speech at a luncheon meeting of Plumbers' delegates to the recent legislative conference of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., Schoemann called for a rise in the number of apprentices so the total at the end of the year will be 10 percent higher. This would amount to a 2,000 increase, a figure he reached by rounding off 10 percent of the union's 19,338 building trades apprentice members listed at the end of last year.

UAW Official Named To Welfare Board

St. Paul, Minn.—Frank Widerski, secretary-treasurer of Auto Workers Local 879 since 1944, has been appointed a member of the Ramsey County Welfare Board.

Pennsylvania Labor Honors Late Justice

Philadelphia—More than 1500 delegates to the sixth convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO honored old friends, past and present, as they proposed solutions to present and future problems of trade unions, the state and nation at their three-day annual session here.

The late Attorney Thomas D. McBride, former Pennsylvania attorney general and state Supreme Court justice, who died a few weeks ago, was selected as recipient of the organization's 1964 "Good Citizen of the Year" award.

Former Democratic Governor George M. Leader, another old friend of the unionists, paid fitting tribute to McBride and AFL-CIO Pres. Henry Boyer presented the plaque to Thomas D. McBride, Jr.

Unanimous Selection

Boyer cited the former Supreme Court justice's long identification with trade union forces in Pennsylvania as only "partially responsible" for his unanimous selection as the "Good Citizen of the Year."

He extolled McBride for his most recent contribution to freedom and justice as counsel for the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO in its appeal to the federal courts to set aside the Scranton Reapportionment Acts of 1964.

McBride and his associates represented the union officers and members before the federal Circuit Court, the U.S. Supreme Court and the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court. As a result, the 1965 legislature is under orders of the U.S. Supreme Court to present before Sept. 1 a new apportionment of House and Senate based upon the principle of "one man, one vote."

Delegates gave an ovation to their onetime colleague in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Esther Peterson, the President's adviser on consumer affairs, who formerly was a Clothing Workers representative in the state.

She predicted early victory in the long struggle for adequate protection of consumers now proposed in fair-packaging and truth-in-lending bills before Congress. Many delegates recalled that they heard her argue persuasively for these same laws at union conventions and local meetings more than a quarter-century ago.

Third old friend of the Pennsylvania unionists, Al Barkan, national director of COPE, commended officers and members for the success achieved last year in registration and get-out-the-vote drives and for majorities provided for the Johnson-Humphrey ticket, two Superior Court justices, and a regained liberal leadership margin in Congress and the state House of Representatives.

Barkan warned that unrelenting COPE activity is needed in 1965 if the gains are not to be lost. Delegates last year unanimously voted to increase per capita tax by 3 cents per member per month to provide a special staff of 27 people for increased political action and to head off a threatened drive for a so-called "right-to-work" law.

Large Attendance

Delegate attendance was large considering that officers are not to be elected until 1966. Four vacancies on the executive council of 34 caused by death or transfers were to be filled.

More than 120 resolutions were considered, emphasis being placed on support of the Johnson Administration's program and the need for labor cooperation in implementing the anti-poverty and Appalachian programs. At the state level, Boyer announced that an AFL-CIO-sponsored bill has been introduced in the legislature to restore unemployment compensation benefits slashed by the Scranton Administration last year.

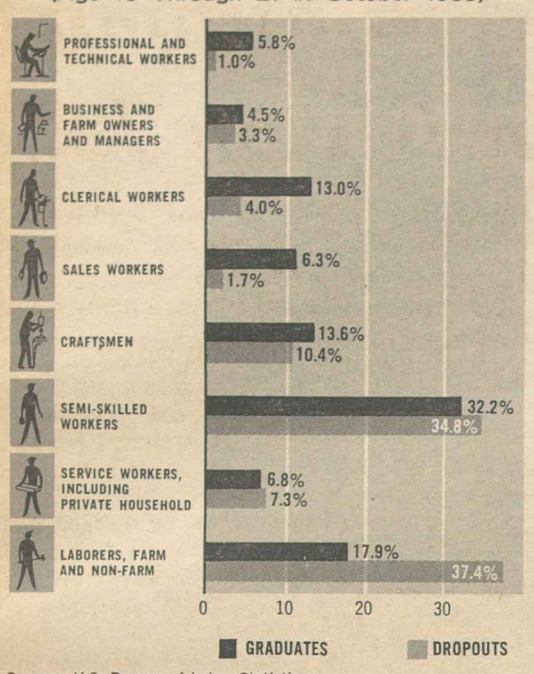
W. L. Griffith Dies; Brick Union Head

Chicago—Pres. William Leonard Griffith, of the Brick & Clay Workers, died suddenly on May 5 in a Chicago hospital. The 55-year-old union leader, who lived in Brazil, Ind., became president of the union in 1959. He had served as an organizer, as president of a local and as a district representative.

Funeral services were held May 9, with Brazil VFW Post 1127 conducting graveside military rites.

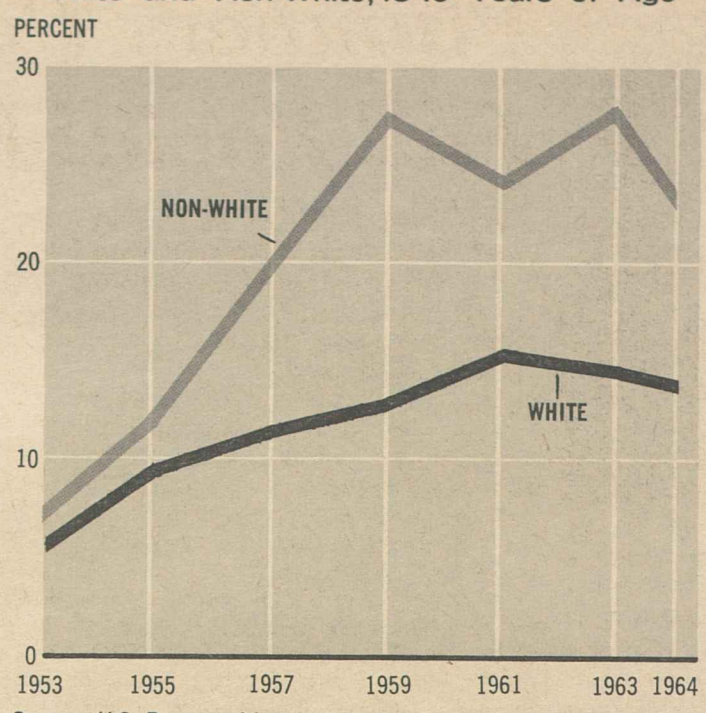
Griffith is survived by his widow, three sons, three daughters, a sister, a brother and his mother.

Occupations of Male High School Graduates and Dropouts
(Age 16 Through 21 in October 1963)



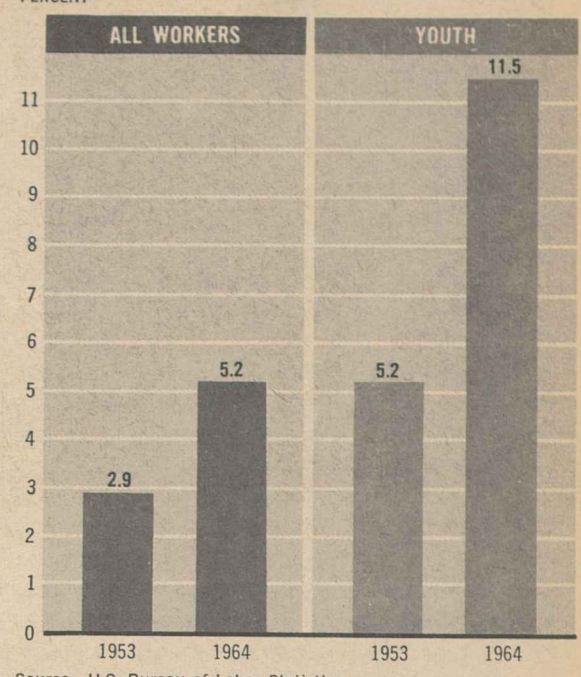
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Jobless Rates of Young Men — White and Non-White, 18-19 Years of Age



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Jobless Rates, All Workers and Youths (16-24)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Youth Facing Massive Job Shortages

A potentially explosive problem of extremely heavy youth unemployment soon may confront the nation unless massive job-creating programs are adopted, the AFL-CIO has warned.

There are not enough jobs to go around for the work force in general, the Dept. of Research declared, and the jobless rate for youth already is double the national rate, with millions of young people due to pour into the labor force in the months ahead.

The Specter of Mass Youth Unemployment, an analysis in the May edition of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, points out that those born in the "baby boom" years after World War II are coming of working age.

'Boom' to Continue

This year, the article noted, 3.7 million young men and women will turn 18. And the "youth boom" will continue, it added, with some 4 million youngsters turning 18 each year on through the 1970s.

The danger, warned the analysis, arises from the fact that a large and increasing proportion of the unemployed is made up of young people. There is not only personal hardship and economic and social waste, it continued, but a political danger in large numbers of discontented youth.

Compared to the national unemployment rate of 5.2 percent in 1964, the jobless rate for 16- to 24-year-olds was more than double —11.5 percent, said the article, a Labor's Economic Review feature.

Of the nearly 4 million people who were out of work in 1964, over 1.5 million were under 25 years of age, the report observed. Thus, it stressed, "although these young workers made up less than 20 percent of the civilian work force, they accounted for more than 40 percent of the nation's unemployment."

"And with the tremendous growth in the youth population—3.7 million are turning 18 this year alone—the likelihood is that they will make up an even greater proportion of the unemployed in the years ahead," it declared.

The problems faced by young people reflect in good measure the problems of the work force in general, the analysis declared, adding:

"There just are not enough jobs to go around. The economy has not been growing rapidly enough to meet the job needs of a very fast-growing work force."

Outlining the scope of the problem, the Dept. of Research pointed out that in addition to the 4 million already counted as jobless, others should be counted who are forced to work only part time or who dropped out of the labor force because they could find no work. Furthermore, it added, the labor force is growing by about 1.5 million a year net—the new entrants minus those who die or retire, etc.

"Simply not to lose ground, 1.5 million additional jobs must be created every year," the AFL-CIO said. And, if unemployment is to be dented, more jobs must be opened up.

"In fact, if 2 million jobs were created each year, it would still be several years before the U.S. would be able to achieve full employment," the analysis said.

"America will succeed in this task only if it adopts the right economic policies and programs so the economy will grow rapidly enough to meet the job needs of a rapidly-growing work force.

"Purchasing power of the low- and middle-income groups will need to be boosted substantially—through higher wages and salaries, through improved social security benefits, through higher minimum wages.

"To help create more jobs, hours of work will have to be reduced and government spending—for public works, roads, hospitals, education and housing—must be expanded."

No single measure will provide the needed push, the article cautioned. An overall program is required.

"Without these measures to deal with the basic economic problems and to create jobs at decent wages," the analysis emphasized, "efforts to help the youngsters through education and training cannot succeed.

Better-Educated Idle

"They can lead only to a better trained, better educated body of unemployed."

The article recognized that "gradually, America has been awakening to the danger of large-scale unemployment among its youth" and this has resulted in enactment of three federal programs: the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962, the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

These programs are good; they are steps in the right direction, the article said. But, it cautioned, their major drawback is that they seem to assume the prime cause of youth unemployment is lack of skills. This may be so with some youth, the article added, "but the major cause of youth unemployment is a lack of jobs."

Moreover, the article continued, though the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will help in some ways if it is vigorously enforced, it will not assure work for Negro teen-agers—whose jobless rate has hovered around 25 percent for 7 years—but merely an equal chance for what jobs are available.

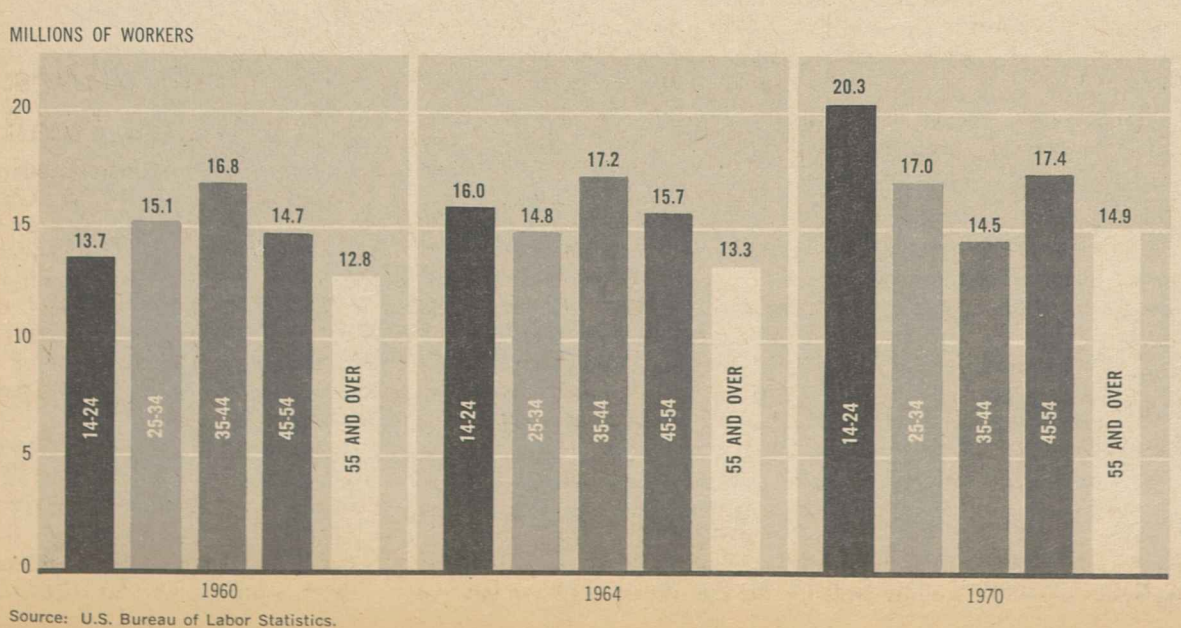
Large-scale unemployment among the younger generation can have "disastrous results," the AFL-CIO said. Even now, it noted in quoting Dr. James Conant, educator and former president of Harvard University, youth unemployment has the makings of "social dynamite."

There is no doubt, the article said, that the big-city problems of delinquency and crime are rooted in unemployment and the frustration and deprivation that go with it.

"Without jobs, it is too much to expect that the unemployed young people will be constructive members of the community," the analysis declared. "Rejected by the society in which they live, they rebel against it and society pays the price."

Large numbers of people are passing through their formative years with their hopes frustrated and their attitudes twisted, offering material for totalitarian appeals and posing a threat to the democratic structure, the article said.

Growth of Young People in Labor Force — 1960, 1964, and Projected to 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

'Strong Support' Given To Mine Safety Bill

The Administration's mine safety bill has the AFL-CIO's "strong support," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee.

He urged "quick passage" of the bill which would extend federal safety inspection to all mining operations—both metal and non-metal. Only coal mining is now subject to federal inspection.

Biemiller said in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) that federal action is needed because "states have failed to protect adequately the safety and health of mine workers."

He charged that existing state mine and pit inspection frequently suffers from "inadequate funds, inadequate manpower and local politics," adding that "worker safety is too important to remain a prisoner of this vicious cycle."

Both the Steelworkers and the Chemical Workers have testified for the bill, which is opposed by employers in the industries affected. The legislation would cover such mining operations as copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, iron ore, rock and marble quarries, phosphate and uranium.

Biemiller urged that coverage be broadened to include smelters, refineries and mills and that the Secretary of the Interior be directed—rather than "merely authorized"—to make safety inspections.

He praised a provision establishing labor-management advisory committees to assist the Secretary of the Interior to develop health and safety standards.

"Years of effort with the states to obtain improvement in their mine safety regulations have gotten nowhere," Biemiller said. "The time is far overdue for a strong, vigorous federal program to achieve the needed protections."

The Administration bill, he added, would be "a significant step toward achievement of this goal."

Wirtz Upheld On Bid for Union Books

The power of the Secretary of Labor to investigate alleged misuse of union funds by officers has been sweepingly upheld by a federal appellate court.

A three-judge panel of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled unanimously:

- That when 16 members of the Teamsters complained union funds had been misused to pay the legal expenses of Pres. James R. Hoffa, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had authority under the Landrum-Griffin Act to subpena the union's financial records and the records must be surrendered.
- That his power to make an investigation was not removed when six other members of the Teamsters filed a court suit claiming wrongful diversion of funds.

The court further held that union members were not required to exhaust technical internal union procedures before seeking an investigation by the Dept. of Labor.

The Landrum-Griffin Act, the court ruled, authorizes the Secretary to take "action on a broad front to accomplish the objective of enforcing recognition of the essentially fiduciary relationship between union officials . . . and members, with all the duties and obligations which follow."

Youth in Trouble

THE GENERAL MOOD of economic wellbeing that marks the spring of 1965 may be rudely jolted in the next few months by a wave of youthful jobseekers. The prospects are that if current unemployment rates continue there may be as many as 2 million unemployed youths wandering the nation this summer.

The first sign of trouble ahead came with release of the April figures showing a jump in the rate of both teen-age joblessness and among men in the 20-to-24 year bracket, while the jobless rates of men over 25 and adult women held steady.

The teen-age labor force is expected to grow by 3 million this summer from the present 6 million. The present number of unemployed among teen-agers is over 900,000; by June it may well reach 2 million.

There has been a gradual awakening to the dangers of large-scale youth unemployment and major federal legislation has been enacted to cope with the problem—manpower training, expanded vocational education aid and the anti-poverty program. But while these programs are steps in the right direction, they do not move to the heart of the problem—the lack of jobs.

Without the job opportunities, the training and education programs cannot succeed in doing more than prepare youngsters with education and skills—in a vacuum. Unless these skills can be put to work, the youngsters have gained little and the nation will have a continuing economic crisis of unemployment.

Massive job-creating programs are needed to maintain a high level of economic activity and prevent the explosion of the "social dynamite" that is inherent in millions of unemployed youths.

Ohio Labor's Victory

THE RECENT DEFEAT of a dishonest reapportionment measure in Ohio was in large part the work of organized labor in that state.

Despite the heavily-financed effort of the Republican Party, the state administration, business groups, and even the normally pro-good-government League of Women Voters, Ohio labor managed to perform two tremendous jobs.

It reduced a highly complicated technical issue to simple, effective language so people could understand that Issue 3, the reapportionment issue, was really gerrymandering. And it got out a significantly larger proportion of the vote in key centers than had been expected in such a special election.

A major factor in the latter job was the volunteer effort organized by Ohio COPE's Women's Activities Division, which made literally thousands of telephone calls warning of dangers in the issue and urging people to vote.

The Ohio vote on May 4 demonstrates once again that when organized labor puts its full talents to work, it can win. It also serves as another reminder that the trade union movement is often the only effective force on the side of good-government issues.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, May 15, 1965 No. 20

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Weather Prospect



A Matter of Bargaining:

Recognition of Workers' Rights Key to Work Rules Solution

The following is excerpted from an article in Social Research, Winter 1964, published by the New School for Social Research, entitled "Bargaining and Work-Rule Disputes" by James Kohn and Ivar Berg.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY generally has not been stymied by restrictive rules or seriously hampered by "wasteful" work practices.

For example, the production of the automobile and other transportation equipment industries between 1950 and 1962 almost doubled, while the number of production workers increased by only 3 percent; steel output increased by 16 percent, yet jobs for production workers declined by 13 percent as 139,000 jobs disappeared; and in textiles during the 12 years, 1950-62, output increased 20 percent but production jobs decreased 30 percent.

Management claims that change must be faster and that a still freer hand is needed, for in recent years competitive pressures from abroad, altered home markets, and an economy moving all too slowly are requiring firms to examine costs and efficiency levels as they have not done in a generation.

Faced with accelerating technological change in a time of rising unemployment and ever-declining job opportunities for the semi-skilled, blue collar workers are reluctant to allow management to change work rules more rapidly than it already has done; and, when changes are made, they desire an equitable adjustment of rights.

Managers and others have frequently accused workers and unions of waste and inefficiency, simplifying the complex issues of working rules to the one issue of "featherbedding." In negotiations, however, management leaders appear to recognize that work rules involve a serious matter of rights. This was acknowledged, for example, by the negotiators for the steel companies in 1959: "Work rules [must be] changed in the interests of efficiency —with all due respect for the workers' rights." Arthur Goldberg, then counsel for the steel workers, spoke for labor, reversing the priority of values: "We think that this [demand] violates a basic American tenet, a tenet concerned with individual dignity. We think the formulation is backwards. It should read, 'Work rules will be changed in the interests of workers, with all due respect for efficiency.' "

The troublesome dispute over work rules on the railroads developed into a monumental controversy largely because management failed to perceive soon enough the wisdom of offering something in return for the workers' agreement to modify the rules.

The dispute is all the more painful and disagreeable to the parties because both willingly accepted the rules originally, the agreement being the result of what each considered a mutually beneficial exchange of rights and values. Failing to show a reasonable concern about potential competition from trucking and airplanes and taking too short-run a view of rail business and the transportation industry, rail managers agreed to and initiated many work rules now denounced as featherbedding.

ECONOMISTS, among others, have conventionally ignored the elaborate process through which unions and managers typically accommodate their respective needs in mutually beneficial ways. Too often they regard managers' attitudes toward work rules as consistent with rational profit maximization. Managers introduce technological changes and plan investments only in prospect of lower costs and increased profits, to the benefit of consumers. Plotted on graph paper, their moves trace a picture of economic reasonableness. Workers are frequently depicted as fear-haunted, insecure men who resist technological change because they do not see the forest of long-range advantages for the trees of short-run disadvantages.

In contrast, our analysis suggests that just as workers and unions have in the past negotiated changes in old work rules, so are they usually willing to negotiate changes in existing rules.

The means of securing adjustment of work rules is quite apparent if one does not expect men to give up freely work rules that they have secured at some cost: for the desired adjustment, payment of some kind must be offered. Unions and management have at hand flexible, effective means of solving their work-rules problems, if only they do not blind themselves to the possibilities of equitable settlements.

The reader should be wary of analyses of work-rules problems that invite only sympathy for the employers, implying that they have received nothing in return for working rules. If, as we maintain, work rules are but one coin of the bargaining realm, rational managers ought to be able to come up with imaginative ways of spending the coin at their disposal. Tears are no substitute for initiative.

Morgan Says:

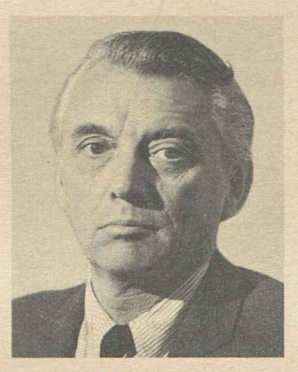
Anti-Poverty Program Too Vital For Local Political In-Fighting

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE WAR ON POVERTY is suffering a counterattack of politics. Perhaps the strategic concept drafted in Sargent Shriver's GHQ in OEO, the Office of Economic Opportunity, is too idealistic, though the point is debatable.

What the anti-poverty people are trying to do is to wage not just a war but a social revolution. They believe—and in principle they are right—that one of the reasons poverty is perpetuated in this incredibly rich land is that politicians develop a kind of vested interest in it through the patronage they control and the resultant votes involved. The OEO is attempting to penetrate these political fiefdoms and get representation from the poor themselves on the boards and commissions and committees set up to attack poverty.



Morgan

But this approach generates not only resistance from suspicious politicians, welfare agencies and social workers eager to get their hands on potential funds; the approach creates as well a psychological obstacle with the people who most need to be helped.

Who, for instance, wants to identify himself as poverty-stricken in order to be eligible as a spokesman for the unfortunate and how do officials determine for whom he really speaks? These pressures and problems explain, in part, the rows that have developed in numerous communities.

The fights are not confined to the South, where one of the main issues is a fair representation for Negroes. There have been tussles in St. Louis over patronage, in Milwaukee over birth control clinics; in New York City the bickering is colossal and paralyzing as Mayor Wagner, Harlem's Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and others reach for power and influence.

It is a pity, if not a crime, that this kind of in-fighting can't be suspended in some sort of truce to give the protagonists time to read some of the mail that is pouring in at the White House and War on Poverty headquarters from individual citizens fighting their own battles and in need of reinforcements. An interesting theme runs through much of this correspondence. Instead of asking "where do I line up for my handout," the line is rather, "tell me what I can do to help myself."

Stanley, age, 17, writes, "I realize now that 'I most of all' need an education. I am going to this school (presumably a training center) if I have to sneak in to do it and believe me, I will. . . . P.S. I am one of them who want a chance. Are you one of them who want to give me a chance? Will see!"

A girl named Rosebud from Norway, S. C., writes, "I hear over TV that you all want some one to clean up the camp. I will like to take this job"—if it isn't for boys only.

James, 18 years old, of Hayti, Mo., says he needs a job because his mother is sick.

From Edmond, Okla., 19, in a bold scrawl on lined tablet paper, "Most of all I would like to know: what my place in life really is."

Betty Jane, 18, writes from San Antonio, Tex., "I have no home, just here where I work. I live where I baby sit. I would like to better myself and get a job that I can help myself. . . ."

IN A TORTURED HAND, a Mill Wood, Ga., teen-ager named Jim, writes, ". . . most of all I wood like two serve my people as well as yours."

And from Gresham, Ore., 16-year-old Janice in a neat, correctly-spelled, two-page letter, epitomizes the goading frustration of countless others. "Through school," she says, "I found out only what I couldn't do and not what I could do.

"My mother has agreed to let me join if I were to be accepted by the Job Corps. I don't think she understands how badly I want to make something of myself instead of falling into a rut like she did. . . . She can't get a job because she doesn't have the know-how to do anything.

"She won't be able to support us because my father left us recently. I don't know if I blame him, sometimes I just want to get away from it all too. I never even had any hope until I heard of the Job Corps. Nothing has ever gone right for me. At least I have hope, some people haven't even got that."

And the hopeless ones can be the explosive ones, as the May issue of the AFL-CIO magazine, The Federationist, notes in an article on "the specter of mass youth unemployment." Roughly 40 percent of the nation's unemployed, the article says, are under 25 years of age.

"When young people reach working age," it goes on, "they are at an important stage in their lives. . . .

"These are important, formative years. It is a time a person's ideas and attitudes—toward life and towards society—begin to take on a permanent mold. But without a decent opportunity to get started—without jobs and income—the ideas and attitudes developed during these early years are bound to be twisted by disappointments and frustrations."

Upwards of 2 million youths between 18 and 24, the Federationist estimates, had job problems last year. And those problems multiply in idleness and discouragement like mosquitos in a swamp.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE HOLLAND-SMATHERS BILL to gut the Federal Power Commission's power to regulate wholesale electric power rates revives an issue fought most fiercely during an earlier period on gas-price regulation.

In the Kerr bill of 1950, the late senator from Oklahoma sought to strip the FPC of authority to regulate federally the prices of natural gas sold to interstate pipelines. (The cost of gas to the pipelines is passed on, of course, in sales to local utilities selling in turn to city consumers, both for industrial and home use, and the ultimate consumer therefore is the final victim of inflated wellhead prices.)

The Kerr bill was passed after a bitter Senate conflict but Harry S. Truman vetoed it and the veto stuck.

A Kerr-type bill was revived and passed during the middle 50's but an oil company lobbyist made the mistake of proffering an unusually large (for South Dakota) campaign contribution to the late Sen. Francis Case, a Republican of recognized integrity, while the issue was pending. Case blew the whistle on the lobbyist on the Senate floor, and the exposure was more than enough to persuade Pres. Eisenhower to veto the new measure.

The FPC as constituted during the Eisenhower years had little enthusiasm for stiff regulation of gas producers' sales to pipelines, but the Supreme Court in a notable decision spelled out the duties the commission was intended to perform, and the gas-pricing issue was greatly advanced toward a consensus.

Now the electric-power industry, the producing arm thereof, is trying its luck at escaping FPC regulation. In the Holland-Smathers bill it is seeking to write itself out.

* * *

THE GIANT ELECTRIC generating and wholesaling combines were effectively regulated by the FPC in the early years of the commission's history. A period of slack came, again, in the Eisenhower years, but the FPC's reasserted regulatory powers were upheld in a new Supreme Court decision last year.

It is this decision the electric-power industry wants to overturn by the Holland-Smathers bill.

In battles of this kind, the private interest involved invariably seeks allies—and very often it can find them in state officials who have some limited or ill-defined regulatory concern of their own in the state industry field.

The electric-power industry has a principal coordinating lobbyist, named by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) as Robert C. Dolan, assistant to the president of the National Association of Electric Companies.

The state officials the industry has been able to pick up as allies come from the National Association of [state] Railroad & Utility Commissioners. According to Metcalf, it was arranged at a joint meeting in Miami Beach last Apr. 8 that Dolan would furnish "reports and other information" to one Edward D. Storm, a Maryland member of the state utility commissioners' group, and that statements by other spokesmen of this group before congressional committees "will be submitted to Mr. Storm in advance for proper coordination."

* * *

METCALF CITED the late Franklin D. Roosevelt as describing the proper role of a regulating commission, whether state or federal in regard to the industry it is authorized to supervise.

It should be a "tribune of the people," FDR said, "putting its engineering, its accounting and its legal resources into the breach for the purpose of getting the facts and doing justice to both the consumers and investors in public utilities."

Many state power commissions have little real power to regulate even retail electricity rates, lacking both staff and desire. Yet here their national association is, playing ball with the utility lobby to save the giants from effective federal regulation of wholesale rates, and the FPC purpose and function are the issue.

But 'No Better Service':

Mass Layoffs of Firemen Save Railroads $115 Million a Year

AMERICAN RAILROADS are saving $115 million a year from mass layoffs of locomotive firemen, but the public is getting no benefit through lower rates or better service, Pres. H. E. Gilbert, of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen has charged.

The railroads "have not fulfilled their responsibilities" in the application of the intent of Public Law 88-108 and the award of the arbitration board which permits firings, Gilbert declared. He said his union is asking Congress to investigate the situation.

"We are encouraged" by indications that congressional leaders are sympathetic, he said during the network radio interview program, Labor News Conference.

Of 15,000 firemen displaced during the first year of the law's application, nearly one-third remain jobless, he said. Long-service firemen still working "have suffered approximately $250 a month loss in their earnings," because of "the manner in which they have been treated by the railroads," he added.

"The men have received inhuman and inhumane treatment from their employers," he asserted.

Gilbert renewed his union's contention that in the absence of a contrary union-management agreement prior to expiration of the law next year, firemen-helpers must then be returned to all engine crews. Unless an atmosphere of collective bargaining is restored, "we will come to the same impasse at the end of the two-year period" that existed prior to enactment of the law, he said.

"WE THINK that in a true collective bargaining atmosphere, an agreement can be reached, disposing of the issue on that basis," he said.

Gilbert called for resumption of rail-labor "summit conferences" as a proven way to dispose of issues and avoid stalemates.

Reporters questioning Gilbert on the AFL-CIO-produced program, heard on MBS, were William Eaton, Washington correspondent for United Press Intl., and Stanley Chapman of Traffic World magazine.



AMERICAN RAILROADS are saving $115 million a year from mass layoffs of locomotive firemen, but the public is not benefiting through lower rates or better service, charged Pres. H. E. Gilbert, center, of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, as he was questioned on the AFL-CIO public service radio program Labor News Conference by Stanley Chapman, left, of Traffic World magazine, and William Eaton of United Press Intl.

How to Buy:

World's Fair Trip Sponsored By Union Among June Bargains

By Sidney Margolius

JUNE'S BUYING opportunities include women's dress sales, refrigerators and a special World's Fair bargain offer by a New York hotelworkers union. Clearance prices on washing machines, dryers and television sets also are widespread this month.



We want to warn you that one of the leading tire manufacturers has just announced a price increase. Since the other makers are expected to follow, this is a good time to check your tires before the end of the spring tire sales.

The real problem for working families this summer is food costs, especially meat prices — already high and still rising.

Here are tips on June buying opportunities:

REFRIGERATORS: Improvements have been made in refrigerators in recent years even while prices have been reduced. Many combination refrigerators and freezers now are available around the $200-$225 mark for 12-cubic foot sizes. The new refrigerators also provide more capacity in smaller exterior dimensions because of the development of thin-wall models using urethane foam and other new types of insulation.

Most popular type refrigerator, and usually the one on which sharpest price cuts are available, is the two-door combination with the freezer on top. In the less expensive version of this type, the refrigerator section is frostless but the freezer compartment is not.

Salesmen may try to trade you up to costlier models with additional accessories, or models with the freezer section also frost-free. This type will cost about $25 more and involve higher operating costs.

Costliest models are those with the freezer mounted on the bottom. Here the frost-free feature is more of a genuine convenience because the freezer area is harder to get at to remove frost. It is also larger. They usually provide as much as 150 lbs. of freezer capacity in the 13-14 cubic foot sizes, compared to a typical 150 lbs. in the low-priced top-mounted models. But if you don't need this much freezer space don't buy it. You will pay about $100 more for a bottom-mounted refrigerator-freezer plus higher operating costs.

If you do want the extra freezer space, shop for the low-cost models of this type. Some manufacturers now offer bottom-mounted refrigerator-freezers at lower prices without such expensive deluxe accessories as the automatic ice maker and storer.

WORLD'S FAIR: Hotel workers are offering members of other unions and their families a special bargain to visit the World's Fair. One package includes eight days and seven nights in New York, plus breakfasts, two World's Fair tickets, and sightseeing and entertainment trips, but not transportation to New York. The cost is $67.45 per person (tourist); $76.55 (first class); $40.75 for child sharing room with parents. Single-occupancy charges for adults are $15-$22 more. We figure the $67.45 package would cost $90-$100 if arranged individually.

The union also has arranged a stay of four days and three nights at $27.90, tourist; $31.80, first class; $16.45 for a child.

You can get information and reservations from Sec.-Treas. James Marley, Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 6, 305 West 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036.

SUMMER DRINKS: This is the season mothers will be lugging home big cans of "fruit punch" and "fruit drinks," most of which will be water. Food products not meeting a standard of identity must be labeled in order of their leading ingredients. If you look at the list of ingredients on "fruit punch" products you will observe that water is listed as the first and most important ingredient, followed by sugar and concentrated juices.

The "fruit drinks" have even less of actual juices than do the "punches." The "drinks" may be artificially flavored, some may contain no natural fruit juice at all, others may contain some, with water again the leading ingredient, the New York State Extension Marketing Service observes.

Fortunately, prices of orange and other real juice concentrates and canned juices (real juice, not drinks), are cheaper this year, so you can make inexpensive fruit drinks at home with water from your own faucet. (There is no point adding to the water shortage in other parts of the country, especially if you have to pay for shipping it.)

For example, you can buy pure grape juice concentrate, add four parts water, and have a grape drink for about 4 cents a 6-ounce glass compared to about 6 cents for already-watered canned grape drinks. In fact, milk, too, is cheaper than these canned drinks.

In general, canned juices have about three times as much vitamin C as the already-prepared canned drinks.

Canned tomato juice not only costs less than the vegetable-juice cocktails but has about twice as much vitamin C. However, orange juice always gives you most vitamin C for your money because of its high concentration of this nutrient.

Pork has been expensive all spring; now beef prices are climbing. The bargain of the month is broilers, in heavy supply and selling at close to record low prices. Watch especially for supermarket sales of broilers, often saving 10-14 cents a pound. Eggs are still reasonable and a versatile meat substitute.

Copyright 1965 by Sidney Margolius



ORDER OF MERIT of the Italian Republic was awarded to Alfred Rota (right), vice president of the Upholsterers and secretary and business representative of Chicago Local 18, with Vice Consul Mario Scialoja making the presentation. Rota previously had received the Italian War Cross for bravery while serving as an interpreter with the U.S. Army during World War I, and in 1957 was given the Star of Solidarity Medal for work with Italian unions.

Shriver Analysis Shows:

Poverty Is Existing On 23 Cents a Meal

WHEN THE JOHNSON Administration first figured that a family with less than $3,000 a year income was at the poverty level, many conservatives complained that the amount was too high. They said that there were lots of places in the United States where a family could do quite well on $58 a week.

Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, has had a budget analysis made. His figures for a family of four come out slightly higher than the $3,000 figure—$3,130 to be exact.

Food is a major item in the budget. It provides for 23 cents per meal per person, which means that a family of four consisting of two adults and two children has exactly $2.76 with which to feed itself each day.

The Shriver budget is based on the number of individuals in a family: $1,540 for a single person; $1,990 for a two-person family; $2,440 for a three-person family; $3,130 for a four-person family and, of course, more for a family with more than two children or dependents. It is the big family which is the chief sufferer under the $3,000 standard.

How fancy is the diet the Shriver budget provides? Not very. It's based on basic food studies made by the Agriculture Dept. and it is skimpy eating. As one newspaper has put it, there is "no eating off the hog in a 23-cent meal."

It is short on eggs, fruits, vegetables, fresh milk and meats—all the high protein and vitamin foods that doctors advise. And it's long on potatoes, cereals, breads and dried beans—the starches that most dieticians tell you to go easy on.

Here are typical menus as prepared by the Agriculture Dept.

Breakfast: A serving of canned fruit, cooked cereal, toast and dry milk (reconstituted).

Lunch: An egg salad sandwich, graham crackers and milk (dry).

Supper: Baked chili beans, a hamburger, potatoes, homemade biscuits, a serving of canned applesauce and milk (dry).

Just how many American families come under the poverty level as determined by the Shriver study?

On the 23-cents a meal level, says Shriver, there are some 34.6 million, of whom some 70 percent are white, and 15 million children. With a current population of almost 195 million, this means that roughly 18 percent of the American people are living on a bare subsistence diet.

A few cents added to the poverty menu to pep it up would force inclusion of a good many more millions of Americans in the poverty bracket. Shriver has figured that if a modest 30 cents a meal per person were set as the poverty level, some 50 million Americans would be included. **(PAI.)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

All This Information Doesn't Interest Anybody Else, Either!

By Jane Goodsell

INFORMATION that doesn't particularly interest me:

Tripe, the inner lining of the stomach of beef, can be prepared in many delicious ways. To cook fresh tripe, cover with water, and add. . . ."

* * *

The smallest lepidoptera is the Nepticula Microecheviella with a wing span of less than ⅛ of an. . . .

* * *

In addressing a social letter to a duke of royal blood, one may correctly use the salutation "My Lord Duke" or "Your Grace." When the wife is the person of title or rank, the husband's name and title. . . .

* * *

To perform a card trick which never fails to mystify an audience, ask for a number between 1 and 10. Then select four cards of that number from the pack, leaving 48. Then deal six different piles of eight cards each and. . . .

* * *

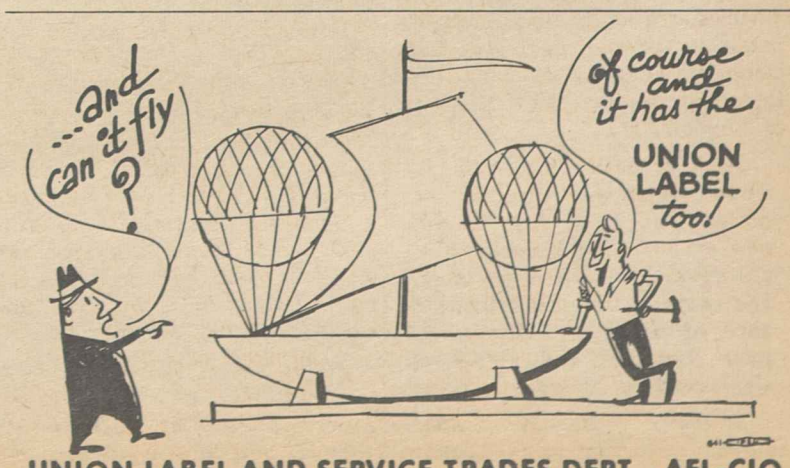
Last night's weather prediction of sunshine failed to materialize due to sudden changes in low pressure areas. An examination of the weather map pattern, revealing the boundaries of separation between warm and cold air masses, shows that. . . .

* * *

ANNOUNCING our new collection of dramatic coats lined with luxurious furs, tailored of the finest imported and domestic woolens in tweeds and solid colors, from $350 to $1,500. . . .

* * *

The simplest form of reproduction, which occurs among one-celled animals such as paramecium and protozoan, is fission, a process in which a single cell will subdivide. . . .



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

With Goldfinger Reservations:

Johnson Gets Report On East-West Trade

A special committee on U.S. trade with Communist-bloc nations of Europe has advised Pres. Johnson that "peaceful trade in non-strategic items" could be a "powerful" U.S. policy instrument. AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger filed reservations urging greater emphasis on "political quid pro quo concessions" from the Soviet group.

"I am not opposed to the expansion of economic and financial relations with the Soviet bloc under all conditions," Goldfinger emphasized. "However, I am concerned about the conditions."

Warns of Risk

In centrally-planned totalitarian states, military and economic factors are closely related, he noted in warning of the risk of exporting U.S. "advanced technology." There is "no reason to believe" that such exports "will necessarily redound to the benefit" of the peoples involved.

"We should have no illusions about the ability of trade, in itself, to alter Communist attitudes and policies," he observed. "Neither is trade, as such, a sure force for peace, as indicated by the two world wars between trading nations."

"In my opinion, there should be no expansion of trade, extension of government-guaranteed credit or most-favored-nation tariff treatment" with the Soviet Union or its satellites "without political quid pro quo concessions," he said.

"Considerations of national security and international policy objectives should have top priority in evaluating trade relations—over any temporary or marginal commercial advantages that may exist."

The committee report also acknowledged that "political, not commercial or economic, considerations" should determine U.S. trade policy with the Soviet bloc.

This country should "in no case" drop controls over exports of strategic items, it said, but it urged that in non-strategic items, negotiations should be used "more actively, aggressively and confidently in pursuit of our national welfare and world peace."

It emphasized economic consessions as objectives to be sought—"reasonable settlements of outstanding financial claims and procedures to avoid dumping" and changes in Soviet policy "to bring their trade practices into line with normal world trade practices."

Trade agreements should be negotiated biliterally with individual Soviet-bloc nations and should be reviewed frequently, the committee said, and U.S. policies should be used "flexibly and purposely," with the President having authority to "remove, or if necessary, impose" restrictions required by our foreign policy.

The President should also have authority to grant or withdraw "most-favored-nation tariff treatment" to individual Communist countries for the duration of a trade agreement, the report continued.

Soviet-bloc trade should not be "subsidized" or receive "artificial encouragement," the committee said, although "the President should continue to exercise his authority to allow government-guaranteed commercial credits up to five years duration, if such terms are normal to the trade and if they are considered to further the national interest.

The report warned bluntly that long-term credits—any period beyond the "common commercial" term of five years or less—"could run counter to the central purpose" of the U.S. in Soviet-bloc trade "and reduce its potential political benefits." It added that the U.S. "should insist that payments" for goods exported to such countries "be made in convertible currencies" rather than by any "linking" of exports and imports [barter agreements] with them.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council in its midwinter meeting last March urged that the U.S. make the "utmost effort" to promote a "concerted policy" among the western democracies in regard to East-West trade. It urged that we seek as a "political quid pro quo" such Soviet-bloc concessions as "ceasing subversion and invasion of Viet Nam, dismantling the Wall of Shame . . . and calling off their military infiltration of the Congo."



AUTOMATION PROBLEMS confronting many workers are discussed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (right) with delegates to the 71st convention of the Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers, whose members produce engravings for U.S. and Canadian bank notes, stamps and securities and foreign currency. At Schnitzler's left is Pres. Constantine Trochanis; at his right, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith (partially obscured) and 1st Vice Pres. Ben J. Mazza.

O. A. Knight To Retire as Union Head

Las Vegas, Nev.—Pres. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers will not seek re-election, he announced here.

Knight told the OCAW executive board at a quarterly meeting that he will retire after the union's biennial convention, Aug. 16-21, in Miami Beach, Fla.

His retirement thus would come approximately a month before his 63d birthday and at the end of 25 years of service as an international union head.

Knight served as president of the former Oil Workers from 1940 to 1955, when that union merged with the former Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and he was elected president of the merged union, the OCAW. He has been an AFL-CIO vice president and member of the Executive Council since the AFL and the CIO united, also in 1955.

Knight said he took into consideration the union's policy of retiring employes at 65 and the fact that he might be eligible to seek another term. But his decision was made to avoid a period of "intensive political activity" and possible disruption of activities on behalf of the membership, he declared.

He said in a statement that he would be "happy to work with all interested parties in securing the election of an experienced, able and dedicated person" as president.

Plate Printers to Fight Inroads of Automation

Automation is making deep inroads into the ancient art of engraving plates for the printing of currency, postage stamps and securities, the Intl. Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers Union has declared.

Delegates from 16 U.S. and Canadian locals reported at a convention in Washington, their 71st, that labor-saving devices have increased production but also have made it harder for union craftsmen to preserve quality while increasing quantity.

Delegates expected during the convention to complete the details of a program to organize the union's entire jurisdiction with more emphasis on the workers who produce plates for wedding invitations and similar fine engravings.

"We are determined," said Pres. Constantine Trochanis, "to preserve the craft traditions of our skilled designers, engravers and printers. We have no interest in moving into other fields."

Trochanis, of Long Island City, N.Y., is also president of the union's New York Plate Printers Local 58. He said the union will "keep trying to better the products" its members work on, to take in craftsmen in place of those who have been displaced by machines, and to negotiate agreements to preserve the craft.

Membership Down

Union membership, never more than 1,500, has fallen below that figure in recent years and the convention said it was determined to halt the decline.

The union has only one paid officer, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith, who gets $500 a year while working at the trade. Led by a chairman in each shop, the union does its own negotiating and organizing and has contracts with the highest rates in the printing industry, the officers report.

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the convention that labor is now at the peak of its prestige, with membership growing, its legislative program increasingly successful and its community services expanding.

But labor's enemies are active, too, and union members, he said, dare not relax their work for major legislative goals—repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact "compulsory open shop" laws, and the battles to overcome poverty, reduce the workweek, strengthen the minimum wage rate and coverage, and other objectives.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. congratulated the union for its decision to have a "live" exhibit at the annual Union-Industries Show opening in Pittsburgh May 21.

Texas Labor Dedicates New Home

Austin, Tex.—A 65-year-old dream of Texas labor came true here as the State AFL-CIO formally dedicated its first permanent headquarters building.

The building has approximately 10,000 square feet of space and is constructed to take two additional stories.

The history of the labor movement in Texas and the rest of the country offers "irrefutable evidence that our union cause is an inherent part of the American heritage," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in his dedicatory address.

The Texas AFL-CIO has spoken for the public conscience, the speaker noted. He added that sometimes "your voice was drowned in a gush of oil" but encouraged labor to continue working for progressive causes.

He called on the state federation to influence Texas members of Congress to help repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, declaring that a "right-to-work" law "hobbles the growth and strength of unions" and "mutes the effectiveness of labor as a social force," slowing the nation's progress.

Jewelry Workers Hail 'Modest' Growth Record

Miami Beach, Fla.—Major emphasis on organizing the unorganized dominated the opening sessions of the Jewelry Workers' 17th triennial convention here.

Pres. Harry Spodick observed that a modest increase in membership over the past three years was cause for optimism that a "breakthrough" was at hand in union growth, particularly among optical and dental laboratory personnel.

Spodick reported that union membership just prior to the convention stood at 14,862, a gain of several hundred since the 1962 convention.

He attributed election victories among optical workers in the Los Angeles area to the union's participation in the joint pilot organizing campaign developed under the leadership of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

John Schreier, AFL-CIO assistant organizing director, reported that more than 60,000 new members had been added to the union rolls as a result of the Los Angeles drive and that the pace of union victories in the joint campaign had picked up significantly in recent months.

"Statistics from all available sources," Schreier said, "confirm our belief that there is a strong sentiment for union membership among the unorganized," despite vigorous employer opposition. He cited the 1964 report of the National Labor Relations Board showing that the 7,309 representation elections conducted during the year represented a 6 percent rise over 1963.

Schreier noted that unions were victorious in 58 percent of the NLRB elections and that AFL-CIO affiliates were responsible for 62 percent of the successes.

Spodick suggested that another reason for recent IJWU organizing gains was a restoration with AFL-CIO help of the union's reputation, which he said had been "marred and seriously hurt" by past "malpractices" committed by some.

In his role as the union's secretary-treasurer, he reported that assets had grown by nearly $44,000 over the past three years to a total of $160,893.87 as of last Feb. 28.

Negro Men's Income About Half Whites'

Negro men have an average income about half that of white men, and Negro women have average incomes of about two-thirds those of white women, according to a Census Bureau survey.

The survey showed that in 1963, the median income of Negro men was $2,444 compared with $4,816 for white men. For women the figures were $953 for Negroes and $1,441 for whites. Forty-one percent of the Negro men 14 years and older had incomes of less than $2,000 a year. The corresponding figure for white males 14 and over was 24 percent.

The survey showed that among persons 25 years and over, 24 percent of the Negro men had finished high school as compared to 49 percent of the white men.

Hiring Rate Hits '55 Level in March

Factories began to exhaust their rosters of laid-off workers in March and took on new employes in sufficient volume to send the hiring rate to its highest seasonally adjusted level since the winter of 1955, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The hiring rate moved from 35 per 1,000 workers in Feburary to 39 in March, slightly above normal, and the seasonally adjusted rate rose to 32 per 1,000 workers. The lay-off rate was unchanged from February's 12 per 1,000 workers, a 10-year low.

As chances for jobs broadened, the quit rate soared to 15 per 1,000 workers, 25 percent higher than a year ago and the highest seasonally adjusted level in eight years.

Self-Styled Union Assailed In U.S. Court

New York—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has gone to court here to compel the Independent Service Employes Union, a totally unaffiliated, self-styled union, to hold an election of officers and to provide its members with copies of any contract it may have.

Wirtz filed two actions in U.S. District Court—one on Apr. 14 for an order that an election be held, the other early in May to compel the showing of contract terms. The latter suit was the first of the kind ever brought, he said, under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Wirtz acted as Auto Workers Local 259 filed charges of company domination of the self-styled local union with the National Labor Relations Board. Additional unfair labor practice charges were filed by 60 workers who said they were fired for opposing the "independent" union.

Involved in each case were the ISEU and the Superior Magneto Co., Long Island City, N.Y. The union president is a company supervisor and mail for the union is signed for at company offices, the fired workers told the UAW.

The UAW took an interest when Superior Magneto workers complained the "independent" had not held an election in three years and refused to reveal contract terms, Local Pres. Sam Meyers said.

Labor Urges Job Program In California

San Francisco—The California AFL-CIO has called on Gov. Edmund G. Brown and the legislature to "act forcibly and decisively" on a nine-point program to fight unemployment resulting from cutbacks in defense and space industries.

The state executive council said that "more than 300,000 jobs must be created in California this year" to take up the slack.

The program included:

- A speedup in highway construction.
- "Substantial expansion" of flood control and water resources development.
- Improvement of the unemployment insurance program.
- Increased housing construction.
- "Aggressive action" to get the state's share of defense and aerospace contracts.

Broader Curbs Urged On Housing Race Bias

A stronger ban on race discrimination in federally-assisted housing was urged by representatives of religious, labor and civil rights groups at a meeting with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

The delegation from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing said the 1962 Executive Order issued by the late Pres. Kennedy, despite "its laudable purpose," has "scarcely made a dent in discriminatory housing practices." It covered only new housing built with mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

In the delegation which met with Humphrey to urge broadening of the Executive Order were Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee; AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald S. Slaiman; Norman Hill, civil rights director of the Industrial Union Dept., and William H. Oliver of the Auto Workers Fair Practices Dept.

Algernon D. Black, board chairman of the committee and head of the delegation which met with Humphrey, told a news conference that less than 10 percent of all federally-aided housing, and only 18 percent of new housing, is covered by the 1962 order.

He said the anti-discrimination committee has recommended coverage of homes financed by commercial banks and savings and loan associations supervised by the federal government, and inclusion of all federally-aided housing.

Negroes, Puerto Ricans and other minority groups have found "bitter disappointments and frustrations" in the limited scope of the housing order, he said.



A SERIOUS DISCUSSION brought together at the Boiler Makers' convention in Kansas City, Mo. (left to right), Pres.-Elect Daniel McGarvey of Great Britain's Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths & Structural Workers, a guest speaker, and three of the host union's top officers: Pres. Russell K. Berg, Sec.-Treas. Homer E. Patton and Vice Pres. H. E. Osbourn.

Boiler Makers Plan Shipbuilding Parley

Kansas City, Mo.—A broadscale program for reversing the decline of the country's waning shipbuilding industry was approved by the convention of the Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers after delegates heard Pres. Russell K. Berg call for militant political action as "the only way we can overcome the defeatist thinking that would reduce the United States as a maritime power."

The delegates asked Berg to call a national shipbuilding conference prior to Dec. 1 "to discuss the current and future states" of the industry; called for a periodic congressional appraisal of merchant marine needs, and approved a proposed program of federal financial aid for the industry.

Invitations to the shipbuilding conference could be sent all lodges with membership in the industry, all industry employers under contract to the union, the suppliers of equipment and materials, members of Congress who represent maritime areas, and "all other persons vitally interested in insuring a dynamic U.S. shipbuilding and marine industry."

The proposed program of assistance by the government called for direct grants for research and development in ship construction, conversion and repair; establishment of a revolving loan fund at low interest rates; increased and expanded construction subsidies; tax relief. It also urged an end to the government's so-called "flags of convenience" policy; implementation of existing cargo preference laws; a requirement that a fixed percentage of oil imports be carried in U.S.-flag vessels, and a naval construction program aimed at assuring U.S. supremacy on the high seas.

Berg, who warned the convention that "the job of lobbying has to be done by all of us," and Sec.-Treas. Homer E. Patton were re-elected, as were 12 vice presidents.

A proposal for a 50-cent per member assessment whenever the defense fund goes below $3.5 million was defeated, as was a motion offered as an economy move to hold conventions every five years instead of quadriennially.

Pres. Johnson in a message hailed the union for its contributions to the "unparalleled prosperity" the nation is enjoying and for its support over the last four years in winning passage of "a solid series of legislative programs which promise to enhance the social and economic fabric of our national life." Enactment of further programs is in sight, he indicated.

"Some of these laws are already pumping new life into our economy and opening up new job opportunities for a large number of Americans," he said.

"As we join hands to build the Great Society, in which all Americans may benefit from our country's growing prosperity, I welcome most heartily the continued support of your members."

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. told the convention that private and public shipyards have been suffering from the same complaint—lack of work—and charged the government with failure to develop a strong construction program.

"Each of our postwar administrations," he said, "has failed to recognize the importance of our nation having a strong, first-class merchant fleet."

In Convention Keynote:

Win 14(b) Fight Now, Minton Tells GBBA

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The congressional battle to wipe out Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act "is a fight labor must win now" or face the likelihood of years of delay, Glass Bottle Blowers Pres. Lee W. Minton warned here.

Addressing the Union's 63rd and largest convention, Minton said the liberal majorities that swept into Congress with the election of Pres. Johnson and with strong labor backing have greatly enhanced chances of winning repeal of 14(b), the section of the act that permits states to outlaw union shop agreements through so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

Labor cannot reasonably count on having such support in future congresses, he observed, declaring:

"Now is the time to set our targets and set out after them with determination" to make 1965 and 1966 "banner years for labor on the national legislative front."

Margaret Thornburg, western director of the Women's Activities Division of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and a GBBA member herself, urged the delegates to give their congressmen the grassroots backing they need through letters and telegrams pressing for the elimination of 14(b).

Minton lauded the part played by GBBA locals in helping to defeat the "right-to-work" initiative in Oklahoma last year and in striking a "work" law from the books in Indiana last January.

He described the "work" laws still in existence in 19 states as "bombs" aimed at the destruction of labor unions and collective bargaining which would leave in their wake "industrial slavery, misery and poverty." Per capita income in the "work" law states, he said, is nearly 25 percent below that of the "free" states.

The GBBA president called on the union to make its political education league "a stronger, more effective voice" in a bipartisan effort to elect progressive candidates in the future.

Keying this program to the drive to erase poverty from the nation and create jobs for the jobless, Minton urged among other things:

- Extension of federal minimum wage coverage to millions of workers now exempt; an increase in the pay floor to $2 an hour; establishment of double time pay as the premium for overtime work; expansion of job opportunities through a shorter workweek.
- Creation of federal standards of benefits and coverage for state unemployment insurance programs to provide a minimum of two-thirds of weekly wages lost for up to at least 30 weeks.
- A sound long-range program of low and middle-income housing to keep pace with the needs of a burgeoning population.
- Full enforcement of the equal job opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and establishment of equal voting rights as a fundamental principle in all elections.
- An expanded public works program — "a reinvestment in America, whose important by-products will be employment, increased purchasing power and in the long run continued economic expansion."
- Elimination of excise taxes to build up consumer purchasing power, particularly the Korean War taxes still on the books that directly affect sales and employment in the beverage industries.

Minton noted that the 500 delegates present, an increase of more than 100 over the last convention in 1961, reflected a 26 percent growth in GBBA membership to nearly 70,000.

During the four-year period, he reported, the union had chartered 32 new locals—12 of them in the plastics industry and six in the fiberglass field.

This growth, he pointed out, occurred at a time when total membership had increased only slightly.

He foresaw a huge potential for expansion of the plastics container industry into fields ranging from oil to dairy products. And while losing ground to plastics in industrial and household products, the glass container segment of the union's jurisdiction is "more than making it up" in increased production of non-returnable beverage bottles, Minton observed.

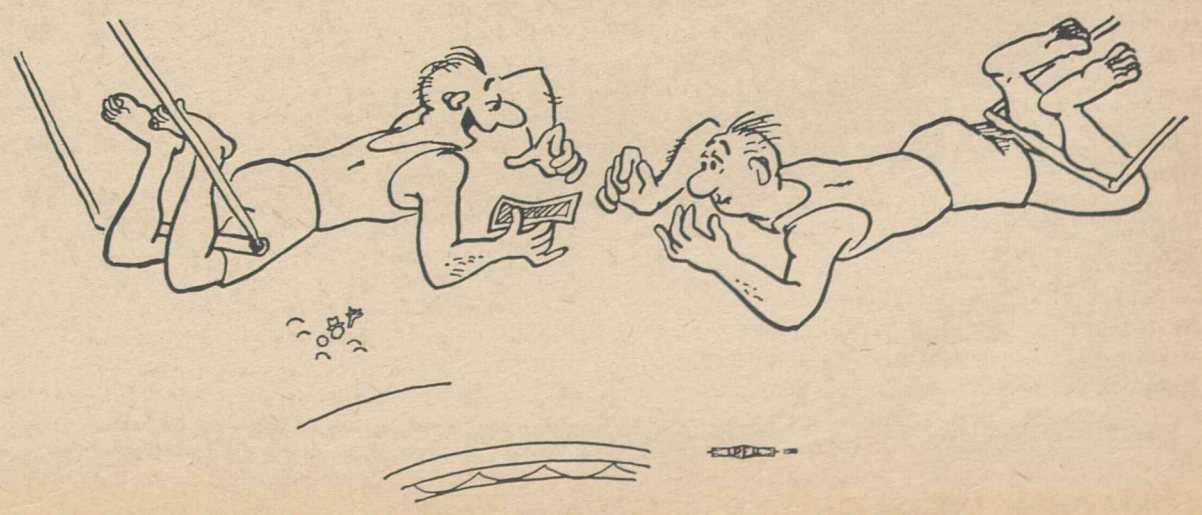
He reviewed negotiations that led to the GBBA's recent 11-day nationwide strike in the glass container field—first in the industry's history—and called resulting contracts "the best ever negotiated" on behalf of the workers involved.

The GBBA president noted that the union so far has not been subject to mass layoffs as a result of automation, but he warned that if all glass container plants, for example, were to "straight line" and install automatic packers, 15,000 jobs could be lost overnight.

Should a blow of this magnitude fall, Minton said, such contract provisions as transfer rights, negotiated in 1962, and portability of pensions would be of major help in cushioning the impact on workers.

He took particular note of the life insurance coverage and hospital and surgical care provided to retired members under the joint retiree benefit fund. This coverage, he said, would supplement the social security old-age health care legislation now before the U.S. Senate and fill any gap in benefits.

Election of officers was scheduled to climax the convention week, in which delegates faced consideration of more than 300 resolutions and committee reports.



'Careful with that COPE dollar, Mac, there's no net below!'

Judiciary Committee Votes:

House Wages Poll Tax Fight Despite Setback in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

incomes of any ethnic group," the poll tax "is a crown of thorns and a cross on the road to the voting place," the Texas senator declared.

Before the vote was taken, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) read a letter from Attorney Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach which interpreted the language in the leadership bill as "a congressional finding that poll tax requirements had been used to deny or abridge the right to vote."

The interpretation was considered significant since the leadership bill directs the Attorney General to institute a court challenge wherever a poll tax "has had the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote."

Still uncertain was whether the Senate leadership would be forced to file a cloture petition—requiring a two-thirds vote—to cut off debate. The hard-core Dixie bloc refused to agree to a timetable for final action, but consented to time limits on each amendment as it came up. The first series of Southern amendments went down to defeat by big margins.

The cloture issue was regarded as a major factor in the defeat of the Kennedy-Javits amendment, since GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) had indicated that he and other Republicans might balk at cloture if the poll tax ban was added.

The poll tax has been barred as a requirement for voting in federal elections by constitutional amendment—although most liberals take the position that Congress had the right to act through legislation.

However, only Arkansas of the five poll tax states went the whole route and eliminated the poll tax entirely. It substituted a model voter registration procedure, approved in a referendum last fall with the strong support of the State AFL-CIO.

The other poll tax states—Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas—now have a double standard. Voters are still required to pay a poll tax vote in state and local elections, although not in congressional and presidential elections.

In other congressional developments:

- The House voted 333-4 approval of an Administration bill authorizing $280 million in federal funds for health research facilities.
- A House District of Columbia subcommittee approved a bill setting a $1.25 wage floor for the nation's capital—but the rate would not be reached until 1967 for most workers, and 1968 for some. The AFL-CIO had urged an immediate $1.25 floor, with the rate increasing automatically with changes in the federal wage-hour law. Washington presently has no minimum wage law for men. Women and children in some industries have minimum wages set by wage boards.
- **Opponents of medicare for the elderly had their turn to testify before the Senate Finance Committee, and the American Medical Association once again raised the spectre of "socialism."**

Dr. Donovan G. Ward, AMA president, urged rejection of the House-passed bill. "This may be your last chance" to block "socialized medicine," he said.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On State Poll Tax Ban

The Senate on May 11 defeated a labor-supported amendment to the voting rights bill which would have prohibited state poll taxes as a requirement for voting. The amendment was rejected by the following 49-45 rollcall:

FOR POLL TAX BAN

DEMOCRATS 39

Bartlett (Alaska)	Hart (Mich.)	Moss (Utah)
Bass (Tenn.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Brewster (Md.)	Kennedy (N. Y.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Lausche (Ohio)	Pell (R. I.)
Church (Ida.)	Long (La.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Clark (Pa.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Tydings (Md.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Williams (N. J.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Harris (Okla.)	Morse (Ore.)	Young (Ohio)

REPUBLICANS 6

Boggs (Del.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)

AGAINST POLL TAX BAN

DEMOCRATS 24

Anderson (N. M.)	Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Bible (Nev.)	Hill (Ala.)	Montoya (N. M.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Robertson (Va.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Russell (S. C.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (Mo.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ellender (La.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hartke (Ind.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

REPUBLICANS 25

Aiken (Vt.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Miller (Ia.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Morton (Ky.)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Young (N. D.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Murphy (Calif.)	
Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)	

Paired For: McGovern (D-S. D.), Scott (R-Pa.), Symington (D-Mo.).

Paired Against: Fulbright (D-Ark.), Metcalf (D-Mont.), Russell (D-Ga.).

2,450 Strike In Deadlock On Insurance

A strike of 2,450 workers in three widely-separated plants of the Johns-Manville Corp. will continue until management agrees to pay all, rather than half, the cost of hospital, surgical and medical insurance, union spokesmen have declared.

Members of four unions voted to walk out when negotiations bogged down. The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has been assisting these locals in contract talks:

Chemical Workers Local 60, with some 1,600 members at Waukegan, Ill.; Woodworkers Local 5-440 and Machinists Lodge 1341, representing 600 production and maintenance workers at the Natchez, Miss., plant; and Chemical Workers Local 255 with 250 members at Long Beach, Calif.

Dir. Richard T. Leonard of IUD's collective bargaining section said the strikers are determined to win an acceptable insurance program. Also, they believe, he said, that "their only sensible course is to pool their individual strength" to cope with "this giant corporation."

New Jersey Labor Press Gives Awards

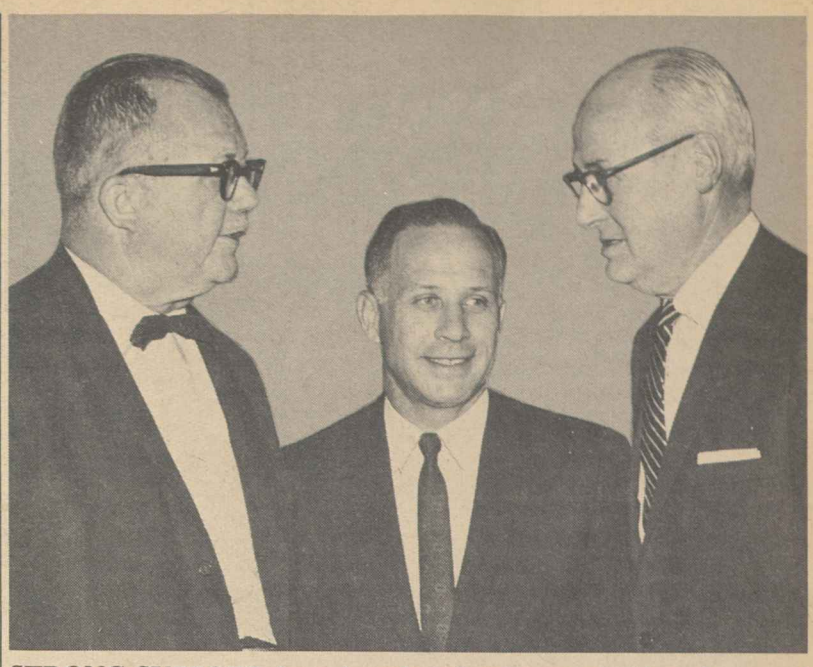
New Brunswick, N.J.—The first Lewis M. Herrmann Award, for general editorial excellence in letterpress labor publications, was won by the Journal, published by Kearny, N.J., Local 1470 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The winner was determined in Local Union Newspaper Evaluations sponsored by the New Jersey Labor Press Council, an affiliate of the Intl. Labor Press Association, and the Labor Program of the Rutgers Institute of Management & Labor Relations. The award honors the late editor of the New Jersey Labor Herald.

Presentation of the awards was a feature of the 10th annual Labor Editors' Conference sponsored by the council and the institute. Panelists in a discussion of the role of the labor press were ILPA Pres. Leon Stein, editor of Justice, publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers, and Morton A. Reichek, labor reporter for the Newhouse Newspapers. Irving Fagan, ILPA field representative, led a workshop of "Editing a Letterpress or Photo Offset Publication."

CWA Official Named USO Regional Aide

Milwaukee, Wis.—D. K. Gordon of Omaha, Nebr., director of Communications Workers Dist. 7, has been named regional chairman of the United Service Organizations for the seven-state Midwest area with headquarters here.



STRONG SUPPORT for a broadened program of aid to depressed areas, emphasizing regional programs, was expressed by the AFL-CIO in testimony before the House Public Works Committee. Federation Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Miles C. Stanley, center, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, discuss the legislation with Committee Chairman George H. Fallon (D-Md.).

Regional Works Plan, 'Piracy' Curbs Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

bill does not provide the "massive investment" in public works needed to spur the economy toward full employment.

The 1962 Accelerated Public Works Act gave a "tremendous lift" to the economy, he said. Because of continued unemployment, he added, labor must "firmly dissent from a recent statement by the Secretary of Commerce that a massive public works program is not needed at present. We think it is."

He warned that the public works grants contained in the bill "cannot, in themselves, meet the problem. Not only are they on too small a scale, but they will not reach the metropolitan areas."

Biemiller Proposes

To strengthen the bill—the proposed Public Works & Economic Development Act—Biemiller proposed:

- A stronger ban on "plant piracy" so that financial assistance will not be given to transfer plants or work from one area of the country to another.
- A prohibition on aid to localities which issue tax-free bonds as a "bargain-counter device for luring runaway plants."
- Elimination of the proposed federal subsidy of 2 percent of the interest costs of loans "to corporations that don't need it." Companies such as General Motors or U.S. Steel shouldn't expect the taxpayers to subsidize their operations, Biemiller said.

Biemiller hailed the "historic step" of establishing multi-state regional programs of economic development. He said it would "at last make it possible for the United States to follow up the pioneering success of the TVA a long generation ago."

He urged, however, that the new regional commissions not be bound by "inflexible patterns" of TVA or the Appalachia program, but "be free to innovate where it seems appropriate."

Redevelopment programs "must be a broad-based effort" to be successful, Biemiller told the committee. Each development area, he said, should have a committee representing "a cross-section of all economic interests, including, of course, labor and the minority groups."

Overall, he noted, the new Administration approach represents "a basic attribute of good government—the ability to learn from experience."

He said the original ARA had "inevitably made mistakes" trying "to do too much too soon in too many places."

The new approach, he commented, will not bring "overnight miracles." But it will, he predicted, "speed the task of bringing new opportunity to areas where it has been stifled."

New Youth Drive Seeks Summer Jobs on Farms

A new "A-Team" formation aimed at teenage employment and an expected farm labor shortage, has been announced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The goal of the A-Team project is to recruit 15,000 to 25,000 youths to work on farms during their summer vacations, especially in areas which formerly used large numbers of imported Mexican nationals. Public Law 78, under which most Mexicans were imported for big growers, expired last Dec. 31.

Jim Brown, Stan Musial and Warren Spahn joined Wirtz and Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman in announcing the program. Musial is chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness. Brown, Spahn and other star athletes like Mickey Mantle, Sandy Koufax and Olympic decathlon champion Refer Johnson will advise on the project.

Because agriculture is exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act, no legal minimum wage will apply. But where the youngsters work for growers who have requested foreign workers, their pay will be a minimum of $1.15 to $1.40 an hour.

Wirtz set these rates, which vary by area, as the wages which must first be offered American workers before he will certify a labor shortage and allow foreign workers to come in under Public Law 414, an immigration statute.

A-Team is an anagram formed from the name of the program—Athletes in Temporary Employment as Agricultural Manpower. All boys will be eligible; they will work in groups of 20 to 31, often with athletic coaches as supervisors. The work areas will be a maximum of 350 miles from home, with growers providing transportation. The government will apply the standards for housing and feeding.

On Federal Pay Hike:

Meany Notes Lack Of 'Comparability'

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany took strong exception to a two-scale pay structure for the armed services. While officers and career servicemen would receive a 4.8 percent average raise, draftees and others with less than two years' service would be given only a 2.7 percent increase.

"A young man who is called from civilian life to the service of his country surely has no less a financial problem than those who make the armed services a career," Meany said. "Today's draftees," he added, "not only deserve a pay raise; they should be given education benefits of the kind proposed by Sen. Yarborough's Cold War GI Bill of Rights."

Meany Disagrees

Meany also took exception to a portion of the report referring to the recommended pay raises as "compatible with national wage and price policies."

The AFL-CIO's position, Meany declared, is that "there are in fact no national wage and price policies, nor should there be any in the absence of a war emergency." Pay should be determined, he added, "on the basis of objective facts, not on the theoretical projections of academic economists."

The panel unanimously recommended these additional benefits, which Johnson endorsed and said he will ask Congress to enact:

- Severance pay for federal employes who lose their jobs "through no fault of their own."
- Overtime pay for many employes who presently are paid only straight-time rates—a major goal of postal unions.
- Liberalized moving expenses for employes transferred for the convenience of the government.

Johnson said the 4.8 percent increase for the armed services would restore the relationships between civilian and military pay which existed in 1963. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, a member of the presidential pay panel, protested in a dissent that the 4.8 percent proposal is inadequate.

Congressional Pay Plan

The President also proposed a solution to the periodic problem of raising the pay of top government officials and members of Congress. He suggested a procedure for "impartial review at four-year intervals" of the government's pay structure.

Following these reviews, the President himself would propose pay changes for "top positions in the executive, legislative and judicial branches." The increases would be treated in the same manner as a presidential reorganization plan—to take effect unless either the House or the Senate passed a resolution of disapproval.

The plan gives Congress an opportunity to escape the politically risky task of voting itself a pay raise—but also raises the issue of a surrender of legislative power to the White House.

A similar mechanism is proposed for adjustment of civil service and military salaries, except that the changes could be on an annual basis rather than every four years.

The President put an $853 million a year price tag on his civilian and military pay proposals. His recommendation for a Jan. 1, 1966, effective date, the President said, was in order to keep the cost within budget estimates.

Effective Date

The advisory panel had recommended that the increases be made "in the fiscal year 1966," which begins July 1, 1965.

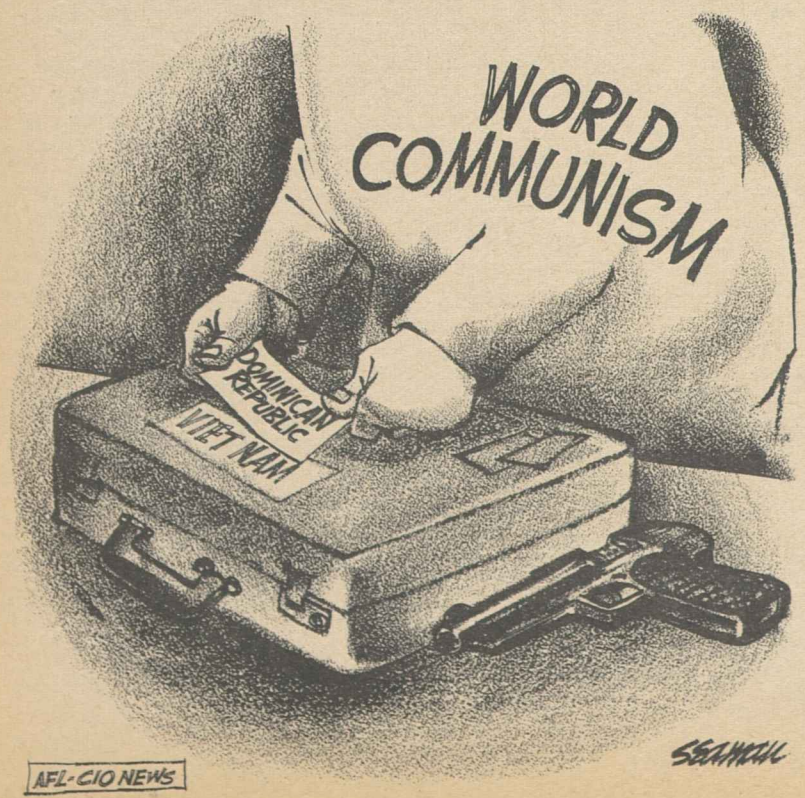
Johnson also proposed an amendment to the 1962 Salary Reform Act to allow inclusion of state and local government salaries in annual "comparability" studies of federal and private industry salaries.

His message praised government employes—both civilian and military—and said the results of raising their salaries "will more than justify" the cost through attracting and keeping "the best talent in America."

Meany, in his letter to Pres. Johnson dissenting from portions of the advisory panel report, said the pay raises enacted should be applied "across the board."

He noted that the panel recommended coordination of wage board practices under which government agencies set the pay of craftsmen and other hourly-paid workers on the basis of prevailing area wages. Any changes, Meany stressed, should be made through "full consultation with employe organizations" in the "spirit" of the Executive Order on union recognition.

'Have Gun, Will Travel'





THE NEED FOR SKILLED industrial and craft workers was discussed at a meeting of union representatives and Peace Corps officials. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne is shown speaking at the conference. Peace Corps recruiters plan to initiate programs of cooperation with central labor bodies to recruit volunteers.

Labor Plans Peace Corps Recruitment

Peace Corps recruiters will start a new program of cooperation with local central bodies in an intensified drive for volunteers with industrial and craft skills, David Burgess, who is assigned to Peace Corps recruiting, told a group of union officials.

At the meeting, held in AFL-CIO headquarters, Burgess said there is a great need for skilled workers and urged union members to help the Peace Corps find needed volunteers.

"The AFL-CIO has always supported the Peace Corps," Federation Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told the group.

Beirne, who heads the Communications Workers, said all Americans can be proud of the great contributions made by Peace Corps members over the world "who have shown by living and working in foreign countries what this country stands for."

Burgess reported that 130 American industries have agreed to continue job security, pension credits and seniority rights of employes who join the Peace Corps. He added that many unions have clauses in their contracts spelling out such guarantees.

The minimum requirements for volunteers are that they be 18 or over, be U.S. citizens and not have dependents under 18.

Presiding at the meeting were Gus Cramer, assistant to Beirne, and Robert L. Gale, Peace Corps acting associate director for Public Affairs.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called on affiliated unions to cooperate with the Peace Corps in its efforts to enlist the interest of skilled and semi-skilled workers in service overseas.

'Rights' Award Goes To Union Educator

Davenport, Ia.—Former Pres. John Yolton of the Quad Cities AFL-CIO, now assistant education director of the Auto Workers, was one of four persons receiving peace and freedom awards from the Catholic Interracial Council here for services "to the advancement of the cause of freedom and equality for all peoples in American society."

Honored with him were Dr. Martin Luther King, Nobel Peace Prize winner; William A. Hewitt, chairman of the board of Deere & Co., and Carole Gross, social worker. Yolton was named for his work in establishing the Quad Cities Human Rights Council, for his role in enacting the first Fair Employment Practices ordinance in East Moline, Ill., and for helping to organize the areawide civil rights conference in 1963.

AFL-CIO Attacks Plan To Weaken FPC Role

(Continued from Page 1)

would exempt from federal regulation electric utilities operating within a single state. Its effect would be to overturn a 1964 Supreme Court decision upholding the FPC's authority to regulate wholesale power sales.

Biemiller expressed labor's "serious misgivings" at the alliance of private utilities and state regulatory commissions in support of the bill to curb federal jurisdiction.

"Far too often," he warned, the slogan of "states' rights" serves as a "smokescreen concealing the abdication of states' responsibilities to regulate effectively in the interests of the consumer public."

The private power companies, he said, are the nation's largest industry. The Holland-Smathers bill, he charged, "would be bad for America's consumers of electric power and bad for the general welfare of the nation."

"It is easy to understand why the big private electric utilities want to reverse this situation," he said.

He told the Senate committee that the immediate effect of the bill would be to exempt 55 of the nation's 189 biggest electric power producers from FPC regulation, even though "each of these 55 companies constitutes an integral part of an interstate power exchange network." The other big electricity wholesalers, he pointed out, could likewise "escape federal regulation simply by creating new companies at the state line."

The Holland-Smathers bill would apply not only to wholesale power rates, Biemiller noted, but to FPC uniform accounting standards and to its authority to regulate mergers or interlocking directorates under the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

Loss of regulatory power over wholesale rates, he stressed "would almost inevitably result in high power costs to the consumers as the unregulated giant utility systems raise the prices they charge to the power-distributing companies, the companies which retail electric power to consumers."

Biemiller charged that the bill "would impose upon state regulatory commissions a burden which few, if any, are capable of performing adequately."

In fact, he said, most states do not have the authority to regulate effectively intrastate wholesale power transactions and several states do not even have state electric utility regulatory commissions.

5-15-65

500 Auto Workers Win Pay Increases

Fort Smith, Ark.—Auto Workers Local 716 and the General Electric Co. have agreed on new contract terms providing wage increases of 9.5-16.5 cents an hour for 500 workers at the former Landers Co. plant here. GE bought the plant in April, and production will be resumed, UAW Regional Dir. Ted Hawks said, when the firm reaches a settlement with another union at the Landers plant in New Britain, Conn., which GE bought at the same time.

Tobacco Workers Win Major Alabama Election

Cullman, Ala.—The Tobacco Workers broke an anti-union stronghold in the heart of Dixie, winning a major election at the King Edward Cigar plant here.

Workers voted 287-169 for union representation and the Alabama AFL-CIO saw the victory as a possible "turning point in certain community leaders' efforts to keep unions out."

Earlier, the state federation reported, an arrangement to bring a shirt factory to Cullman was cancelled by the city when the company announced it would be operated under union contracts.

Helping in the organizing campaign at the King Edward plant, one of three non-union John H. Swisher & Son operations in the South, were members of nearby locals of the Garment Workers, Carpenters, Steelworkers and Auto Workers. TWIU Rep. Lionel J. Duggas directed the campaign.

Council Hails Major Goals In Johnson Labor Message

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, May 22, 1965 — No. 21

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Wage-Hour Hearing Set On Changes

Pres. Johnson's recommendations in his labor message for broader coverage and overtime penalties under the wage-hour law drew prompt attention in Congress as the House General Subcommittee on Labor scheduled hearings on the Administration bill starting May 25.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), who introduced the draft legislation, will take up the President's proposals to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 4.6 million more workers and to require doubletime payment for work beyond 48 hours a week, a ceiling that would drop to 45 hours in three years.

In addition, the subcommittee was expected to consider proposals strongly pressed by organized labor to increase the federal minimum wage from its present level of $1.25 an hour.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), sponsor of the companion bill on the Senate side, said he was sure his Labor subcommittee would give thorough consideration to the question of a higher wage floor when it conducts hearings on the FLSA amendments proposed by the President.

In his message, Johnson endorsed the concept that the minimum wage should be increased periodically, but he made no specific proposal in the area.

"The question," he satid, "is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much."

He urged Congress to "consider carefully" the effects of a federal

(Continued on Page 4)

U.S. Ship Industry Held National Need

Preservation of the shipbuilding industry is "an integral part of maintaining a merchant marine adequate to serve the essential interests" of the U. S., the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its May meeting.

The council urged the Administration to take into account "this fundamental point" in striving "to strengthen and implement the nation's maritime policy."

"It would be economically unsound and dangerous to national security," the council said, "for this country to rely upon other nations for its supply of merchant vessels."



THE PRESIDENT'S labor message is strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany tells newsmen, and his proposals will bring long-needed reforms to the nation.

Improvements 'Essential':

LBJ Asks Expansion Of Jobless Benefits

The first major overhaul of the federal-state unemployment insurance system since its enactment in 1935 was proposed by Pres. Johnson as part of a package of labor legislation submitted to Congress.

The President urged wider coverage of the program, higher benefits and extended benefit periods to "lessen the hardship and suffering that accompany unemployment and, at the same time, provide stimulus to the economy when it is most needed."

Declaring in a message accompanying his legislative proposals that "the system has not kept pace with the times," Johnson said improvements "are essential if the program is to exert a strong stabilizing effect on the economy and provide people with adequate income when out of work."

He urged specifically:

- Creation of a permanent federal program of extended unemployment compensation for long-term jobless who have exhausted benefits under state programs.
- Enactment of federal standards of benefit levels and eligibility which states must meet by July 1, 1967, to receive full unemployment tax credit.
- Extension of coverage of the federal-state system to nearly 5 million more workers now excluded.
- A program of federal aid to states with severe unemployment problems. Such states, starting in 1966, would be eligible for grants of two-thirds of their benefit costs in excess of 2 percent of total wages.

Bills embodying the President's recommendations were immediately introduced by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee. The House must act first on any legislation involving taxation.

The new federal benefits would be payable to jobless workers who have had substantial work histories over the previous three years, but who have been out of work for at least 26 weeks and have no eligibility left for state

(Continued on Page 4)

Lauds 'Clear Call' For 14(b) Repeal

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO hailed Pres. Johnson's "forthright and forward-looking" labor message and pledged an intensive effort to translate his proposals into "legislative reality."

The President's message calling for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, broader coverage and overtime penalties under the wage-hour law and an improved unemployment compensation system "will go far to bring about long-needed reforms in America," the Executive Council said. **(Text of President's message and council statement on Page 5.)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a press conference at the council's spring meeting in Washington that the federation still has as its "top priority" for the current legislative session repeal of Sec. 14(b) that allows states to adopt "right-to-work" laws. He said a canvass of the House indicates that "we have the votes" to secure repeal and that prospects in the Senate are "quite good."

He added that the abolition of so-called "right-to-work" laws would have the effect of raising wages in the 19 states now barring union security provisions and giving an immediate lift to the wage levels of the lowest-paid workers.

The council statement pointed up the President's "clear and unequivocal" call for repeal of Sec. 14(b), and his correctness in stressing the divisive effects of repeated battles over "work" laws. "With his support, we are confident that Sec. 14(b) will be repealed."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz will lead off for the Administration on repeal of Sec. 14(b) when a House Labor subcommittee opens hearings May 24. Meany is scheduled to testify on May 25.

The statement on the President's labor message topped a two-day discussion of domestic and international developments during which the council:

- Supported Pres. Johnson's proposal to reduce excise taxes and urged that full tax savings be passed on to consumers through lower retail prices. **(Story on Johnson message Page 4.)**
- Urged the House to retain an all-inclusive ban on the poll tax in its version of the voting rights bill and inclusion of such a ban in any bill emerging from a Senate-House conference. **(Story Page 3.)**
- Voiced its "unequivocal support" of Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic and underscored the relationship between the crises in the two countries by the "fifth columns of Communist imperialism." **(Story this page.)**
- Called on the U.S. government to take the lead in efforts to resume talks on a final peace treaty with a freely elected, all-German government. **(Story Page 3.)**
- Approved a subcommittee report recommending that the AFL-CIO seek federal legislation banning lie detectors and requesting the President to issue an executive order banning use of the instruments in the federal government. The use of lie detectors, the subcommittee report said, "violates basic considerations of human dignity in that they involve the invasion of privacy, self-incrimination and the concept of 'guilty until proven innocent'." **(Story Page 2.)**
- Initiated a study of the Trade Act of 1962 and its specific provisions of aid to workers injured by provisions of the act. Meany said that in the two years since the act's passage the Tariff Commis-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Gives 'Unequivocal Support' To Viet Nam, Dominican Policies

The AFL-CIO strongly voiced its "unequivocal support" of Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic and declared that the crises in these countries are "interrelated" by the "fifth columns of Communist imperialism."

The Executive Council assailed as "unfounded" the position taken by former Sen. Barry M. Goldwater and others that the President's Dominican policy is a throw-back to old-line "gunboat diplomacy." The President is neither supporting reactionaries nor protecting private exploitation, the council said, but offering economic assistance to the Dominican people to build a prosperous economy and strengthen their independence.

The council noted "with regret" the rejection by Moscow, Peiping and Hanoi of Johnson's repeated offers for unconditional discussion on a peaceful settlement in Viet Nam. It pointed out that the Communist rulers have even scorned the peace efforts of the 17 "non-aligned" nations.

Administration efforts to terminate the fighting in Santo Domingo, the council said, were evidenced by its acceptance of the United Nations' good offices and its efforts to build peace-keeping machinery through the Organization of American States.

In its analysis of the two crisis areas, the council said "there are differences between the war in Viet Nam and the tragic struggle in the Dominican Republic, but it is the common factors in the two critical areas which are of overriding importance. Aided, armed and directed by Moscow and Peiping, by Hanoi and Havana, the Communist subversives in both countries have resorted to all-out military action for the purpose of imposing their dictatorship on the people."

The "Communist reactionaries" can never be defeated by supporting other reactionaries or by relying solely on military

(Continued on Page 2)

Excise Cuts Seen Boosting Buying Power

Pres. Johnson's recommendations for $4 billion in federal excise tax cuts "can add needed buying power to the economy's spending stream" by wiping out or reducing "a wide variety of nuisance taxes that generally hit low and moderate-income families hardest," the AFL-CIO Executive Council asserted. (See story on President's tax message, Page 4.)

The council statement went on to urge additional steps "in the direction that was begun last year—to eliminate the federal income tax burden on the poor." It proposed specifically that Congress raise the minimum standard deduction to $400 per tax return and $200 per taxpayer and dependents.

This, the statement said, would remove many of the poor from the federal tax rolls and ease the tax burden on low income families, "particularly those with many children."

With regard to excises, the council urged Congress to give top priority to cuts on items "most widely and frequently bought by the consuming public" and to make sure that the reductions add to buying power by being passed on to consumers through lower retail prices.

Seconding the President's appeal to businessmen to lower prices as excises are cut, the council suggested that Johnson direct his Council of Economic Advisers to prepare public reports on the prices of items on which excises have been cut three months after the reductions become effective.

President Supported in Foreign Crises

(Continued from Page 1)

means, the council declared. The answer is to build a strong democracy based on a healthy economy and adequate social reforms, the statement said, adding:

"It is the historic duty of the trade unions to play a decisive part in strengthening democracy and fostering social justice as the firmest barrier to Communist subversion and domination."

In the Dominican Republic, the council urged the Administration to accord full diplomatic recognition "only to constitutionally established Dominican democratic government."

It will take much time, patience and persistence to develop stable democratic institutions in South Viet Nam and Santo Domingo, the council said, concluding "it is the responsibility of our country, which alone has the will and the power for deterring aggression, to take prompt and timely initiative in the interest of peace and freedom."

Pact on Fringes Ends Glove Strike

Gloversville, N. Y.—A 32-day strike by the Clothing Workers which closed 60 plants in this area's big glove industry ended with an agreement to set up a comprehensive fringe benefit program, starting next year.

First year contract gains include a 5-cent hourly raise and an increase in hospitalization, sickness, accident and surgical benefits. Starting next April, employers will finance an expanded health-welfare program.

Picket lines set up by the 550 cutters and shavers in ACWA Local 1714 were respected by 2,500 members of the unaffiliated United Glove Workers.



A PAMPHLET describing activities of the German Construction Workers Union is inspected by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a visit at the Executive Council meeting with Pres. George Leber (center) of the German union. At left is Arnold Steinbach of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Intl. Labor Affairs.

Full Review Sought Of Rail Firemen Law

A "complete review" of the compulsory railroad arbitration law which deprives locomotive helpers (firemen) of the right to "defend themselves against onerous working conditions" has been asked of Congress by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which originally approved the legislation that resulted in the enactment of the arbitration law, in August 1963, should review the facts "so that these abuses can be curbed and the employes treated fairly," the council urged.

Men working as helpers (firemen) have been "under the yoke of compulsory arbitration for more than a year." A council statement added:

"By law, their working lives will be controlled until Mar. 31, 1966, by the first peacetime compulsory arbitration ruling in U.S. history."

The law not only deprives members of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen of the right to defend themselves against employer abuse but, the council continued, "Interstate Commerce Commission statistics indicate a serious deterioration in railroad safety since removal" of firemen and helpers from the cabs of yard and freight locomotives.

Hearings to review the facts, the council declared, would help "create an atmosphere conducive to meaningful collective bargaining and assist the parties to a final solution . . . in the form of a collective bargaining agreement."

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert, stating his union's experiences with the law, said it led to an arbitration award which resulted in the loss of 15,000 firemen's jobs, transfers and paycuts for hundreds of workers and a major increase in train accidents per month.

While the law passed by Congress ordered the arbitration board to incorporate previously agreed-to matters in its award, Board No. 282 in a decision dated Nov. 25, 1963 devised "its own original solution" contrary to the will of Congress, Gilbert said.

The board's decision, he declared, has resulted in a "vast reduction in safety; chaos in the administration of collective bargaining agreements under the Railway Labor Act; discharge of many thousands" of long-service employes whose tenure and conditions Congress had been assured would be preserved; and a "detrimental economic impact" on many communities.

It would seem appropriate, Gilbert asserted, for Congress to "want to know the outcome or impact of legislation that introduced compulsion into railroad labor relations" and an analysis of the extent to which its policies were not heeded by the arbitrators.

Gilbert cited these results of the arbitration order:

- After the railroads began forcing firemen off their jobs a year ago, train accidents increased by an average of 201 a month; number of injuries and deaths by 615, including 265 deaths and injuries of employes.
- A survey of men adversely affected by the award showed, on the basis of the first 1,500 reports received, that unemployment ranged from 25 to 30 percent among severed employes one year after the award went into effect.
- **Workers who chose to stay on the rails with a comparable job and a five-year earnings guarantee are being "harassed right out of the industry." Some are paid annually or semi-annually and have to borrow money to live on.**
- Most adversely affected is the long-service fireman who "finds himself shoved all over the seniority district . . . 100 or more miles from home; prevented from bidding on road freight jobs and forced to work at lower-paid jobs" in the yards or as a hostler.

The public has not benefited from the law, Gilbert said. Only the railroad corporations have gained.

Labor Asks Power Link For Idaho

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to appropriate funds for a heavy voltage transmission line to link southern Idaho with the Bonneville Power Administration's power transmission network.

Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty said the low-cost power supply is "vitally needed" by southern Idaho "to stimulate lagging economic growth and to attract new industries.

He noted that Pres. Johnson had reported to Congress that the government has been unable to work out an agreement with the private Idaho Power Co. to provide the linkup as an alternative to a federal line. The Administration has asked $1 million to start the proposed government transmission line.

Doherty told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the nation's present and future demands for the raw materials that the Idaho-Utah-Wyoming triangle can furnish are "insatiable and will continue."

Congress, he said, would be acting "in the national interest" as well as the interest of the area involved in authorizing the link-up.

Council Approves Report:

Federal Ban Asked On 'Lie Detectors'

The AFL-CIO Executive Council approved a report urging federal legislation to ban the use of "lie detectors" and a presidential executive order barring the use of the instruments in the federal government.

The recommendations highlighted a detailed report on the use of polygraphs—popularly termed "lie detectors"—by a council subcommittee of Vice Presidents Al J. Hayes and James A. Suffridge.

The committee, acting on the basis of a resolution adopted by the council in February 1965 deploring the use of lie detectors, recommended also that the AFL-CIO:

- Encourage and assist anti-polygraph campaigns at state and local levels.
- Distribute lie detector facts as widely as possible.
- Survey affiliates to gain more information on the extent of the use of lie detectors.
- Request that the congressional investigation into federal polygraph use be broadened to include use in all segments of American society.

Spread 'Alarming'

The committee report noted the "alarming spread" in the use of lie detectors in recent years and that in order to get or keep a job, "workers with established records of honesty, dependability and integrity in their personal and employment lives must suffer themselves to be hooked up to a machine and answer a whole gamut of questions about their past, present and future activities on and off the job."

The report emphasized that "there is no 'lie detector' and the use of these machines is based on deception and myth." It added:

"The use of 'lie detectors' violates basic considerations of human dignity in that they involve the invasion of privacy, self-incrimination and the concept of 'guilty until proven innocent.' "

It noted that six states and two cities have statutes prohibiting use of the machines in all private employment, and with the exception of one, in public employment, and that similar measures are under consideration in nine other states. It commented, however, that "it would take many years" to secure meaningful legislation in the 44 states currently allowing the use of lie detectors and state laws would create "a hodgepodge of inequities," underscoring the need for a federal law.

The committee urged unions to include in collective bargaining argeements clauses prohibiting the use of lie detectors and suggested the following language as a guide:

"The company shall not require, request or suggest that an employe or applicant for employment take a polygraph or any other form of lie detector test."

The 31-page report and accompanying exhibits cover the theory of the lie detector operation and probe deeply into a number of assumptions governing their use as well as marshalling expert testimony against the machines and their usage.

Council Urges 'Taming' of Mississippi

The "disastrous floods" which recently engulfed the Mississippi River Valley give new urgency to the need for a comprehensive development program for the multi-state region, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

"Taming" the Mississippi "will not be easy or inexpensive," the council said. But it said a valley-wide program of flood control and electric power development would be "an investment in America that will pay dividends to the end of time."

The council noted that "piecemeal protective devices — dikes, sandbag barriers and the like—have again proved inadequate to protect lives and property against a raging Mississippi."

It termed the loss in human life and physical resources "in themselves compelling justification for more effective action." In addition, the statement pointed out, are the "vast benefits" of multi-state development.

The Administration and Congress should "move promptly toward this goal," the council said.

Presently the nation's only comprehensive multi-state program combining flood control with electrical development is the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mediation Settles 60% Of Internal Disputes

The mediation process has been effective in settling 60 percent of the cases filed under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan, Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

Of the 397 cases filed under the plan since Jan. 1, 1962, its effective date, 234 have been resolved through mediation or by mutual agreement, Meany reported, without the necessity of a determination by an impartial umpire. Mediation was still in progress as of May 14 in 14 cases.

The impartial umpires set up under the plan made determinations in 130 cases and submitted fact-finding reports. Twelve cases are pending before the umpires.

Of the 130 determinations, violations of Article XXI, the section of the AFL-CIO Constitution that sets out the disputes plan, were found in 96 cases. There were 42 appeals to the Executive Council subcommittee from the umpire's findings, of which 36 were denied, one withdrawn, two referred to the council and three are pending.

The subcommittee has received 26 complaints of non-compliance with the umpires' determinations. Compliance was achieved in 13 cases, non-compliance found in eight, four were withdrawn and one case is pending.

Since the last report the subcommittee has found the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America in non-compliance and sanctions required by Art. XXI are in effect.

In addition, these other unions are currently subject to sanctions: Intl. Typographical Union, Switchmen's Union of North America, Journeymen Stonecutters of North America, National Maritime Union and Air Line Pilots Association.

Council Hails President's Labor Goals

Praises Stand on 14(b) Repeal, Wage-Hour Changes, Jobless Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

sion has rejected every union application for aid under the injury provisions. These provisions are "not working in the way we expected them to work," when the AFL-CIO supported passage, he emphasized. If some relief is not achieved, labor will have to seek relief through new legislation, he added, commenting that the Tariff Commission has apparently closed its mind to "our problems."

● Took a "very strong position" against extending the most-favored-nation principle in international trade to any Communist country and voiced strong opposition to scrapping the law providing that at least 50 percent of all grains and other foreign aid materials be shipped in American vessels. The council said also it will take a close look at the sharp rate of increase of American firms setting up overseas companies and importing the goods back into the U.S.

The President's message recommended extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to 4.6 million more workers "most in need of wage and hour protection" and amendment of the FLSA to require payment at the rate of doubletime for all work done by covered employes beyond 48 hours a week, a ceiling that would drop to 45 hours in three years. (Story Page 1.)

He urged creation of a permanent federal program of extended unemployment compensation for long-term jobless who have exhausted benefits under state programs and enactment of federal standards which state unemployment insurance systems must meet by July 1, 1967, to receive full tax credit. **(Story Page 1.)**

The council statement declared the AFL-CIO's agreement with the President that the federal minimum wage should be increased from time to time, adding "such a time has now arrived." Meany said the federation will ask Congress to adopt a $2 an hour minimum wage when it testifies on a wage-hour bill.

Extension of coverage to additional millions of workers and increasing the overtime penalty also won the council's approval. It termed the President's wage-hour proposals "mighty weapons in the war against poverty."

Shorter Week Needed

The council welcomed the President's request for a full study of the need for a shorter workweek by the Automation Commission and reiterated its "confidence" that a comprehensive study will bear out labor's contention that a 35-hour week is essential to the economy.

The proposals for modernizing the unemployment compensation system was hailed by the council as meeting long overdue needs. "His proposals," the statement said, "would at last enable unemployment compensation to meet its twin objectives—the alleviation of individual distress and the protection of the economy from a disastrous drop in purchasing power among the jobless."

Meany said the AFL-CIO will work hard and intensively on all of the President's proposals and place the federation's detailed views before congressional committees.

He noted in reply to a query that situs picketing, not mentioned in the President's message, is an entirely different matter, that all key groups in Congress and the Administration support a bill to allow such picketing and with the labor movemen united on legislation there is no reason for delay on a bill.

In other actions the council:

● Instructed Meany and Vice Pres. Al J. Hayes, chairman of a subcommittee on operations of the Landrum-Griffin Act, to meet with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz on the nature of investigations being conducted by the department.

Meany said many of the investigations of unions made under L-G "go far beyond the law" and some of them are of a harassing nature and "fishing expeditions." He said there have been cases of the department telling unions how to keep their books and some investigations are initiated without a complaint filed by anyone.

● Received a letter from Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reporting that the union's own investigation of the recent IUE election is continuing and that it will turn over a complete report when finished to the council subcommittee set up to look into the elections.

● Set up a subcommittee of Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Herman D. Kenin to discuss problems of chartering unions in Canada by the Canadian Labor Congress that pose problems for AFL-CIO affiliates.

● Received a report showing that the mediation process has been effective in settling 60 percent of the cases filed under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan. **(Story Page 2.)**

● **Backed a "complete review" by the Senate Commerce Commitee of the abuses stemming from the compulsory arbitration law governing railroad firemen in order to help achieve a "final solution" of the dispute through collective bargaining. (Story Page 2.)**

● Called on the Administration to give full consideration to continuance of shipbuilding on American shores as part of its program to strengthen the nation's maritime policy.

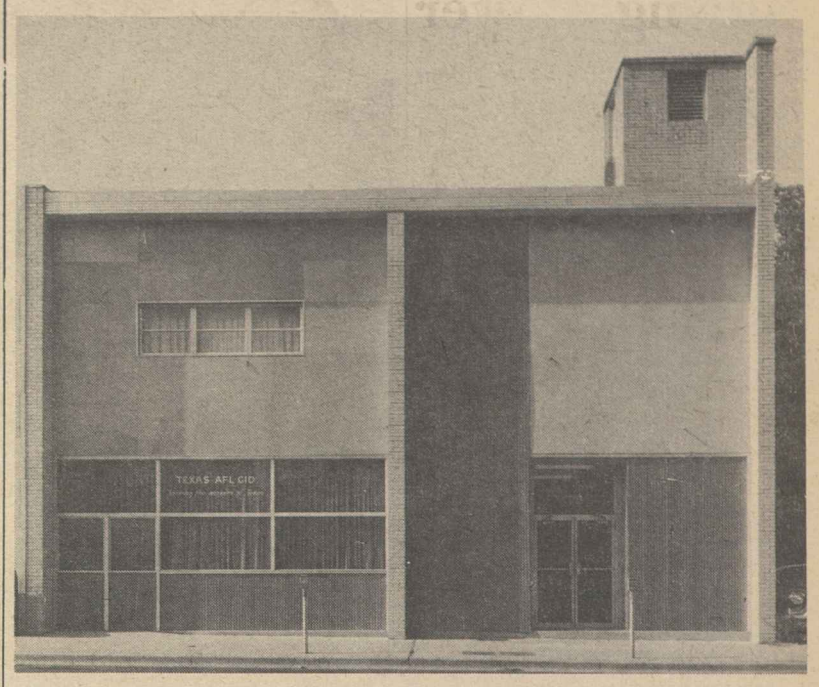
● Urged unions with members employed by the federal government to cooperate with the Administration in the campaign to reduce accident rates by 30 percent among federal workers by 1970.

● Called on the Administration and Congress to "move promptly" toward a comprehensive development program for the Mississippi River valley in light of recent disastrous floods. **(Story Page 2.)**

● Set the next council meeting for Sept. 20-23 in New York City.

Meany told reporters that the council had discussed problems involving the Intl. Labor Organization and that he reported the working out of a "very satisfactory arrangement" on consultation between the labor, employer and government groups on political matters in the ILO. The arrangements, he said, were worked out with the Departments of State and Labor and the employer representative.

At a special council meeting in April, Meany had voiced the AFL-CIO's dissatisfaction with government-labor consultation in the operations of the ILO and said discussions would be undertaken with the government to correct the situation. The AFL-CIO has nominated Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl of the Machinists as the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO conference in June.



NEW HOME of the Texas AFL-CIO, in the heart of the State Capitol area of Austin, was dedicated recently with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler as the principal speaker. The headquarters is the first permanent headquarters building and fulfills a 65-year dream of Texas labor, according to Pres. H. S. Hank Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans.

Council Asks New Talks On Final German Treaty

Efforts to resume talks on a final peace treaty with Germany by the four powers that signed the 1945 Potsdam Agreement were urged on the U. S. government by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Noting the 20th anniversary of V-E Day, the "day that brought the most tragic and shameful period in German history to a close," and the 10th anniversary of the birth of the German Federal Republic, the council declared that "without a just and sound settlement of the German question, there can be no secure peace in Europe."

The council warned that the unanimous policy of the U.S., Britain and France on the German question has been "endangered" by French Pres. DeGaulle's position that the U.S. and Britain be excluded from future discussions.

This, said the council, would make France and the Soviet Union "the sole arbiters of Germany's fate," and would place in "gravest jeopardy" the cause of a free and united Germany.

While a new allied initiative in reopening talks on Germany "might not accomplish significant gains," the council declared, "it will, at least, remind Moscow that the free world will not tire in its efforts to bring about German reunification in freedom."

The statement commended the Administration for its firmness in upholding the principle of four-power responsibility for German unity and proposed that the allies "intensify their support of the federal republic's endeavors to be recognized throughout the world as the sole legitimate representative of the entire German people."

It urged further that the U.S. strongly oppose any measure "which might promote consolidation of the odious Ulbricht regime or enhance its international prestige." The statement called also for continuing defense of West Berlin's freedom.

The council assured the German people, "and particularly the German free trade union movement," of American labor's "friendship and solidarity."

Pres. George Leber of the Construction Workers Union of Germany attended the council session during the discussion of the statement on Germany and later warmly welcomed the resolution, particularly its emphasis on the right of self-determination for the German people.

Plane Dispatchers Win Pay Raise

Air Line Dispatchers at United Air Lines have won a new two-year contract, retroactive to Jan. 1, which includes across the board raises of $40 a month the first year, making a new top of $1,140. The increase for the second year is $35, for a top of $1,175.

Dispatcher asssistants won increases of $25, also retroactive, making the top monthly pay $700 this year, and going to $725 in 1966.

Flat Ban on Poll Tax Urged in Voting Bill

Warning against "half-measures" in voting rights legislation before Congress, the AFL-CIO Executive Council called for "an outright ban on poll taxes.

The council saw " a clear and present need" to guarantee all citizens the right to vote in all elections and charged that this right is "thwarted" by state poll taxes as well as other devices to limit the ballot.

While acknowledging the "sincerity" of senators who voted against a poll tax ban on constitutional grounds, the council statement declared "We vigorously disagree with them. We fail to find any constitutional support for the proposition that any citizen must buy his right to vote."

The council urged the House to retain the poll tax ban contained in the bill approved by its Judiciary Committee and called for its inclusion in the final version of the bill emerging from a House-Senate conference.

As the Executive Council met, the Senate — starting its fifth week of debate—adopted several strengthening amendments to the bill and moved towards a showdown on limiting debate.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) served notice that he will file a cloture petition, requiring two-thirds of senators voting in order to curtail debate. The cloture vote is expected May 25. Mansfield announced the move after southern opponents of the bill again refused to agree to a timetable for final action.

Poll Tax Challenged

The Senate voted 69-20 to write into the bill language designed to strengthen the legal challenge to the constitutionality of the poll tax which the Attorney General is instructed to bring.

It spells out a congressional finding that "the constitutional right of citizens of the United States to vote is denied or abridged in certain states by the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a condition of voting."

Mansfield and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) jointly sponsored the amendment in the aftermath of the 49-45 vote by which the Senate defeated the Kennedy-Javits amendment banning the poll tax.

A bipartisan bloc seeking further strengthening of the leadership bill also won approval of two major amendments:

● A proposal by Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) authorizing the Attorney General to appoint poll watchers, without court orders, where voters have been registered by federal examiners. Previously the bill permitted poll watchers only when judicial proceedings had been started. Although opposed by Dirksen, the labor-supported amendment easily carried, 56-25.

● An amendment by New York's Senators Robert F. Kennedy (D) and Jacob K. Javits (R) to broaden the franchise to large numbers of Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans who have been barred from voting by English-language literacy tests in New York.

Vote Challenge By Mc Donald Withdrawn

Pittsburgh—Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers has dropped his challenge to the election of I. W. Abel as new president and Abel will take office June 1.

McDonald announced here that he believes the best interests of union members will be served by an end to political strife and stated that he would not ask Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz to investigate the tally of votes cast in the USWA election last February. He also dropped a challenge he had said he would carry to the union's executive board.

Two running-mates, Howard Hague and Al Whitehouse, also will drop their challenges to the election of Joseph P. Molony as vice president and Walter J. Burke as secretary-treasurer, McDonald said.

Abel called for a "healing of the wounds" and unity in support of USWA goals in current steel and aluminum negotiations.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called McDonald's action "a good decision and one that will contribute to the welfare of his union." Obviously it was reached on the reasoning that continued proceedings would hurt the union, Meany said.



COPE WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES group in Tuscaloosa, Ala., keeps together during the off-political season with this regular Thursday morning bowling team. Mrs. Betty Burrell, chairman of the 25-member group, devised the scheme to keep up "team spirit" when the ladies aren't busy at the WAD workroom.

Administration's Wage-Hour Bill To Get Fast Action in Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

wage floor hike on the incomes of the workers directly involved and also on costs, prices, and job opportunities, particularly among teenagers.

The President voiced opposition at this time to a reduction of the statutory workweek of 40 hours beyond which overtime premiums must be paid. But he took cognizance of the "developing pattern of collective bargaining" through which work time is being gradually reduced on a daily, weekly or annual basis and in terms of the individual's work life.

"Careful attention to these developments is . . . appropriate and desirable," Johnson said, and he called on the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress to give full study to the matter of "work periods."

The keystone of his proposed wage-hour amendments would be a reduction in the amount of annual business a firm must do to be defined as "an enterprise engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce" and thus subject to the act.

At present the figure is $1 million for most firms. This would be reduced to $250,000, a standard which, when coupled with repeal of certain exemptions, would result in extending minimum wage and maximum hours protection to an addition 1.5 million workers in retail trade alone.

Wider Coverage

Other newly covered groups would include 890,000 in nongovernment hospitals, nursing homes and homes for the aged; 700,000 in hotels, motels and food service; 175,000 in laundries and dry cleaning; 87,000 in small logging operations; 75,000 in motion picture theaters; 100,000 in taxicab companies; 250,000 in small construction firms, and 650,000 in small firms in other industries.

The draft bill also would remove the exemption from overtime protections applying to 86,000 gasoline service station employes and 103,000 workers in local transit systems. It would extend coverage of the act to workers in the Eniwetok and Kwajalein atolls and Johnston Island.

Other proposed changes call for consolidation and clarification of exemptions for handling and processing farm products, a more equitable rate of computation of overtime pay for salaried workers, and lengthening of the act's present two-year statute of limitations to three years.

The President told Congress that increasing the overtime penalty rate would result in a "significant increase in employment" by encouraging the distribution to new employes of work presently turned out through "excessive overtime."

Time and one-half pay would continue to apply for all work beyond 40 hours, except that the rate would go up to doubletime for all work beyond 48 hours a week in the first year—starting 120 days after enactment—47 hours the second year, 46 hours the third year and 45 hours thereafter.

The doubletime provision would not apply to workers newly covered under the other amendments, but Administration sources explained that this was a question of "transition" and the exception would be subject to elimination through later action.

The Labor Dept. reported that a study of a "typical" week in March 1964 showed that 62.5 million overtime hours were worked, 16.8 million of them in excess of 48 hours a week, and that the totals have since been increasing.

Klescewski Elected Papermakers' Officer

Green Bay, Wis.—Intl. Rep. Raymond Klescewski of the Papermakers & Paperworkers was elected an international vice president of the union at a special regional convention here.

He will fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late Vice Pres. Arthur E. Pinten, who died in March, and becomes director of the union's Region X, which includes Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

House Unit Boosts Cuts:

President Proposes Excise Tax Slashes

A proposed reduction of nearly $4 billion in excise taxes by Jan. 1, 1969, was coupled by Pres. Johnson with an appeal to American business to translate the reductions "promptly into lower retail prices for consumers."

The biggest part of the tax cuts — $3.5 billion — would become effective in two equal steps July 1, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1966, under a draft bill sent to Congress along with a message outlining the President's proposals.

These would be followed by further reductions totaling $464 million spread out over the next three years.

Partly offsetting the reductions were requests for some $300 million in increased "user" taxes in the transportation field.

The House Ways & Means Committee, conducting immediate hearings, tentatively voted to broaden the cuts to a total of $4.8 billion.

Recalling the spurt taken by the nation's economy with enactment of the $14 billion income tax slash last year, the President said his program of excise tax cuts would further spur economic growth "and move us closer to full employment by removing unnecessary drag on . . . purchasing power."

"Consumers and businesses will use some of their gains to enlarge their purchases of other products and services," Johnson observed. "Demand will be strengthened throughout the economy. And for products bought by businesses, the tax reductions will lower costs.

"In these ways excise tax cuts, like income tax cuts, will stimulate total demand in the economy and serve to increase production and incomes by far greater amounts than the cost of the tax reduction itself.

"And again, federal revenues will grow—not shrink—as the final result of tax reduction."

The President noted that his budget for fiscal 1966 included a proposal to cut excise taxes by $1.75 billion during the year, coupled with the $300 million hike in user taxes.

He was now able to double the amount of reduction recommended, Johnson told Congress, because of "our improving fiscal position, together with our developing economic situation." He reported that federal revenues for fiscal 1965 now are expected to be $1.4 billion higher than anticipated last January and that 1966 will bring in $1.6 billion more than was forecast then, according to current estimates.

Among the excises which would be reduced immediately is that on automobiles, and the President urged that the cut be made retroactive to May 15 to avoid deferred buying. Johnson asked that the manufacturers tax on cars be cut from 10 percent to 7 percent effective July 1, with refunds to be made to customers who buy cars between May 15 and the effective date. The automobile tax would drop to 6 percent as of next January 1 and finally to 5 percent a year later.

Car Tax Cut

The Ways & Means Committee, however, in preliminary action voted to eliminate the levy on new cars entirely by 1969.

The President had recommended that the new car tax be maintained at the 5 percent level after Jan. 1, 1967, because, he said, "it is not regressive," collection costs are low and it is an important source of federal income.

He urged application of the same retroactivity and refund system to taxes on air conditioners, outright repeal of which was proposed in the first stage of the reductions.

Other taxes which would be repealed totally next July 1:

- Retail taxes of 10 percent on handbags and luggage, toilet articles, jewelry and furs.
- Manufacturers taxes ranging from 5 to 10 percent on business machines, most sporting goods, radios, television sets, phonographs and records, musical instruments, cameras, film and other photographic equipment, refrigerators, freezers, electric, gas and oil appliances, fountain pens, ball point pens, mechanical pencils, lighters, matches and playing cards.
- Miscellaneous taxes on safe deposit boxes, coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys and pool tables.

Listed for repeal next Jan. 1 are the cabaret tax, the 20 percent tax on club dues, and 10 percent admissions taxes applied to motion pictures, theaters, concerts, athletic events and racing. The documentary stamp tax on the issuance and transfer of stocks and bonds and on property deeds would be repealed at the same time, as would the remaining manufacturers taxes on lubricating oil, electric light bulbs and auto parts.

Starting the first of next year, the tax on local and long distance telephone calls and on teletypewriter service would be gradually "phased out" until finally eliminated. The rate would go from 10 percent to 3 percent on Jan. 1, with further reductions of 1 percent scheduled each year through Jan. 1, 1969.

The $300 million in additional transportation taxes proposed by the President would affect highway diesel fuel, heavy truck use taxes, tread rubber, aviation fuel, air freight, all fuel used on inland waterways.

In addition, Johnson urged Congress to make permanent the 5 percent tax on air passenger travel.

Johnson Asks Revision, Improvement Of Federal-State Jobless Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

benefits. The federal program would provide up to 26 weeks of additional benefits, in the same amount as the state program, including dependents' allowances.

This program, plus the grants to states, would be partly financed by an increase in the employer tax, now 3.1 percent, to 3.25 percent. The federal government would retain 55 one-hundredths of 1 percent and credit up to 2.7 percent to employers taking part in approved state plans.

In addition, the wage base on which the unemployment compensation tax is levied—which, at $3,000 has remained unchanged since 1939—would be increased to $5,600 starting in 1967 and to $6,600 in 1971.

A jobless person would be subject to disqualification of up to 52 weeks for work-connected fraud or crime. The disqualification period would be six weeks for those who refuse to accept training without good cause.

Expansion of coverage under the basic federal-state system to nearly 5 million more workers would result from removal of exemptions applying to certain categories of workers and to those working for employers who have fewer than four employes.

The new groups would include employes of nonprofit religious, charitable and educational organizations, with some exceptions; agricultural workers on farms using 300 or more mandays of hired labor in any quarter of the year; agricultural workers engaged primarily in processing of an industrial nature; agent or commission drivers and salesmen.

The proposed new federal standards on benefits and eligibility would mean that for a state's employers to receive full credit under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, the state must by July 1, 1967, provide benefits as follows:

- A jobless person must not be required to have more than 20 weeks of employment in his base period in order to qualify for benefits.
- Any worker who has 20 weeks of employment in his base period must be entitled to at least 26 weeks of state benefits.
- The weekly benefit must be at least half the worker's average weekly wage up to the state maximum. This maximum must, effective July 1, 1967, be at least 50 percent of the statewide average, going to 60 percent two years later and finally to two-thirds of average wages by July 1, 1971.

The nationwide average weekly unemployment insurance payment now is $36, according to the Labor Dept., whereas the average wage in insured employment is $103 a week.

In addition, the bill would withhold all tax credits to employers in any state which denies benefits to a worker taking approved training, or to an individual who files a claim in, or lives in, another state or Canada. Credits also would be withheld where periods of disqualification exceed six weeks, except for fraud, labor dispute or conviction of a crime in connection with work, and where the state provides benefits to workers who have not worked at all since the begining of their previous benefit year.

Other highlights of the President's proposals include:

- Funds for training state staffs and potential staff members.
- A "continuing and comprehensive research program" in all aspects of unemployment compensation.
- Creation of a Special Advisory Commission to review the program's operation starting three years after enactment of the proposed amendments.

Text of President's Message on Labor

Pres. Johnson on May 18 sent to Congress a message urging repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14(b), the section that authorizes state "right-to-work" laws, and urging both a stronger unemployment compensation system and broader coverage of workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act (wage-hour law). The text follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The last 30 years have seen unprecedented economic development in this country and unparalleled improvement in the general standard of living of the working men and women of America.

Most of this has been accomplished privately. These are the fruits of free enterprise.

This process of economic and human growth has been helped by wise legislative enactment, much of it beginning in the decade of the 1930's.

But progress is never complete. Experience under various existing laws suggests changes which will make them serve even better their purpose, the nation's workers, and the economy.

I am accordingly urging early action to:

● Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to an additional 4.5 million workers, and restrict excessive overtime work through the payment of doubletime.

● Strengthen the unemployment insurance program by providing a permanent program of federal extended benefits for long-term unemployed with substantial work histories.

● Ensure uniform application of our national labor relations policy by the repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act.

I am transmitting herewith draft bills on the first two proposals. Bills embodying the third have already been introduced in Congress.

Fair Labor Standards

More than a generation of Americans has entered the labor force since we committed ourselves as a nation to the policy of improving the substandard living conditions of millions of our workers.

That policy proposed to eliminate conditions which are "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers" in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Many American workers whose employment is clearly within the reach of this law have never enjoyed its benefits. Unfortunately, these workers are generally in the lowest wage groups and most in need of wage and hour protection. We must extend minimum wage and overtime protection to them.

It is also essential to amend the overtime provisions of the act to help achieve a fairer and more effective distribution of employment.

A significant increase in employment can be obtained by distributing to new employes work which is presently performed through excessive overtime. This can be done without impairment of operating efficiency.

The proposed bill will encourage hiring of additional workers by requiring doubletime pay for certain overtime work.

It has been urged that the minimum wage level be increased. The present $1.25 hourly rate results in annual earnings, assuming fulltime work throughout the year, of only $2,500. As average wages rise, the minimum wage level should be increased periodically.

The question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much. The Congress should consider carefully the effects of higher minimum wage rates on the incomes of those employed, and also on costs and prices, and on job opportunities—particularly for the flood of teen-agers now entering our labor force.

It has also been urged that consideration be given to a reduction in the statutory workweek—the weekly period after which overtime premiums or penalties must be paid.

The developing pattern of collective bargaining reflects changes which are taking place in the practices regarding the length of work periods—daily, weekly, annually, and in terms of the individual's work life.

I do not think the time for change in the law has come, except with respect to excessive overtime. Careful attention to these developments is nevertheless appropriate and desirable. I am accordingly requesting the National Commission on Technology, Automation, & Economic Progress to include on its agenda full consideration of the matter of "work periods."

Unemployment Insurance

Improvements in our unemployment compensation system are essential if the program is to exert a stronger stabilizing effect on the economy and provide people with adequate income when out of work. The system has not kept pace with the times. No major improvements have been made since its original enactment 30 years ago.

There are still many workers who are not protected by unemployment compensation. Other workers, through no fault of their own, experience excessively long periods of uncompensated unemployment.

The plight of the long-term unemployed results primarily from economic factors such as automation, other technological changes, and relocation of industry. Their unemployment is a phenomenon of normal as well as recession periods. It can be dealt with effectively only through a nationally coordinated program.

Even in nonrecession periods of recent years, the number of long-term unemployed has remained high. Among unemployment insurance beneficiaries, those unemployed 26 or more weeks represented 15 percent of the total in 1956, 29 percent in 1961, and about 20 percent in 1962 and 1964.

The wider coverage, extended benefit periods, and increased benefit amounts provided in the bill will lessen the hardship and suffering that accompany unemployment and, at the same time, provide stimulus to the economy when it is most needed.

Now, when unemployment is lower that it has been for years, is the appropriate time to modernize the system so that it will better meet the needs of workers, the community and the nation.

Today, weekly benefits are often too low in amount and too short in duration in relation to lost wages to enable the workers to meet basic and nondeferrable expenses. Ceilings on compensation all too often fail to yield the original goal of 50 percent of past wages. This is particularly true for workers who have the highest income levels, and these workers are generally heads of family. The bill therefore assures adequate payments for a fixed duration for most regular workers.

The burden of excessively high unemployment costs that exists in several states must be relieved and the financial soundness of the system strengthened. This will be achieved by increasing the amount of wages subject to taxation—the first increase in the history of the program—as well as by increasing the amount of tax and recognizing the federal responsibility through provision for contributions from general revenues, with matching grants for high cost states.

It is essential that this system be administered with both justice and firmness. We know some workers have been denied benefits when justice required payment. We also know some workers have been granted benefits when firmness required their denial. For this reason the proposed legislation calls for steps which will help assure that benefits are paid only to those who are entitled to them and that unreasonable disqualifications are eliminated.

Sec. 14(b)

Finally, with the hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various states, I recommend the repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act with such other technical changes as are made necessary by this action.

I urge that early and favorable consideration be given to the enactment of these three legislative proposals.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Executive Council Statement on LBJ Message

Here is the text of the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement on Pres. Johnson's labor message, adopted May 19 at the council's meeting in Washington:

The AFL-CIO Executive Council supports the President's proposals and will now proceed to the task of helping translate them into legislative reality.

The President's clear and unequivocal call for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act quite correctly stresses the divisive effects of repeated battles over so-called "right-to-work" laws. The question involved here is simply stated: Do you believe in the right of employers and unions to negotiate the kind of union security contract that best suits the needs of both? The President has placed himself squarely on record for this simple principle of democracy and, with his support, we are confident that Sec. 14(b) will be repealed.

We fully agree with the President that the federal minimum wage should be increased from time to time. Such a time has now arrived. We urge Congress to consider the great and obvious benefits that will flow from raising the purchasing-power of the lowest-paid workers, apart from the social benefits of assuring every wage-earner of at least a subsistence income.

Similarly, the protection of the law should, as we have long maintained, be extended to the millions of workers who are now excluded. We hope Congress will cover all workers in interstate commerce who need the protection of this law.

Increasing the overtime penalty to doubletime will, as the President says, result in a significant increase in employment. It will restore the overtime penalty to its original purpose—discouraging hours of work beyond the statutory, straight-time limit.

These three proposals would be mighty weapons in the war against poverty.

We welcome the President's request for a full study of the need for a shorter workweek by the Automation Commission. We have often stated and we reiterate our confidence that a comprehensive study will bear out our contention that a 35-hour week is essential to the national economy.

We hail the President's comprehensive proposals for modernizing the unemployment compensation system. Both his message and the accompanying bill fully recognize the needs to which we have pointed for years. His proposals would at last enable unemployment compensation to meet its twin objectives—the alleviation of individual distress and the protection of the economy from a disastrous drop in purchasing-power among the jobless. We are especially glad that the President shares our view that the time to modernize the system is now, rather than to wait for a recession.

We expect to place immediately before Congress our detailed views on each of the President's proposals. We are confident that the President's forthright and forward-looking message will go far to bring about long-needed reforms in America.

In the Public Interest

THE DRIVE TO ABOLISH state "right-to-work" laws is a wholly justified campaign to restore full freedom of bargaining between labor and management; to give workers the same majority rights that are enjoyed by members of other organizations in American society, including stockholders; to remove a social and economic drag on 19 states and, therefore, on the nation as a whole; and to promote more stable and more cooperative employer-union relations.

The repeal of Sec. 14(b) is overwhelmingly in the public interest and is an essential step in the construction of the Great Society.

* * *

IN ORDER to be established at all, a union must have the support of a majority of the workers—nearly always expressed in a secret-ballot election. So in any plant or other work place, a union starts off with majority support.

A union, once certified as bargaining agent, has an unavoidable legal obligation to represent, fully and equally, every worker in the bargaining unit. The fellow who fought the union, the fellow who did his best to keep the union out, not only gets the same wages and other contract benefits; he gets his grievances processed and all the rest, just like any union supporter.

A union shop is a matter of simple fairness—that the people who get the benefits of a union contract ought to pay their fair share of the cost and assume their share of the other responsibilities of union membership.

Sec. 14(b) is unique in federal law. Here we have an area—labor-management relations in interstate commerce—which Congress pre-empted for the federal government back in 1935. That decision was upheld by the Supreme Court. But in 1947, Congress took a little corner of this jurisdiction—union security—and gave it back to the states. Congress said the union shop was perfectly all right in terms of federal law but that the states could abolish it if they wanted to.

This is bad legislation. It outrages the experts in constitutional law. The labor movement is the only group in the country that has been singled out in this way for special and unfavorable treatment.

* * *

THEN THERE IS the social and economic drag on the 19 "right-to-work" states. The evidence is clear enough. By and large, these states have the worst school systems; they have the lowest family incomes. They pay the least in federal taxes but get the most of federal outlays.

"Right-to-work" laws did not create these conditions. But "right-to-work" helps to perpetuate them. And the rest of the country is paying the bills.

Repeal of 14(b) would not only mean better wages and working conditions; it would also mean more energetic state and local efforts to improve education, health, housing, community services and the general standard of life.

Labor invites the widest support in the drive to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is in labor's interest; it is in the public interest and it is in the interest of businessmen and employers.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller

Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, May 22, 1965** **No. 21**

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Johnson: 'I Recommend . . .'



Pre-Vote Summations:

Senate Liberals Make a Case For Getting Rid of the Poll Tax

The drive to outlaw poll taxes as a requirement for voting in state and local elections was narrowly defeated in the Senate, 49 to 45. The labor-supported bid was persuasively argued by the bipartisan group of liberals who led the fight. Here are some excerpts from that debate:

SEN. JACOB K. JAVITS (R-N. Y.)—We come now to the closing moments of the debate. I believe it is important to sum up.

First, on the affirmative, I believe we have demonstrated that upon the facts banning the poll tax is justified because it represents in a broad enough area and in enough circumstances an abridgement upon the right to vote which we hold sacred, and which is so fully protected by the Constitution.

Second, I believe that we have shown the poll tax is not a qualification for voting. It has nothing to do with a person's capacity to understand his responsibilities as a citizen. It is a tax, and it is a tax which represents a burden upon the right to vote and therefore it ought to be banned as an abridgement of the right to vote under the 15th Amendment . . .

Would it not be the crowning anachronism if, having sought to do something about the voting right, which everyone agrees ought to be safeguarded and preserved, we omitted the removal of this impossible anachronism of a poll tax?

I do not see how we can fulfill our obligation if we fail to do that and say that we have enacted an effective bill to safeguard the right to vote.

SEN. STEPHEN M. YOUNG (D-O.)—During the last eight years the Congress has passed three voting rights bills. After the enactment of each, we discovered that the laws were too weak, too easy to evade, and too cumbersome to guarantee fully the right to vote to all Americans regardless of race. In this bill we hope to complete the job so that there will be no doubt and no question as to the ability and the intent of the federal government to protect the voting rights of all citizens.

SEN. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH (D-Tex.)—In the affairs of men, institutions arise, serve their generation, outlive their usefulness, become impediments to progress in later generations and pass away. The poll tax as a bar to voting has lasted beyond its time, and now should pass away.

In my own state, the 1.5 million Texan Americans with Spanish names have the lowest incomes of any ethnic group in Texas. The poll tax, for them, is a crown of thorns and a cross on the road to the voting place.

Without the poll tax ban, this bill would affect very few states; it is frankly designed to cover very few states. I favor expanding the opportunity to vote in every state, not just some states other than my own. . . .

More people are probably barred from the ballot box in Texas by the poll tax than are barred in any other one state by a literacy test.

SEN. CLIFFORD P. CASE (R-N. J.)—The question is not whether we shall hurt chances of passage of the bill, because we will pass that bill. Let us make it the best possible bill that we can.

The question is: Should the Kennedy amendment be adopted on its merits?

The minority leader says—and no one seriously disagrees that I have heard—that the poll tax as a precondition for voting has been used and is now being used as an instrument for discrimination. I say that under the 15th Amendment, there is no question as to the propriety of enacting the bill to eliminate the poll tax as a precondition for voting.

SEN. JOHN O. PASTORE (D-R. I.)—Anyone who believes in the right to vote must believe in free elections. If we believe in free elections, we must believe in the right of every free man to cast his vote freely without paying a price to do so. That is what a poll tax does. It makes a free man pay a price to vote.

A state has a right to tax in order to raise revenue. However, in this case this is a price that must be paid in order to cast a vote. That is un-American.

SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY (D-Mass.)—The basic issue before us in this amendment is whether the Senate is ready, in 1965, to take a firm and unequivocal action against the poll tax. In general this tax is the oldest and most infamous of the barriers to voting in the South. If we believe the tax disenfranchises the poor—white and black—if we believe that every American citizen has the right to vote regardless of wealth—if we believe these things, are we willing to act? That is the question before us.

The issue is clear. The people of a nation are watching to see what we do. . . .

How can we ask the Supreme Court to make that declaration unless we are ready to assume our own responsibility?

Morgan Says:

Growers Clamor for Braceros, But Wirtz Resists with Courage

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE growers, especially in California, have been giving Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz absolute fits lately for refusing to permit the wholesale importation of foreign field workers, now that the spring harvest is at its peak. These prospering gentlemen farmers paint a lurid picture of crops rotting on the vine, of crushing financial losses impending and of commissar-like commands from arrogant bureaucrats in Washington. A man named Jack Tabata plowed under 12 acres of his strawberry crop in Orange County, Calif., in a symbolic protest against Wirtz's policy. On hand for the ceremony was California's junior senator, Republican George Murphy, who repeated his demand that Wirtz resign.



Morgan

Before John Steinbeck has to be called in to rewrite The Grapes of Wrath and cast the growers instead of the hired hands in the role of the victims, it is time to dust off a few facts. Last year Congress let the law authorizing importation of Mexican braceros expire. They had been coming in by the thousands since early in World War II to bolster farm manpower. But after a bitter struggle with the powerful farm lobby this supply was cut off on the grounds that the growers were exploiting cheap labor when plenty of American migrant workers were available if paid decent wages and given reasonable working and living conditions.

Wirtz has certified the entry of 1,500 Mexicans and 1,000 Japanese and Filipinos for California; this contrasts with some 100,000 braceros available last year.

With remarkably stubborn courage, the Secretary of Labor has steadfastly refused to bend before the aggressive attacks of the growers on the grounds that they simply have not taken proper advantage of the existing labor supply.

Tabata, for instance, according to Labor Dept. records, has not complied with wage requirements nor has he applied to government employment services for workers. Tabata's kick, apparently, involves not so much the quantity but the quality of help. He was quoted in the Washington Post as calling available labor "scum and winos" from Los Angeles' skid row.

There undoubtedly have been some sorry recruits and not everybody is willing to do back-cracking "stoop labor." But California's unemployed number approximately 400,000, nearly half of whom are concentrated in Los Angeles county, and half of these are young people. It doesn't seem likely that they are all "scum and winos" or are unanimously refusing to work.

What seems more likely is that the growers are not making a serious effort to sort out the hands available. For example, some 2,300 pickers turned out in California's rich Salinas Valley over [one] weekend but few got work on the strawberry crop because growers were unable to process them rapidly enough. The Labor Dept. says an offer of federal employes to help with paper work was ignored.

THEN THERE is the matter of camp conditions for these transients. Wirtz has personally inspected operations in Florida and California and has found conditions ranging from satisfactory to shocking. Some of the housing he saw in the Salinas Valley an aide classified as "lousy." When the Secretary asked one grower, as they strolled through the fields, where the toilets were, the operator expressed astonishment.

There is a collision here of concepts. Not just an economic problem but a human problem is involved. The sequel to Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath is a new book of non-fiction, "They Harvest Despair," written by a New York World-Telegram & Sun reporter named Dale Wright who for six months shared the life of the migrants on the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Long Island.

He describes their hopelessness and misery, harvesting tomatoes, digging potatoes under a blazing sun, living in tinderbox shanties, eating wretched food—at exorbitant prices—being cheated out of wages.

What we have here is another aspect of the social revolution our country must cope with positively if we expect to emerge with anything like a great society. Is this socialism? Hardly. It involves remembering people who have been too long forgotten, the migrant workers. It isn't as if we couldn't afford it. California's agricultural crops alone earn a billion dollars a year after taxes.

As an "example" of incompetence by domestic pickers, Grower Tabata sent Wirtz a tray of bruised, overripe and green strawberries. Instead of replying with an official razzberry, Wirtz ate them. At last reports his condition was excellent, which is more than may be said for the men who can't seem to put the nation's social problems in proper context.

Labor News Conference:

FEP Clause of Rights Act Seen Help to Labor and Management

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT practices section (Title VII) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, taking effect July 2, will "broaden the possibilities for both work and profit," and help both management and labor, an AFL-CIO spokesman said.

"It will particularly help us [labor], because where you have discrimination, workers are divided—unions are weaker," said Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights during the network radio interview Labor News Conference.

"It should also help management," he said, "because where you don't have the tensions of racial differences, you can have a more productive community."

He pointed out that business will directly benefit from better living standards and increased purchasing power among minority group workers.

A "fairly significant number of unions" have secured non-discrimination clauses in collective bargaining agreements, he said, and added, "there are still too many that don't have them."

Not all non-discrimination clauses are of equal value, Slaiman said, pointing out that "many companies have conceded non-discrimination clauses covering employes already hired, and yet have resisted giving up any of their management prerogatives in hiring."

"WE ARE GOING to continue working on this," he declared.

Slaiman said that repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14(b) ("right-to-work" section) would help secure compliance with the Fair Employment Practices statutes.

The new law, he said, will give "added force to the existing AFL-CIO policy" of non-discrimination and aid actions already under way. It will also "make it easier for us to get a response from local affiliates where they aren't doing what they could be doing" with regard to apprenticeship programs, he said.

Reporters questioning Slaiman on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program, heard weekly on MBS, were Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief for the Johnson Publications, and Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE ENTRY of Rep. John V. Lindsay as Republican candidate for mayor of New York City is, among other things, a sign of the kind of leadership the new GOP National Committee chairman, Ray C. Bliss, may be expected to exert.

The long-range odds favor the re-election of Mayor Robert F. Wagner, the Democratic incumbent, against any Republican for the simple reason that New York City is normally a heavily Democratic community. Nevertheless Lindsay is a different breed of Republican from those put up by the GOP in recent contests in the nation's most populous city.

Lindsay is counted among the liberals in the House Republican bloc. He is young and attractive as a campaigner and well-approved vote-getter, at least in his "silk-stocking" 17th Congressional District in Manhattan. While Pres. Johnson was overwhelming Barry Goldwater, Lindsay won re-election by more than 70 percent of the district's vote.

Under Lindsay, moreover, there will be an effort to mount a "fusion" ticket by selection of a dissident Democrat as candidate for comptroller or city council president. It seems unlikely that the 43-year-old congressman has the precise qualities of flamboyance and nationally celebrated reputation that made Fiorello La Guardia—the last Republican elected mayor of New York—a natural candidate in the Thirties. But he is clearly a formidable challenger and the New York City election, which a few days earlier seemed to shape up as a Democratic triumph by default, will be hard fought.

* * *

THE CONTRIBUTION of GOP National Chairman Bliss was to give Lindsay the promises of adequate financial support and of partywide encouragement that the congressman previously felt were not assured.

Bliss is the author of the Republican "Big Cities" strategy, urgently put forward following the 1960 election, that Goldwater's managers deliberately kicked away in favor of building a convention-nominating majority based on the South.

Simply stated, it is the Bliss theory that Republican candidates for President, statewide office and congressional seats can be victorious if the normally heavy Democratic pluralities are cut down in the major metropolitan centers.

Bliss says that one of the things needed is merely a better GOP organization—more precinct captains who will work, more and better efforts to register Republican voters.

From here, the Bliss theory goes, Republicans are encouraged, they gain strength from improved morale, and they may win statewide majorities even if they fall short of actual victories in the cities. A heavy Lindsay vote in New York City this year, for example, would improve Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's prospects in 1966.

* * *

BLISS HAS HAD a set of five GOP "task force" groups working in Washington in the broad fields of human rights, foreign relations, federal fiscal policy, job opportunities and inter-governmental relations.

The results of their deliberations were not made public immediately, but it is a safe bet that when reports are made next month to the new GOP Coordinating Committee, statements will emerge that mark a line of demarcation between current Republican policy and the Goldwater-stamped platform.

The GOP is still riven in some states by doctrinal strife—as in California where the pro-Goldwater screen actor, Ronald Reagan, may have preempted the Republican nomination for governor next year, or the South, where Goldwater zealots are wholly in command of recently-created state organizations. Bliss and the GOP governors and congressional leaders, however, are seeking to rebuild an effective national party, and Lindsay's decision to run in New York is a step along the road.



THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT Practices section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, taking effect July 2, will "broaden the possibilities for both work and profit," declared Dir. Donald Slaiman (center), of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, as he was questioned by Joseph Gambatese (left), associate editor of Nation's Business, and Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief for the Johnson publications. The interview was part of the AFL-CIO-produced public service series. Labor New Conference, heard weekly on the Mutual Broadcasting System radio network.

City Worker's Family Budget

Averages for 20 Major Cities [2]
Autumn 1964

ITEM	NECESSARY ANNUAL INCOME
Food	$1,899
Housing [3]	1,441
Clothing	581
Medical Care	365
Transportation [4]	491
Other Goods and Services	764
Other Costs [5]	322
Personal Taxes	555
Total Cost of Budget	**$6,418**

1 For "modest but adequate" standard of living for worker with wife and two children.

2 Average calculated by AFL-CIO for the 20 major cities surveyed by the U. S. Department of Labor (weighted by each city's Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area population).

3 Includes rent and utilities.

4 Weighted average cost of auto owners and non-owners.

5 Includes allowances for life insurance, occupational expenses, Federal old-age and survivors' insurance, and employee contributions to disability insurance as required by State law in California and New York.

City Worker's Budget Updated:

'Modest but Adequate' Living Has $123-a-Week Cost Tag

Millions of American workers whose earnings are above the "poverty" level of $3,000 a year still don't have enough money to give their families a "modest but adequate" standard of living, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research has declared.

The federation's economists reached this conclusion by updating the Labor Dept.'s City Worker's Family Budget for 1959 to reflect changes in living standards and buying patterns in the fall of 1964.

The updating showed that a worker needs $123 a week to provide himself, his wife, a son 13 years old and a daughter 8 years old with the necessities of life and a few of the amenities, but with no luxuries and no allowances for savings. This breaks down to $3.07 an hour for 52 weeks a year, or $6,418 for the full year.

"The budget clearly points up the fact that many American families have incomes that are not high enough to maintain reasonable family living standards," concluded the analysis, a Collective Bargaining Report feature of the American Federationist for May.

Average straight-time earnings for the factory worker in January 1965 were $2.58 an hour, or 49 cents—$18 a week—shy of meeting standards, the study showed, adding that if he does not work fulltime throughout the year, "he is even further behind the minimum needed for a four-person family."

Retail Wage Lower

The average retail worker earned only $70.13 a week in January—$53 short of the standard—the AFL-CIO analysis continued, while a building trades workers may have had an average weekly income of $131.36, or $6.36 above the minimum, but he often puts in short workweeks, is laid off when the weather is bad and may run into trouble over the year.

The Federationist article reviewed briefly the history of the City Worker's Family Budget—how the Labor Dept. first developed it in 1946-47 at the behest of Congress, which wanted to know how much it cost the average worker in overalls to live in different cities, and the difference in living costs between the cities. The department issued an updating in the autumn of 1959 and included new goods and services reflecting changes in living standards.

To update the budgets for 20 major cities the Labor Dept. has priced in 1959, the AFL-CIO calculated the percentage changes in the Consumer Price Index, the article explained.

"By this method," it went on, "a 1964 figure was calculated for the annual income necessary to purchase the amount of goods, rents and services that the department considered necessary for a modest living in 1959.

"Similarly, changes in both federal income and social security tax rates that have occurred over the past five years were updated to 1965 levels, so that the budget takes account of the full tax reductions under the 1964 tax law. The cost for each city was calculated separately. Then, to provide a single figure broadly representative of all the cities, the average was calculated—$6,418 for the 20 cities (weighted by their 1960 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area population)."

The comforts offered by the Labor Dept.'s "modest" family budget are few indeed, the Collective Bargaining Report pointed out.

Allowed, for example, is less than one egg per person per day and three quarts of milk and milk products per day for a four-person family; one suit a year for the husband and "nearly" two pairs of shoes; an average of 3.5 new dresses (one a house dress) per year for the wife; a five-room house or apartment with one bath with a 70-degree temperature maintained during the winter; a TV set every nine years; a used car every three years.

Also, $22 a year for books and magazines; a new washing machine every eight years; one movie every two weeks for husband, wife and daughter, and one every 10 days for the son; a total of $132 a year for Christmas, birthday and other presents and all contributions to church and charity; $110 a year for life insurance and $40 for "miscellaneous" items, such as lodging away from home and music or dancing lessons for the children.

"When the figures presented in this explanation of the City Worker's Family Budget are related to the income of the average American working man," the analysis concluded, "a clear picture of the inadequacy of the wages paid to large numbers of full-time workers emerges. Millions of American workers simply do not earn enough to maintain modest living standards for themselves and their families.

"The updating of the City Worker's Family Budget indicates increases—to lift the average earnings of workers up to at least the $6,418 required to maintain a minimum, adequate standard of living for a family of four in the mid-1960s."

Overseas Teachers Supported on Salaries

"Incredibly" low pay for teachers at U.S. schools overseas has created a "crisis" in the Defense Dept. school system serving children of Americans stationed abroad, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young said at a House hearing that the starting salary of $87 a week the Defense Dept. pays experienced school teachers is less than the pay of most clerk-typists in the government—and far below the pay standards of comparable school systems in the United States.

With some 7,000 teachers and 160,000 students, the overseas school network is the nation's ninth largest educational system.

Young joined with Carl J. Megel, Washington representative of the Teachers, and Dir. John A. McCart of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council in urging a new method of pay setting.

The three union spokesmen endorsed a bill by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.) to peg the salaries of overseas teachers to the pay of teachers in the District of Columbia.

Udall is chairman of the House Post Office & Civil Service subcommittee which is considering the bill. The immediate effect of the legislation would be to increase the range of overseas salaries by $1,185 at the bottom level and $3,735 at the top.

Teacher salaries, once set at Grade 7 of the classified civil service pay scale, are supposedly tied to prevailing pay patterns in the U.S. under a 1959 law.

However, severe per-pupil ceilings set by Congress on Defense Dept. spending for the overseas school system have resulted in only one $100 "token" raised since 1960 while salaries of other federal employes and teachers in U.S. schools have increased considerably.

Megel told the subcommittee that the quality of the overseas school system is "declining" under the severe dollar limits. The few "fringe benefits," he said, do not compensate for many of the extra expenses and hardships involved.

McCart pointed out that administrators in the overseas school system, who are paid under the regular civil service salary schedule, have received four raises in the past five years.

The present "inadequate" salaries paid overseas classroom teachers, he said, "make it impossible for them to live in reasonable comfort available to other federal workers, much less to invest in additional education at the graduate level"

Labor Renews $1.50 Drive In New York

Albany, N. Y.—The New York State AFL-CIO will make another effort at this session to have the legislature enact a $1.50 an hour minimum wage law, Pres. Raymond R. Corbett announced following the defeat of an attempt to override Republican Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's veto of an earlier measure.

Corbett said a new bill has been introduced by the Senate Rules Committee. It is a duplicate of the earlier bill, he said, except that the effective date is Jan. 1 instead of Oct. 15.

"This bill could provide the governor with an opportunity to show the workers that he is not only concerned with the plight of the underpaid but is willing to do something about it," said Corbett.

"In an address in Albany the governor asserted that the current national Administration was 'plainly dedicated to ever-increasing central power' and said that it was 'time for the states once again to lead.' Here is a made-to-order opportunity for him to have New York State do just that."

Teachers Victorious In 3 More Elections

The Teachers climaxed a vigorous nationwide spring campaign for bargaining rights by winning three elections from National Education Association affiliates and scoring preliminary gains through a "stay-out" in South Bend, Ind.

The election victories were in Yonkers, N. Y., 733 for the AFT to 449 for the non-union NEA unit; Mastic, N. Y., 60-55, and Ashland, Wis., 50-38. In each case the union drafted proposals and prepared to bargain collectively with school officials for higher salary schedules, smaller classes, cumulative sick leave and better opportunities for disadvantaged children.

The Yonkers election had been scheduled earlier but was postponed when election officials arrived at some schools after teachers had left for the day.

In South Bend, 65 Notre Dame University faculty members signed a petition supporting the public-school teachers' union in its battle for higher salary schedules. That helped bring an agreement, approved by the union 286-25, for a meeting between the school board and union teachers who had stayed away from class four days.

The school superintendent had sent telegrams ordering union teachers to return to the classroom May 17 or be fired. He said he was "surprised" by the Notre Dame faculty petition because it was in support of a "minority" group. The firing threat was rescinded after the board consented to an "orderly discussion" of grievances.

The South Bend "stay-out" was modeled after that of AFT Local 1052 in Hamtramck, Mich., which conducted a continuous union meeting—for four days—until the school board agreed to sign the first contract in any Michigan school district.

Goal of U.S. Is Peace, Humphrey Tells GBBA

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United States intends to see that peace returns to the Dominican Republic and is working with other Latin American nations to restore it, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey declared at the Glass Bottle Blowers 63rd convention here.

"We are seeking but one thing . . . the right for these people to develop their own country under self-government," he asserted.

Humphrey stressed the historic lack of colonial ambitions on the part of the U.S. in contrast to the Communist nations.

"This country," he said, "has been the agent of freedom" and has given 167,000 lives to the struggle for freedom around the world since World War II.

In the face of criticism of the Administration's foreign policy by "self-appointed experts," Humphrey said, "one of the most reassuring developments that I have witnessed is the sense of solidarity and support . . . from the men and women of organized labor."

The 800 delegates, in their closing convention sessions, re-elected GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, Sec. Newton W. Black and Treas. Dale D. Clutter. Minton defeated James Wilson of Atlanta by a 3-1 margin. Black and Clutter both were unopposed.

Also given new terms were the three incumbent vice presidents, J. Belton Warren, who was unopposed; Harry A. Tulley, who defeated Joe Caton of Modesto, Calif.; and James L. Crandall, chosen over Arnold Radder of Freehold, N. J.

After hearing reports of operating deficits in the union's general fund, stemming largely from wage conferences related to the recent nationwide strike and settlement in the glass container industry, the convention approved increases in dues to the international of 50 cents per month as of next July 1, 25 cents more a year later and another 25 cents July 1, 1967.

In resolutions, the convention urged, among other things, repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, lowering of the social security retirement age to 60 for men and 55 for women, efforts to achieve industry-wide bargaining in the fiber glass industry, and intensified community service activities.

Labor Dept. Finds:

Increasing Job Gains Mark 4-Year Trend

The economy has been creating jobs in increasing numbers and there is "no evidence yet of any slowdown," the Labor Dept. reported in a review of the 1961-65 period of expansion, longest in 20 years since World War II.

The brightening job picture made the dark spot of teen-age unemployment stand out even more clearly, however. Teen-agers were the only group that did not share in the job gains.

Among occupational groups, semi-skilled workers made the strongest gains since 1961.

In comparing first-quarter averages, the Labor Dept. said employment rose at a rate of about 800,000 a year from 1961 to 1963; it was up by 1.4 million a year between 1963 and 1964 and, since 1964, the job gain has exceeded a rate of 1.6 million. Organized labor has argued that over 2 million new jobs a year are needed to achieve full employment.

These gains have brought a "marked reduction" in unemployment, the Labor Dept. said. The jobless total averaged 4.7 million in the first quarter of 1963, declined to 4.5 million in early 1964 and fell to 4 million in the first quarter of 1965.

But, the dept. clearly indicated, the key seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is still too high.

Jobless Rate

The jobless rate for the first quarter of 1965 averaged 4.8 percent, the first time it has broken below 5 percent since late 1957. During the peak of the 1955-57 expansion, it averaged 4.2 percent or six-tenths of 1 percent below the 1965 rate, the Labor Dept. said.

The review of "the longest expansion on record since World War II" was presented in a detailed job report for April.

The job picture showed "mainly seasonal changes" over the month, the Labor Dept. said. Non-farm payroll employment rose by 700,000 to a total of 59.5 million, up 2.2 million from a year earlier.

An expected gain in construction was held down by floods, tornadoes and generally unfavorable weather, the report said. As it was, construction employment rose by 160,000 to 3 million.

Manufacturing employment rose by 78,000 to 17.7 million. A third of the over-the-month rise was attributed to the end of strikes in the can industry. Other gains occurred in transportation equipment, apparel and electrical equipment.

The Labor Dept. said the factory total, at 17.9 million after adjusting the figures to account for seasonal influences, stood "at the highest seasonally-adjusted level in 21 years."

Production Jobs Lag

But production jobs, which have figured prominently in the recent factory employment comeback, still lag below 1957 totals. Factory production jobs, seasonally adjusted, totaled 13.3 million in April compared to 13.4 million in April 1957 and the high of 14.8 million in wartime April 1944.

The average weekly hours of factory production workers totaled 40.6 in April, down from the very high March level but still a decade-long high for the month.

Average earnings for factory production workers were unchanged at $2.60. With hours down, weekly earnings fell $1.50 from the March all-time high to $105.50 in April.

Over the year, the report noted, the job gain of 2.2 million between Aprils was "unusually sharp." Of the total, goods-producing industries accounted for 750,000 and the service sector for 1.4 million.

In its earlier summary report, the Labor Dept. reported that the key seasonally adjusted jobless rate had moved up from 4.7 percent in March to 4.9 percent in April.

The teen-age unemployment rate jumped to 15.2 percent, a level around which it has hovered for years.

In its long-term review of the job situation, the Labor Dept. stressed the comeback among semi-skilled workers. On a comparison of first quarter averages, their jobless rate was 6 percent in 1957, 10.3 percent in 1957, 6.9 percent in 1964 and 5.5 percent in 1965.



STRONG DEFENSE of Johnson Administration's moves in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a speech at the Utility Workers' 14th convention in New York. UWIU Pres. William J. Pachler (left) in his keynote address served notice on the big power companies that members of the union are determined to share in their prosperity.

Utility Workers Plan 'Share in Prosperity'

New York—Employes of the growing power industry "are determined" to share in its prosperity, Pres. William J. Pachler told the 14th convention of the Utility Workers here.

"I am convinced that the solution to our problems, as is true with our sister unions, can be achieved only through effective collective bargaining," he told some 600 delegates representing 170 locals.

UWIU members are employed in a "fortunate" industry in which wages and benefits are high, he said, adding that the workers nonetheless have difficulties.

Employment Down

One is the effect of automation, which has held down employment in new generating plants and has cut into the ranks of office personnel, he said. Another is the "serious inroads" of outside contractors in jobs traditionally filled by UWIU members.

Pachler emphasized the importance of working to get "proper legislation" on the statute books, and recalled that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "has said again and again that what we win on the picket lines we can lose in the legislative halls."

Meany described Pres. Johnson's record in office as "remarkable," and observed that "in many ways he's spearheading a new social revolution in this country."

He also made a strong defense of Johnson's move in Viet Nam and Santo Domingo and sharply scored critics for what he called support of "appeasement" of Communist dictators.

"If the government were to adopt a policy of appeasement," he warned, "it would no more prevent World War III than appeasement of Adolph Hitler by Neville Chamberlain at Munich prevented World War II."

Pachler and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers joined in praising Meany for his support of Johnson.

Keenan, speaking for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, predicted that organized labor will become more politically minded in the future.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the delegates that "something is out of gear" in an economy with a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour prevailing at a time when the country is fighting a war on poverty based on minimum family needs of $3,000 a year.

He warned that the nation will have a major economic headache this summer trying to find jobs for young people entering the labor market.

By June there will be 4.2 million unemployed of whom more than half will be between the ages of 16 and 21, he said. Despite "unprecedented economic expansion," he added, the country is going to have to do something to put young men and women with inadequate training to work.

The convention unanimously approved resolutions commending Johnson for his "tremendous accomplishments for the nation," seeking repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws; supporting the administration's voting rights bill; urging a rise in the minimum wage from the present $1.25 to $2 an hour and a cut in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours; and supporting a Cabinet-level department of housing and urban development.

Other speakers included Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

500 Picket 'Levi' Plant For 5th Week

El Paso, Tex. — Five hundred members of the Clothing Workers began their fifth week on the picket line in a battle for a first contract at the Top Notch Mfg. Co. here.

Their union blames the strike—after four months of futile negotiations—on the determination of the El Paso Manufacturers Association to keep the area's biggest apparel industry non-union. A representative of the manufacturers' group is chief negotiator for the company, ACWA Vice Pres. Richard Brazier declared.

Brazier said the company refused to agree to any improvements in wages or fringe benefits after workers voted overwhelmingly for the ACWA last November. The firm, a subsidiary of the Levi Strauss Co., manufactures levis.

The union reports that there are some 10,000 unorganized apparel workers in the El Paso area, most of whom commute to work from Juarez, Mexico.

Oilers Name Fredenberger As President

William E. Fredenberger has been elected as president of the Firemen & Oilers to succeed Anthony E. Matz, and will take office July 1.

Matz, president since 1947, was named president emeritus by the executive board at his own request. He gave health reasons as a strong factor in his decision.

During his long career Matz was twice named to serve on assignments with the Intl. Labor Organization and served with the Philadelphia Passenger Service Improvement Corp. He had organized the Firemen & Oilers local in Philadelphia, was appointed an international representative in 1936 and became vice president in 1938.

Fredenberger has served as local business manager and was secretary-treasurer prior to being named president. He was vice president of the Louisville Federation of Labor and was a founder of the Louisville Labor - Management Commission. He was named vice president of the Firemen & Oilers in 1947 and was elected secretary-treasurer in 1961.

Union Victories Rise In NLRB Elections

Unions won 64 percent of all the collective bargaining elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in the first quarter of 1965, up from 59 percent in the preceding quarter.

Also up, the NLRB reported, was the AFL-CIO's share of election successes. Out of 1,162 elections in which an affiliated union was on the ballot, the affiliates won 690 or 60 percent, compared with 55 percent in the last quarter of 1964.

During the January-March quarter the board conducted 1,670 elections asked for by unions, employers and individuals. Unions won majority designation in 1,066.

More than 108,000 employes were held eligible to vote in these NLRB elections. More than 90 percent of them cast valid ballots, with 58 percent of the ballots marked for union representation.

Other measures of NLRB business also rose during the quarter—charges of unfair labor practices filed with the board, complaints issued by the general counsel, and total cases awaiting disposition. The unfair practice cases were up 11 percent over the previous quarter.

There were 2,876 charges of unfair practices brought against employers and 1,189 against unions. The latter included 279 charges of illegal secondary boycott to be disposed of by the NLRB or its agents.

Other highlights of the report:

- The election tally included 54 decertification elections, with unions losing 39, and seven union shop deauthorization elections with the results 6-1 against continued authorization.
- The NLRB filed 53 petitions for injunctions under the mandatory provisions of Sec. 10(j) of the labor law, and eight petitions for injunctions under the discretionary provision of Sec. 10(j).
- At the end of March, 519 cases were awaiting decision by the five board members, compared with 569 cases pending three months earlier and 517 a year earlier.
- Awaiting disposition at all levels, including trial examiner level, were 8,975 cases at the end of March, compared with 7,924 as of last Dec. 31 and 8,551 on Sept. 30, 1964.
- Of the cases pending at the end of March, 6,112 were unfair labor practice charges.

Jewelry Workers Urge Ban on Silver Coinage

Miami Beach, Fla.—The Jewelry Workers, winding up their 17th convention here, urged Congress to halt the use of silver in minting U.S. coins and substitute other metals for coinage.

The 90 delegates noted that a shortage of silver threatens serious unemployment among IJWU members in the silverware and related industries. The shortage has led the Treasury Dept. to study proposals for the use of substitute metals in coins, but specific plans have not yet been announced.

Another resolution, directed to the U.S. Tariff Commission, called for continuation of existing tariffs on stainless steel table flatware. It said that any reduction could result in flooding the domestic market with ware produced under substandard wage conditions overseas, undermining the jobs of U.S. workers in the industry.

The convention re-elected Harry Spodick to another three-year term as president and secretary-treasurer of the 14,800-member union. Spodick was challenged by David Schacter of Chicago.

In major internal actions, the delegates called for an intensive organizing drive, to include substantial subsidies to locals for organizing activity.

Citing organizing difficulties encountered in states having so-called "right-to-work" laws, the IJWU called for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact these laws, and resolved not to hold future conventions in states where they exist.

In other actions, the convention:

- Urged an increase in the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour from the present $1.25.
- Condemned anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and urged the United States to sign the United Nations Genocide Convention.
- Backed civil rights legislation, including the pending bill to assure equal voting rights, and expressed distaste for extremism of either the right or the left.



MERGER AGREEMENT formally uniting the Textile Workers Union of America and the Hosiery Workers was signed during a TWUA executive council meeting in New York by top officers of the two unions, seated, left to right, AFHW Sec.-Treas. Major Banachowicz and Pres. Adolph Benet, and TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. John Chupka. Ranged behind them (left to right) are vice presidents of their respective unions who served on the merger committees: Winston Bartels, Joseph J. O'Leary, Ted Benton and Carol Bush of AFHW and Sol Stetin, J. Harold Daoust, Michael J. Schoonjans, Joseph L. Hueter and James G. McKnight of TWUA.

'Meaningful' Revisions In Labor Law Pressed

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's "right-to-work" provision [Section 14(b)] and other revisions "to give real meaning to the right of workers to organize."

In a resolution adopted at its quarterly meeting here, the TWUA executive council called on Congress to pass legislation to withhold federal contracts from employers who repeatedly violate basic labor laws.

The council also urged Taft-Hartley revisions which would:

- Require the NLRB to seek injunctions in improper discharge cases so employes can work pending a hearing.
- Empower the NLRB to require employers to recognize and bargain with a union when the union has been prevented from gaining a majority because of "persistent and repeated unfair labor practices."

In another resolution, the council called for legislation requiring employers bidding on government contracts to meet minimum fringe benefits which are "so integral and important a part of all wage costs that it is virtually impossible to determine where one begins and the other leaves off."

The council also adopted a resolution calling for a $2 minimum wage, extended minimum wage coverage, a 35-hour workweek, and doubletime pay for overtime work.

In another resolution, the council charged that the cotton textile industry is pocketing more than 90 percent of the government subsidy it receives under one-price cotton legislation, instead of passing lower costs on to the consumer.

The TWUA and the Hosiery Workers formally signed a merger agreement at the session, giving the textile union bargaining rights for 6,700 hosiery workers in 39 plants, located in 13 states. Pollock said the merger also adds 27 AFHW local branches to the 644 TWUA locals.

AFHW Pres. Adolph Benet will be director of the TWUA's hosiery division.

Strike Wins Job Equality Guarantees

New York—A 10-day strike for equal job opportunities for minority groups and an upgrading program has been won for 10,000 garment industry supply workers with the cooperation of the New York labor movement.

Dist. 65 of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union said garment district workers scrupulously observed Dist. 65 picket lines. As a consequence, 10 employer groups with some 1,200 shops signed new three-year agreements providing:

- Fair employment practices shall govern every job in the employers' plants whether covered by contract or not.
- The union and employers will set up a joint training program to aid minority group members in getting better jobs.
- All covered workers will get salary hikes of $5 a week each year of the contract; a fourth week of vacation; guaranteed severance pay, and the benefits of a 2 percent increase in company pension payments.

Nine Groups Struck

The union won agreement before the strike for 2,800 employes of the Direct Mail Association and struck when nine other employer groups refused a comparable settlement. The principal aim of the union was job opportunities for all regardless of race or color, and training for advancement.

Picket lines in the garment district were reinforced by leaders of other unions including Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council. David Livingston is president of Dist. 65.

Toronto Workers Win Top Contract

Toronto—New three-year agreements termed the best Canadian contracts yet negotiated by the Rubber Workers here have been won for 4,000 Goodyear and Firestone workers—the latter after a short strike.

The Goodyear pact covers 2,500 shop and office workers. Negotiated with the aid of Harry Waisglass of the Steelworkers, who served as conciliator, it provides yearly wage increases of 10, 7 and 7 cents; pensions along the auto industry pattern; a company-paid Blue Cross drug prescription plan, and other benefits.

The Firestone pact was similar but increased the wage package by one additional cent an hour, the URW said.

Scholarship Winners Announced by Unions

Three international unions have announced the winners of scholarships that will enable the sons and daughters of members—and in one case a member—to attend the college of their choice.

The Machinists awarded $1,000 a year scholarships to a 27-year-old airline mechanic and 10 children of members. The National Maritime Union gave scholarships worth $10,000 each over the four college years to nine children of members. The Pulp-Sulphite Workers gave their John P. Burke scholarship awards, with a value of $500 each, to two children of members.

The IAM winners were chosen from 1,305 applicants. The member who won was Douglas Smith, who belongs to Denver, Colo., Lodge 1886 and has been working as a mechanic for United Air Lines while attending the University of Colorado in his spare time. Married and the father of three children, he will attend the University of Oregon Dental School.

Other IAM scholarships went to Lawrence Campbell, 17, Denison, Tex.; Daniel DeVere, 17, Haskell, N. J.; William Gardner, 17, East Moline, Ill.; Wendy Hearder, 17, Dundas, Ont.; Catherine Hirtzel, 18, Oak Park, Ill.; Pamela Hutton, 18, Fairfield, Ia.; Richard T. Podoll, 17, Seattle, Wash.; Paul St. Armand, 18, Waltham, Mass.; George B. Washington, Dearborn, Mich., and Lois White, 17, San Bruno, Calif.

Winners of the NMU scholarships as announced by Pres. Joseph N. Curran were:

Charles Capron, 17, Philadelphia, Pa.; Tanya Aleda Connor, 17, New Orleans, La.; Richard K. Dalen, 17, Rio Piedras, P. R.; Frances Laura Marcin, 16, New Hyde Park, L. I.; Gordon E. G. McKay, 16, who is attending school in Elgin, Scotland.

Kenneth R. Mosakowski, 17, Marion, Mass.; Elizabeth Mary Raghunundun, 16, Springfield Garden, N. Y.; Ivan Ramirez, 17, New York, N. Y., and Dianne Elizabeth Yeatman, 16, Lehighton, Pa.

The Pulp-Sulphite scholarships honor the union's president emeritus. William Findley Langford, a student at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., won the award for a qualified college senior. The award for a qualified junior went to Larry Thomas Cupitt, who attends Belhaven College, Jackson, Miss.

'Equal Time' for Unions:

NLRB Rules Sought On Employer Speech

The AFL-CIO has urged the National Labor Relations Board to assure workers the chance to make "a free and reasoned choice" in representation elections by guaranteeing unions the right to the names and addresses of employes and equal time to respond to management "captive audience" speeches.

In a brief filed with the board, the federation emphasized that NLRB rules aimed merely at "equality of access" to employes may not be enough to assure a fair election, and the goal should be "an election where the individual employe can enter the voting booth after a thorough exposure to meaningful persuasion, without having been subjected to undue influence from any source."

"If the achievement of that goal requires something other than a mathematical 'equality of access,' the board should have no hesitancy in providing for that something else," the AFL-CIO declared.

The brief was filed in connection with an NLRB hearing involving four cases in which unions which lost elections objected to employer conduct in pre-election campaigning.

The companies and the unions involved are the Auto Workers and McCulloch Corp., Los Angeles; the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and General Electric Co.; the Clothing Workers and Excelsior Underwear, Inc., and Saluda Knitting, Inc., of Saluda, S.C.; and the Operating Engineers and K. L. Kellogg & Sons, Long Beach, Calif.

Oral Arguments Heard

The NLRB held oral arguments on the cases May 20. Theodore J. St. Antoine of the firm of Woll, Mayer & St. Antoine, AFL-CIO general counsel, represented the federation. Briefs also were submitted by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The AFL-CIO based its arguments on the experience of its organizing staff in 780 representation elections during 1964 and on "a cross-section of the views of leading sociologists, social psychologists, and other experts regarding the factors influencing voters' minds and the effectiveness of various campaign techniques."

From these sources, the brief developed "two cardinal principles" it said "must govern all realistic thinking" on the problem of fair representation elections:

- Any employer starts an election campaign "with certain built-in advantages over the union" flowing from his employes' awareness of "the crucial job control" he exercises and from his position as a paternal figure, advantages frequently reinforced by community attitudes as expressed in the local newspaper, by civic leaders and sometimes even by churches.
- Personal contacts are "the single most important source of influence in determining the way most persons make up their minds in a representation election or a political campaign."

Studies Cited

The AFL-CIO cited a number of studies of NLRB elections showing the effectiveness of company "captive audience" speeches attacking union organization efforts and the significance attached to management's presentations by the workers involved.

A "fair and free election cannot be held" where an employer makes such a speech and a union has no chance to reply, the brief declared. It urged the NLRB to adopt a rule that "an employer making a captive audience speech to a unit of any size at any time after a petition has been filed . . . should be required to grant the union equal time to reply."

On the question of address lists, the AFL-CIO noted that in this respect, too, the employer starts a campaign with "the enormous advantage" of having a complete, up-to-date list covering every employe, whereas union organizers must devote "an inordinate amount of their time to what is only a partially successful effort to track down the names and addresses" through their own efforts and through in-plant committees.

Redress Urged

"This imbalance can be redressed," the brief asserted, "only by compelling the employer to supply the union on request with a complete address list, preferably when the board's regional director accepts the union's showing of interest. . . ."

The federation argued further that such a list should be furnished directly to the union rather than to a mailing service. Aside from the unnecessary added expense attached to the use of a mailing service, it said, "there is no countervailing interest in the 'secrecy' of the list sufficient to outweigh the union's demonstrable need to know employes' addresses in order to make house calls as well as home mailings."

A worker surrounded during his work period by the employer and his representatives and by an employer-oriented environment at other times, and who sees the union spokesman only as a figure waving a brochure at the plant gate, "is psychologically as inaccessible" to union arguments as if he lived in a company barracks, the AFL-CIO brief observed, adding:

"Handbills are not enough to bridge this gulf. Direct, personal contact is the demonstrated sine qua non for meaningful accessibility."

Grossinger's Told To Open Up to Union

Liberty, N.Y. — Grossinger's would be compelled to stop barring union organizers from its Catskills resort hotel near here under a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's order.

Also, said Examiner Samuel M. Singer, the hotel must give Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 343 equal time when management makes anti-union speeches during working hours. He recommended a third NLRB election when conditions permit.

The board previously set aside 1963 and 1964 elections lost by Local 343 because of unfair management interference.

Local IUE Officer 'Citizen of the Year'

Brockville, Ont. — Pres. Mark Darroch of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 510 was named "Citizen of the Year" by the Brockville Chamber of Commerce for his work in the labor movement, his support of other community projects and his activities for youth.

Adopted by Convention:

New ILGWU Guide Defines Minimum Contract Goals

John M. Barry

Miami Beach—The Ladies' Garment Workers 32nd convention adopted a collective bargaining guide setting minimum contract standards for all the union's affiliates which ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky termed "the greatest accomplishment of this convention."

Dubinsky said the guide, titled "ILGWU Guide on Agreement Provisions, Standards and Enforcement," would benefit not only the union and its members, but even employers with whom the ILGWU deals who "suffer because of the illegitimate advantages" that certain other employers take.

The new guide requires all contracts to provide, among other things:

- A maximum duration of 2 years for all agreements, except that a contract containing a general reopening clause may run to 3 years.
- A cost-of-living clause providing for an increase of 2 percent for every 2 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index.
- A regular workweek of 35 hours—the existing standard in most ILGWU plants—with time and one-half payment for all work beyond that ceiling.
- Separate minimum wage rates for all crafts in the industry.
- Provision for review of piece rates, including union access to company time study records.
- Not less than 6 holidays a year with pay.
- Employer contributions of not less than 2 percent of payroll for retirement benefits, not less than 3 percent for health and welfare benefits, not less than 4 percent for vacation benefits, and not less than five-tenths of 1 percent for supplementary unemployment-severance benefits.
- Protection against discharges except for just cause.
- Grievance procedure culminating in arbitration.
- A ban against homework and sub-contracting.
- Provision for the use and control of the ILGWU union label.
- A prohibition against discrimination in hiring or conditions of employment for reasons of race, creed, color, national origin, sex, or age.

Following adoption of the guide, the 900 delegates to the union's 65th anniversary convention gave a roaring welcome to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who congratulated the ILGWU for its long record of struggle "for a system in your industry to guarantee peace and opportunity, understanding and justice."

He recalled that 50 years ago ILGWU picket signs had called for "bread and roses, too," and described this slogan as a good definition of the Johnson Administration's efforts to bring about a "great society."

He suggested that despite "51 months of unprecedented economic progress," the nation was proving through the drive against poverty and new programs of aid to all levels of education that it "can have much for the many and be concerned for the plight of the few who have too little."

Ovation For Kennedy

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D.-N. Y.) drew a table-pounding ovation from the delegates when he attacked Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and noted that wage gains in states having the so-called "right-to-work" laws permitted by 14(b) have since 1953 trailed the gains in "free" states by about $15 a week.

"Where unions are strong," Kennedy declared, "the cause of progress and social justice is advanced; where unions are kept weak, the whole society suffers."

Dubinsky presented Kennedy the ILGWU's check for $100,000 as a contribution to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library in memory of the senator's brother. He also gave Kennedy a bust of the late President, sculptured by Robert Berks, a copy of which also was given to each delegate.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.-N. Y.) also scored Section 14(b) and predicted its repeal, but he cautioned the delegates that repeal would bring with it added union responsibilities, particularly in the areas of internal democracy and civil rights.

Potofsky Speaks

Earlier, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky brought the greetings of his union to the convention, reviewing the close relationship the two unions have held since their founding.

The spirit that grew out of their early struggles, Potofsky said, "has always championed equality of opportunity and fought bigotry. So it does today. In our unions there are equal rights and equal opportunities for all. It is a matter of principle. It is a matter of practice. It is a matter of fact."

An address by Executive Sec. Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had the effect of easing relations between the two organizations that had been strained by charges of racial exclusion brought against the ILGWU in 1962 by an NAACP official while Wilkins was out of the country.

Dubinsky, in response, expressed the hope that "friendly relations are re-established."



VICE PRES. HUMPHREY waves to 900 cheering delegates to the Ladies' Garment Workers 65th anniversary convention at Miami Beach following his introduction by ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky.

Labor Mourns Death Of Frances Perkins

American labor mourned the death of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor during the entire 12 years of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Administration and an architect of many New Deal reforms.

Miss Perkins, who died in New York May 14 at the age of 83, devoted her life to social reform and lived to see many of the causes for which she crusaded firmly established in federal and state legislation.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany described her as "a great lady" and declared:

"She served this nation and its workers at a time of grave national distress—with honor and distinction. The good she did for millions of her fellow citizens stands as an enduring monument to her memory and there could be no greater memorial. We shall miss her."

Her span of service—from 1933 to 1945—was the longest of any Secretary of Labor, covered the years of the labor movement's greatest growth and encompassed the problems of labor-management relationship during World War II. She was the first woman member of the Cabinet and her tricorner hat was a cartoonists' trademark during the New Deal era.

Miss Perkins, who retained her maiden name throughout a 50-year marriage to the late Paul C. Wilson, became a strong advocate of factory reform legislation after settlement-house work in the early years of the century brought her into contact with young girls working long hours for low pay in hazardous, unhealthy factories.

She was brought into public service by the late Alfred E. Smith, then governor of New York, and became New York State industrial commissioner when FDR was elected governor. As problems of health and safety gave way to depression problems of unemployment and pay cuts, Miss Perkins pioneered in the search for new legislative solutions.

In later years, she was fond of saying that "the great discovery of the 20th Century was that legislation can cure social evils."

As Secretary of Labor—an appointment that shocked some who protested at the time that the post should go to a man, and particularly to someone from labor's ranks—Miss Perkins helped frame the Social Security Act, a series of emergency relief measures, and set up the Bureau of Labor Standards to encourage states to pass and enforce laws to protect workers.



FRANCES PERKINS

Last November, at a celebration of the bureau's 30th anniversary, she recalled the conditions which then existed. She spoke of workers dying of undiagnosed silicosis, being poisoned by radium and lead, working long hours for low pay, being cheated of wages by employers, and living in states with no workmen's compensation laws.

From 1945 to 1952, Miss Perkins served as a member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission by appointment of then Pres. Truman.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, and dignitaries from government and public life were among those who attended a requiem mass for Miss Perkins held in New York's Episcopal Church of the Resurrection.

Among the mourners was Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, who declared:

"Every man and woman who works at a living wage, under safe conditions, for reasonable hours, or who is protected by unemployment insurance or social security, is her debtor."

Summary Ruling Asked In AMA Libel Case

Judge Spottswood W. Robinson III of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia took under advisement a petition by District Dir. Paul Normile of the Steelworkers for a summary judgment in his $400,000 libel suit against the American Medical Association.

The judge also heard argument by Normile's counsel for an injunction restraining the AMA from distributing a recording, once purported to be of Normile's voice which Normile charges is a fake, and for a jury trial to determine solely the amount of damages. The AMA's counsel argued that there were many "disputed issues of fact" which should be referred to a jury without any advance judgment by the court.

Sues Over Recording

Normile, one of the union's Pittsburgh area directors, sued the doctors' organization after hearing a phonograph record and reading the text of a speech the AMA claimed he had delivered in 1963 at a meeting of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in Allegheny County, Pa.

USWA Gen. Counsel David E. Feller, representing Normile, who was present in court, said the doctors' organization bought a tape purporting to contain Normile's voice, had 200 copies made and distributed them, along with 5,200 copies of a recording sent to medical societies and individuals in all 50 states, with the purpose of raising money for the AMA's fight against medical care keyed to the social security system.

Feller cited depositions by AMA representatives that a man known solely as "Irv" asked if they would be interested in some "educational material," called one of them in March 1963, and paved the way for a later call by a man who asked to be known only as "Cousin."

In the dark of the night, "Cousin" met the AMA man near Harrisburg, Pa., and gave him a tape recording on payment of $20. Eight copies were made, and one was sent to Dr. William R. Hunt of McKeesport, Pa., who expressed the opinion that the voice was that of Paul Normile, according to signed AMA depositions.

No other effort was made to determine the authenticity of the recording, Feller told the court. The material on the recording was not privileged, Feller said.

The recordings, Feller told the court, were "carefully contrived to portray" Normile as a "moronic, semi-literate thug who threatens to put Steelworkers on the graveyard shift if they don't kick in" to the union's political action funds.

The facts show, he continued, that the voice was not that of Normile and that the person who faked the record knew little about labor or its political education program. It is clear, he said, that Normile "is entitled to summary judgment" or, at the very least, a clear admission from the AMA that it was mistaken.

AMA reproduced copies of the recording which could be played on home phonographs, and inserted it in a heavy paper cover showing a union meeting and the words "AMPAC brings you THE VOICE OF COPE."

AMPAC is the American Medical Political Action Committee.

Frank Roberson, AMA attorney said that "if anyone is entitled to a summary judgment, it is the defendant (AMA). It is very clear that we have a legislative defense."

Asserting the facts are "typical of what we have juries for," the AMA attorney cited these defenses:

- No one knows whose voice is on the record.
- AMA officials honestly believed it was Normile's voice.
- Even if they were wrong, the statement was partially privileged and Normile cannot collect damages.
- Perhaps a jury will believe the record was a "plot" contrived by labor to discredit the organized doctors in AMA.

Reserve Training Caution Sounded

A precautionary notice on legal requirements affecting some 1 million armed forces reservists and national guardsmen who take summer training tours of duty has been released by the Dept. of Labor's Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.

Hugh W. Bradley, department director, reminded employers that they must grant leaves for official duty and must reinstate the employe when he returns with unimpaired seniority, pay and vacation rights.

Bradley pointed out that the short-tour trainee has essentially the same right to reemployment as the regular serviceman.

At Community Services Parley:

Consumer Aid Seen Urgent Labor Goal

By Eugene A. Kelly

A sharp stepup in labor efforts to "protect the dollar won at the bargaining table from being lost in the marketplace" was urged on American trade unions at the 10th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

More than 400 union officers and community service aides, devoting four days to meetings and workshops, were advised by Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities to update the old labor slogan "Be wise—organize" by rephrasing it, "Organize and Buy Wise."

Getting Value

The objective of labor's consumer counseling program, Perlis said in his keynote speech, is "not to tell union members how to spend their pay" but to see they get "a dollar's worth of value for each dollar spent."

Besides Perlis and other consumer experts, the delegates heard from Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President on Consumer Affairs; Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman; New York State Attorney Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz; Senators Paul H. Douglas, Philip A. Hart and Walter F. Mondale; Pres. Colston E. Warne of Consumers Union; Sidney Margolius, columnist, and others.

Reports on current consumer-oriented programs were made by AFL-CIO leaders including Chairman Joseph A. Beirne of the Community Services Committee; Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Dept. of Legislation; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and Executive Dir. Marcella S. Beatty of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries.

Presiding officers at conference sessions included Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; and Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild.

Conference receptions were sponsored by the Upholsterers, the Auto Workers and the federation's Industrial Union Dept. The scheduled closing event, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was the Murray-Green Award dinner honoring Henry J. Kaiser, and an address by federation Pres. George Meany.

Perlis declared in his keynote that basement bargains are no substitute for higher wages nor consumer counseling for collective bargaining. But the consumer needs to know the truth about what he buys, he said.

"What we mean is truth in advertising, truth in packaging, truth in lending, truth in weights and measures, an honest businessman giving full value for a full dollar," he said, adding: "This means education" of all consumers "to beware, to investigate before we invest, to consult before we contribute, to be sure before we buy."

Job Not Finished

Since the first resolution on consumer counseling by the AFL-CIO, he reported, consumer information classes have been given in more than 50 communities; many conferences held, thousands of publications printed in English and Spanish, and a more favorable climate created for law enforcement and consumer action, but "much more needs to be done."

Educating the public to buy union-made goods and services is the work of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and encouraging consumer-protecting legislation in Congress is that of the Dept. of Legislation, said Perlis. He called for more effective law enforcement against health quacks and those who prey on the poor.

Mrs. Peterson said she is "greatly encouraged" by consumer activities of the AFL-CIO, adding that the whole consumer program was "strengthened by the ringing endorsement" of the federation's Executive Council. Urging more school training for teen-agers in basic economics, she told the conference: "My message to you today: Don't let up."

When the speaker told of her regard for Frances Perkins and her inability to attend funeral services for the former Secretary of Labor, the conference stood for a silent tribute.

Warning Message

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) warned in a message read to the conferees that older Americans should be on guard against a "bewildering onslaught of insurance coverage proposals" linked to the probable passage of a medicare bill this year.

Sen. Douglas said he expects to reintroduce his truth-in-lending bill and asked for continued labor backing. Adequate consumer protection would, he estimated, equal a pay increase of 10 to 15 percent.

Sen. Hart said foes of his truth-in-packaging bill "see disaster behind every clause." The bill is a moderate one designed to help shoppers "make a rational buying decision" and to protect honest manufacturers from the "gimmickry of less scrupulous competitors," he said.



CONSUMER COUNSELING to help the union member get his money's worth for the dollars gained at the bargaining table was stressed at the 10th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services, held in Washington. More than 400 union officers and local counselors, some of whom are seen above, participated in four days of meetings.

Labor Again Backs Urban Cabinet Post

A Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Development is needed "in the interest of efficiency, economy and just plain good government," the AFL-CIO testified at Senate hearings.

The federation reiterated its long-standing support for a department which would give direction to a complex of federal programs related to housing and the special problems of cities.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Government Operations subcommittee that 70 percent of the nation now lives in urban areas and predicted that the number of city dwellers will nearly double by the year 2000. Biemiller's testimony was presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn.

"A scattered array of federal agencies simply cannot deal effectively with this staggering growth of urban areas," the AFL-CIO said.

The department, requested by Pres. Johnson, would be "a focal point within the federal government to guide and to help state, county and municipal governments, and private enterprise," Biemiller declared.

He told the subcommittee a separate Cabinet department would also enable local governments and community groups to present their proposals to a single federal agency.

Senate Committee Jumps Funds For Area Public Works Grants

The Senate Public Works Committee approved a new $655 million-a-year program to help areas and regions of heavy unemployment—a 30 percent increase over the amount originally sought by the Administration.

Heart of the new program is $400 million earmarked for job-creating public works grants. This is $150 million more than the budget request and marks a step in the direction of the "massive" public works program the AFL-CIO urged as necessary for full employment.

The committee did not, however, write into the bill the stronger ban labor had sought on "piracy" of plants and jobs from one area of the country to another.

A key section of the bill provides machinery for interstate regional programs—such as that developed for Appalachia—to deal with economic problems which are more than local in nature.

Impact Stressed

In its report, the committee stressed that "the scale of assistance must be sufficient to make a significant impact on the economic structure of an area."

It indicated that one of the handicaps of the area redevelopment program, which will be supplanted by the new legislation, is that available aid was spread too thinly "for any area to break out of the circle of poverty."

The report directed the secretary of commerce to "exercise particular caution that the program is not misused by merely providing a means to transfer work." It added:

"The committee cannot emphasize strongly enough that this is an act to create new economic activity, new jobs. Little is served if it merely shifts jobs from one area to another."

The bill, unanimously approved by the committee despite some qualifications by four Republican members, would create a new assistant secretary of commerce to oversee the program, with an administrator under him.

Committees of both the House and Senate were active on major legislation, with these developments:

● A House Education & Labor subcommittee approved a higher education bill setting up a federal scholarship program which will help youngsters from moderate income as well as poverty-level families. The subcommittee also voted to double the existing program of construction grants for colleges and graduate schools to $290 million.

The $70 million scholarship program would allow scholarships of up to $800 a year for youngsters who need financial help to attend college. The subcommittee also voted $50 million for adult education and college extension programs, double the amount asked by the Administration.

The scholarship provision — to win support of Republicans who had previously opposed it — was amended to require students to borrow money for their education as a condition of eligibility for scholarships.

Interest Clause Dropped

It dropped a controversial provision of the Administration bill which would have paid part of the interest charged by banks for education loans to students. Other portions of the bill provide grants to college libraries and to small colleges to improve their programs.

● A labor-supported bill which would cut the cost of bonding union officers and employes moved a step closer to enactment as the House Rules Committee reversed itself and cleared it for floor action.

It would amend the Landrum-Griffin Act to require union officials to obtain conventional fidelity bonds, dropping an ambiguous "faithful performance of duties" bonding requirement which the AFL-CIO found to have increased bonding costs with no additional protection for unions and union members.

● The Senate Finance Committee completed public hearings on the House-passed medicare bill and prepared to go into closed session to act on the legislation. Sen. Russell B. Long (La.), ranking Democrat on the committee, told newsmen he will try to substitute a plan gearing benefits to income of beneficiaries but he indicated he will support the committee bill if his plan is rejected.

● The House Banking & Currency Committee approved a modified version of the Administration's housing bill, including a plan to pay rent subsidies for some moderate-income groups who can't qualify for public housing or afford adequate private housing.

5-22-65

'Experience' Jobs Approved for 600

Approval of two "Project Growth" programs in California and one in Colorado under the Manpower Development & Training Act has been announced by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

The projects are designed to give work experience to jobless youths not qualified to take advantage of existing programs.

The Colorado project, largest of the three, will enroll 400 to 500 disadvantaged young people, age 17 through 21, out of school and unemployed. They will live in camps near farm sites in northern Colorado, the Western Slope and the Arkansas and San Luis valleys.

The similar California programs each will provide job training to about 100 volunteers, of the same age, in the Salinas and Santa Maria areas.

Beirne Assails Bill Curbing FPC Role

Federal regulation of the electric power industry should be strengthened, not weakened, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers told the Senate Commerce Committee. The AFL-CIO had previously given strong backing to federal regulation.

Beirne expressed the CWA's "strongest possible opposition" to a bill sponsored by Florida Senators Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers, which would curtail the Federal Power Commission's authority over wholesale power prices.

He said the bill would be "a step backward in the field of consumer protection" and would result in higher electric bills for CWA members and their families.

Manpower Program Appointments Made

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has announced two major appointments in the department's manpower program.

Dr. Curtis C. Aller, an economics professor at San Francisco State College, will become director of the Office of Manpower, Automation & Training on June 21. Dr. John P. Walsh, who has been acting director of the office, takes a new position as assistant manpower administrator.

Wirtz Presses Wage-Hour Expansion

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 29, 1965 | No. 22

Meany Asks Repeal of 14(b) To Aid Nation, End Conflict

Secretary Cites Lag In Pay Law

By Willard Shelton

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz recommended to Congress expansion of Fair Labor Standards Act coverage by adding 4.6 million persons to those now protected by the federal minimum wage and 40-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

Wirtz's specific recommendations to a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) did not include a proposed increase in the statutory minimum of $1.25 an hour. He promised to work with the committee on what economic "adjustments" might be required by increases in the wage floor and what each 5-cent jump might mean in regard to potential employment.

Overtime Hike Asked

On overtime rates, Wirtz proposed that the penalty rate rise to doubletime after 48 hours immediately, with the period dropping to 45 hours in graduated steps.

"The number of jobless," he told the subcommittee, "is about the same as those workers who are working more than 45 hours a week." He estimated "conservatively" that application of a doubletime rate would result in creation of between 200,000 and 300,000 new jobs.

On a reduction of the statutory workweek to 35 hours, before overtime, the secretary noted that Pres. Johnson had referred the issue to the Commission on Automation

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SHIPPING BOXES that become bookcases are being turned out by some 300 union apprentice carpenters in Washington to help the nationwide drive to send books to children in depressed areas, such as Appalachia. Shown in the workshop are (foreground, left to right) Mrs. O. G. Brain, chairman of the Montgomery County (Md.) Parent-Teacher Association, which is active in collecting books; Mrs. Edwin Roedder, chairman of the PTA unit's Library Committee; Treas. Peter E. Terzick of the Carpenters, and Bernard C. Hartung of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which is supplying the lumber.

Fight Moves to House:

Wide Senate Margin Clears Voting Rights

A nation's outrage over denial of voting rights to Negroes in many areas of the South was echoed in Congress as the Senate voted 77-19 for legislation knocking down most of the barriers to equality at the polling places and the House Judiciary Committee ordered its report filed on an even stronger bill.

A hard-core southern bloc fought a rear-guard battle against the Senate measure, picked up a scattering of conservative Republican support in unsuccessful efforts to weaken the bill through amendments, and was overwhelmed at the end.

First there was the 70-30 vote for cloture—three more than the two-thirds needed to cut off debate. Only 11 non-southerners—seven Republicans and four Democrats—voted against cloture.

On the final vote, all 19 votes against the bill came from the South. Three southerners—Tennessee Democrats Albert Gore and Ross Bass and Texas Democrat Ralph W. Yarborough—voted for the bill. One non-southerner, Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.), was paired against it.

The Senate-passed bill has these key provisions:

- Literacy tests and other devices which have been used to discriminate would be eliminated and federal registrars authorized in any state or county with a 20 percent nonwhite population which had a

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL-CIO Pledges Aid In Maritime Struggle

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO will "go down the line" behind the maritime unions fighting to preserve American ships manned by American seamen at American wage levels, Pres. George Meany told the Seafarers at their 12th convention.

No matter how embarrassed government officials become over union militancy, the AFL-CIO will continue, Meany declared, to demand that the government strengthen its maritime policy to keep the U.S. merchant marine from vanishing off the high seas.

"Don't worry about being militant," Meany advised several hundred delegates representing the SIU's 33 locals. "You don't get anywhere without being a little militant from time to time."

Hailed by SIU Pres. Paul Hall as "truly the head of world labor," Meany related that American-flag shipping now carries less than 10

(Continued on Page 3)

Union Helps Appalachia Book Drive

Into the primitive homes and drab schools of Appalachia a new world of magic and enchantment is making its way—a world found in the printed pages of books that have been too long in reaching the children in communities where hopelessness is a way of life.

Speeding fairy tales, adventure stories, the classics of childhood and even reference works on their way is an unusual cooperative effort that includes the National Congress of Parents & Teachers and its 47,000 local units, members of the Carpenters and their employers, lumbermen and school officials in more fortunate areas.

The books are collected by the PTA and are being shipped to remote areas in boxes—often made by union carpenters—which become bookcases on arrival.

In the Washington area about 300 carpenter apprentices spend two hours on three nights of every week in a vocational school opened to them by the School Board making such boxes, under the direction of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Council, out of boards supplied without cost by lumber manufacturers.

The boxes are about two feet

(Continued on Page 2)

Condemns Bar to Free Bargaining

By David L. Perlman

Weak unions and low wages are the "real purpose" of state "right-to-work" laws, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged at House hearings on a bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz—the first two witnesses—scored 14(b) as an impediment to free collective bargaining and a source of costly, sterile conflict which has hurt the nation.

Repeal Supported

They were joined in their call for repeal by spokesmen for the major religious faiths, the civil rights movement—and an employers' association whose members reported "a more harmonious labor-management relationship" under union shop conditions. **(Stories Page 11.)**

Meany said repeal of Sec. 14-(b) will help the labor movement and strengthen unions at the bargaining table. But more important, he stressed, it will help the nation. "This is not just a trade union bill."

In just the past eight years, he said, millions of dollars and thousands of man-hours were thrown into 40 major state battles over "right-to-work" legislation—"a staggering waste of money and manpower" which, on both sides,

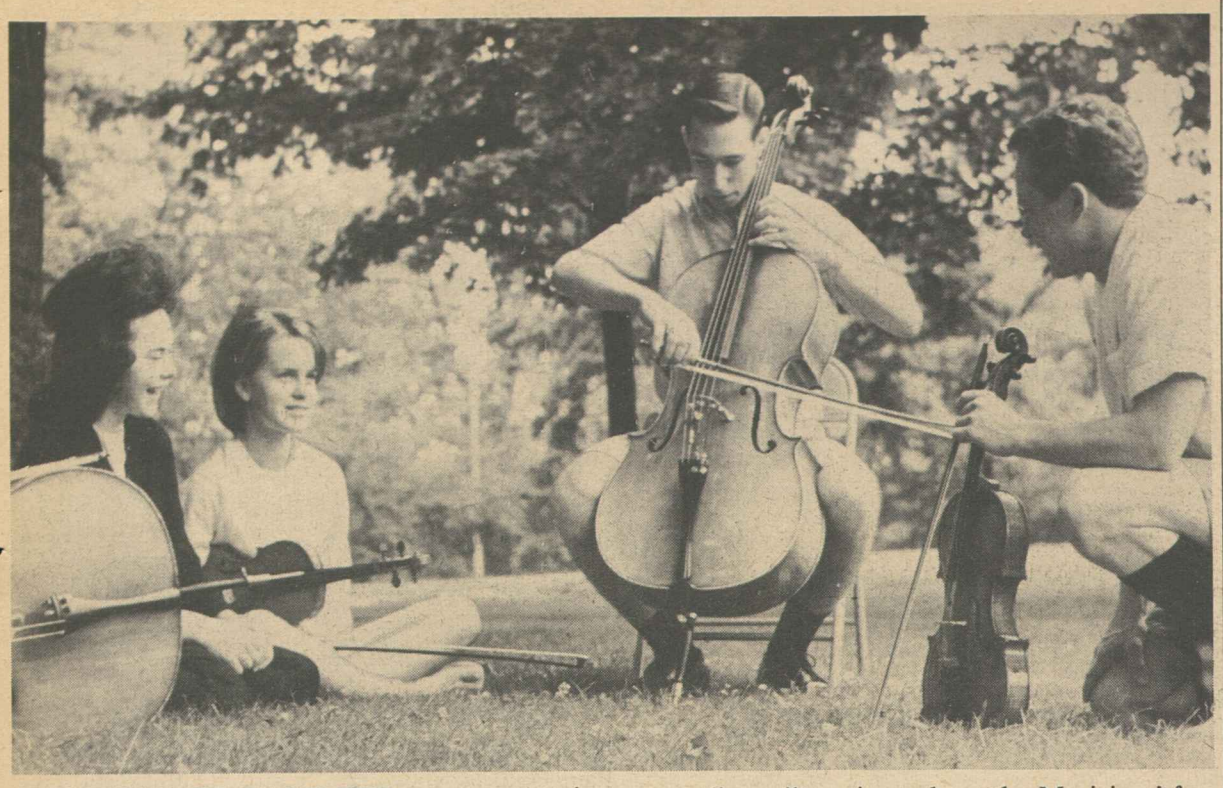
(Continued on Page 11)

FCC Order Hits Stations' Program Bias

A Jackson, Miss., broadcasting company which had been charged by labor and church groups with being anti-labor and anti-Negro, was ordered by the Federal Communications Commission to cease its discriminatory radio and television programming.

The government order—the first to deal directly with southern broadcasters' racial policies—includes a one-year probationary renewal of the company's licenses instead of the usual three-year term. It also sets forth steps for compliance with the FCC's "fairness doctrine," which spells out a station's responsibility to provide answering time when individuals or organiza-

(Continued on Page 2)



ONE HUNDRED TALENTED young string instrumentalists will again study at the Musicians' free scholarship summer school, the Congress of Strings, at Michigan State University next month. The students—aged 16 to 23—will receive instruction from symphony musicians and take part in concerts led by well-known conductors. There will be impromptu rehearsals, such as the one shown above at the East Lansing campus.

Rightist Defeated In L. A. School Race

Los Angeles — A labor-backed Negro minister defeated a major bid by a right-wing candidate for a seat on the school board which runs the nation's second largest school system, which enrolls 750,000 students.

The Rev. James Edward Jones, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, defeated Mrs. Marion Miller, a one-time undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who later turned to right-wing groups, by a vote of 276,095 to 248,060.

Mrs. Miller had spoken at the opening of a John Birch Society book store last December and generally made no secret of her affinity for the extremist point of view. She expressed more moderate views, however, after the campaign began.

Musicians Schedule Congress of Strings

New York—One hundred young winners of Musicians' community auditions will play under the baton of four leading symphony conductors at the seventh annual Congress of Strings at East Lansing, Mich., this summer.

The students—aged 16 to 23, from this country and Canada—are talented string musicians who will study and perform at the congress sponsored by the Musicians in cooperation with Michigan State University. The congress will be held on the university campus June 27 to Aug. 21.

AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said congress sessions since 1959 have more than justified the time and money invested.

Former students, said Kenin, "have distinguished themselves in all divisions of the classical music field. Not only have more than a score of talented youths obtained positions with the Boston Symphony, San Francisco, Houston, Omaha and Portland orchestras, but many have gone on to further scholarship studies."

The four symphony conductors who will lead the congress orchestra are Howard Mitchell, National Symphony, Washington, D. C.; Szymon Goldberg, Netherlands Chamber Orchestra of Amsterdam; Donald Johanos, Dallas Symphony; and Mishel Piastro, Longines Symphonette.

Some 600 students have attended the Congress of Strings in the past six years.

AFM Sec. Stanley Ballard, congress project director, said students receive free transportation from the sponsoring AFM local's headquarters city to Michigan State University and return, as well as meals, housing and recreation.

They study regular symphony orchestra repertoire in daily practice sessions, as well as chamber music, and receive small group instruction.

Licenses Limited:

FCC Order Slaps Anti-Labor Stations

(Continued from Page 1)

tions are attacked on the air.

The Lamar Life Broadcasting Company, owners of WJDC radio and WLBT television, had been charged by the Mississippi AFL-CIO and the United Church of Christ. Both organizations held that the company had refused them air time to answer attacks.

The state AFL-CIO charged the television station had unlawfully attempted to influence a National Labor Relations Board election and had sought to divide the state's labor movement by use of a letter falsely accusing Mississippi A F L-C I O Pres. Claude Ramsey of being a Communist sympathizer.

The AFL-CIO also charged that WLBT was the "semi-official organ of the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Council and other right-wing organizations," and it had been utilized by its station manager to urge Mississippians to disobey federal laws and court decrees.

The decision to press charges was made in a resolution adopted at the May 1964 Mississippi AFL-CIO convention.

Church charges involved a refusal by the station to broadcast programs by Negro churches as part of a revolving series among area religious organizations, and consistent discriminatory practices in reporting civil rights news.

Among the charges were instances where the station cut off pro-integration speakers on network programs by flashing a sign, "Sorry, cable trouble." Network news broadcasts were also preceded by the announcement: "What you are about to see is an example of biased, managed, northern news. Be sure to stay tuned at 7:25 to hear your local newscast."

The commission, in a 4 to 2 vote, ordered the company to "discharge in full" its responsibilities under the "fairness doctrine" and provide each side in any controversial issue with broadcast time as well as copies of scripts to any person mentioned in a critical manner.

The station was also directed to discuss with community leaders, including leaders in the civil rights movement, the question of whether the company's programming meets the needs and interests of the area.

In making its decision, the commission said that it was a "close question" whether to call for public hearings, but it had taken into account that Mississippi is entering a critical period in race relations when "broadcast stations could make a worthwhile contribution to the resolution of problems arising in this respect."

FCC Chairman E. William Henry dissented from the majority and was joined by Commissioner Kenneth Cox in urging that a full hearing be held on the charges which, "if true, would indicate that the station had made misrepresentations to the commission, deceived the public, violated commission policy, broken federal and state laws, and ignored the needs of a substantial portion of the community it had pledged to serve."

Henry said it was "a clear abuse of discretion" to ignore the allegations, even on a probationary short-term basis.

Earlier, an FCC staff recommendation had called for hearings following investigation of the AFL-CIO and church complaints and inquiry into the activities of the Lamar Life stations and five others at the time of the University of Mississippi riots in 1962.

Social Security Health Care Bill Hailed at Senior Citizens Convention

The measure known as the Social Security amendments of 1965 "is a bill for all generations," AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank declared at the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Senior Citizens, held in Washington.

"Isn't this the heart of our social security system?" he asked. "It is a family security concept. It takes care not just of retirees but also of the orphan and the widow. It takes care of the aged parent of the disabled worker because the aged parent is listed as a dependent."

Cruikshank, who praised the council for pushing the medicare element of the amendments to the edge of enactment, was himself given an ovation when he stepped to the podium.

"No man in America has made a greater individual contribution toward higher social security standards, including health care," said John W. Edelman, president of the council. He presented Cruikshank with an inscribed, framed photograph of the late Pres. Kennedy addressing the council's 1963 convention.

Senior citizens are interested in all of this year's proposed amendments to social security because they are "not just for ourselves but for our children and grandchildren," Cruikshank said. They contain, he noted, "provisions for aid to the young, provisions for economic security for those in middle age still in their working years, and some provisions"—such as higher retirement benefits—"designed primarily for the elderly."

Cruikshank, Edelman and other speakers expressed confidence that the medicare bill will be finally enacted by Congress and signed by Pres. Johnson. The convention banquet was, in effect, a victory celebration.

Dr. Harold G. Sheppard of the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research urged the delegates to press the government to review the goals of its anti-poverty program, which he called "too youth-oriented." Older Americans are worse off today than they were 10 or 20 years ago when they were young Americans, he said, because "they were made poor."

"Unless we start doing something meaningful about retirement income," he added, "we will continue to produce a poverty population out of Americans who for 60 years or more were not poor. Gradually, during their retirement years, they are thrown from a status of decent living standards into a status of downright poverty."

The convention adopted a series of resolutions designed to implement an expanded program to achieve a better life, as Edelman recommended in his report.

Included were recommendations for "at least" a 15 percent increase in retirement benefits with minimums of $100 a month for single persons and $200 for couples, and a reduction in the voluntary retirement age to 60 with a less sharp cut in benefits than at present.

The delegates dedicated themselves "to contribute what we can of our talents and our time to the ideal of the Great Society" and offered their services as volunteers in all areas where they can help. They urged the President's Council on Aging to create a Senior Citizens Corps to utilize the skills of senior citizens, and also urged an expanded program of housing for elders.

Job Safeguards Highlight New Cement Pact

Ravena, N. Y. — Safeguards against loss of jobs to automation or technical change highlight a new two-year contract won by Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers Local 429 at the Atlantic Cement Co.

The contract states that "a regular employe will not be laid off, terminated, reduced in wage rate or job classification by any operation, mechanical or procedural changes."

The agreement does allow layoffs because of production cutbacks.

Workers' jobs also are protected in case the plant is moved or closed and replaced with a new operation in the regular shipping area of the original plant, or if the company builds a new plant affecting jobs at Ravena.

Other features include:

- Wage increases of 12 cents an hour retroactive to May 1, 1965, and 10 cents an hour next year.
- Insurance improvements, including $75 weekly sickness and accident benefits starting the first day of accident and the second day of illness.
- Double and one-half time for overtime work and call-outs on Sundays.
- Severance pay equal to one week's pay for each year of service.
- Two weeks of vacation after one year's service, three weeks after five years, four weeks after ten years, and five weeks after 20 years.

4th Southern Election Won In Textiles

Wilmington, N. C.—The Textile Workers Union of America won its fourth major southern election since Jan. 1 in a vote at the plant of the Timme Corp. here. The tally in a National Labor Relations Board election was TWUA 382, no union 224, challenged 24.

Nearly 2,000 workers have entered TWUA ranks in the South this year. Earlier wins were at plants of the Collins & Aikman Co., North Carolina; Roxbury Carpet Co., Tennessee; and the American Olean Co. in Kentucky.

TWUA "old timers" said the Timme Corp. "ran away" from Woonsocket, R. I., where in 1950 it was under contract with the unaffiliated Industrial Trade Union of Woonsocket. The firm makes automotive fabrics and plush and pile fabrics.

Active in the organizing campaign for the TWUA were staff members Tom Barker, John McCoy, James Blackwell, Robert Freeman and Geneva Barnett.

Carpenters Locals Assist Book Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

long and one foot high, and hold about three dozen volumes. When they reach their destination, they may be laid on end to become bookcases.

The District of Columbia school administration also makes a financial allowance for teachers. The apprenticeship committee is made up of four members each from the Carpenters District Council, the Master Builders Association, the Construction Contractors Council and the Mill Operators.

Another Carpenters local, in Hackensack, N. J., also has volunteered to make hundreds of the bookcase-crates.

'Genuine' System Urged:

Trade Adjustment Changes Held Vital

Portland, Ore.—A "genuine, workable means" of aiding workers and companies hurt by foreign trade is essential if the United States "seriously" wants a general expansion of world markets, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the Columbia Basin World Trade Conference here.

"Unless we develop practical and workable machinery for trade adjustment assistance," Goldfinger declared, "we are courting the resurgence of protectionism."

The idea of trade adjustment assistance was conceived as an alternative to high tariffs, he said, and is intended "to provide practical adjustments to the adverse impacts of trade expansion on specific groups of workers and individual firms." The theory, he added, is clear:

"It says: let us expand trade; let us reduce tariffs, in multilateral reciprocal agreements with other countries, to facilitate the expansion of trade; but let us recognize that increased imports will probably hurt some specific groups of workers and some individual companies; let us, therefore, provide direct government assistance to such workers and companies with special unemployment compensation and retraining allowances for the workers and assistance to the companies to shift to new product lines."

Goldfinger recalled that the late Pres. Kennedy, both as President and as senator from Massachusetts, "strongly endorsed" the concept. But the concept was "re-packaged and re-shaped" in the legislative process, he continued, and "it has never worked."

"In the 2.5 years since the Trade Expansion Act went into effect," he said "18 cases involving groups or workers or single firms have been brought to the Tariff Commission and each request for assistance has been rejected—frequently, with long and arrogant and rigidly technical explanations, denying those workers and companies the aid they thought was properly theirs under the concept of adjustment assistance."

Goldfinger took a look at the country's foreign trade record and found it "fairly good, in the aggregate." But he warned that despite its size—$25.2 billion in merchandise exports last year—it is "only a tiny part of our total economy." While we try to strengthen it, he went on, we should not "in our fervor, adopt policies that will undermine our domestic markets, which account for about 96 percent of our total production."

Trade adjustment assistance is only one tool in the kit the country should have to boost an expansion of exports and imports, he said. Another is the workable multilateral agreement, such as the Intl. Cotton Textile Agreement among major cotton textile producing and importing nations, which seeks to bar sudden, sharp increases of exports that "disrupt" the markets of the importing country. Labor, he said, favors similar multilateral agreements on wool and synthetic fibers.

Labor Standards Asked

Still another measure, Goldfinger said, is the development of international fair labor standards for goods in international commerce. World norms are essential, he said, "if we are to remove such factors as labor exploitation from the area of world trade."

"What we need is a sensible, rational and orderly move towards reduced trade barriers—toward a liberal trade policy that can expand our foreign trade while, at the same time, we provide workable machinery to handle the specific problems of specific groups of workers and specific firms that are adversely affected by rising imports," he said.

". . . In short, we need a realistic and practical liberal trade policy that will not be blind, deaf and dumb to the realities of expanded foreign trade—to the difficulties, as well as the benefits.

"We need a rational policy for the expansion of world trade. We also need, as an integral part of such policy, adequate and workable machinery to ease and adjust to the adverse impacts of trade expansion."

CWA Names Glenn Watts Vice President

The executive board of the Communications Workers has elected Glenn Watts vice president of the union to succeed the late Ray Hackney, who died suddenly on May 10.

Watts, since 1956 assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, formerly was director of CWA Dist. 2, which includes Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

He was born in Stoney Point, N.C., in 1920, moved to Washington with his family in the 1930s and entered the communications field as an installer for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of the District of Columbia in 1941. He has carried out many major union jobs, including community service activities and assignments in the areas of pattern bargaining and research.

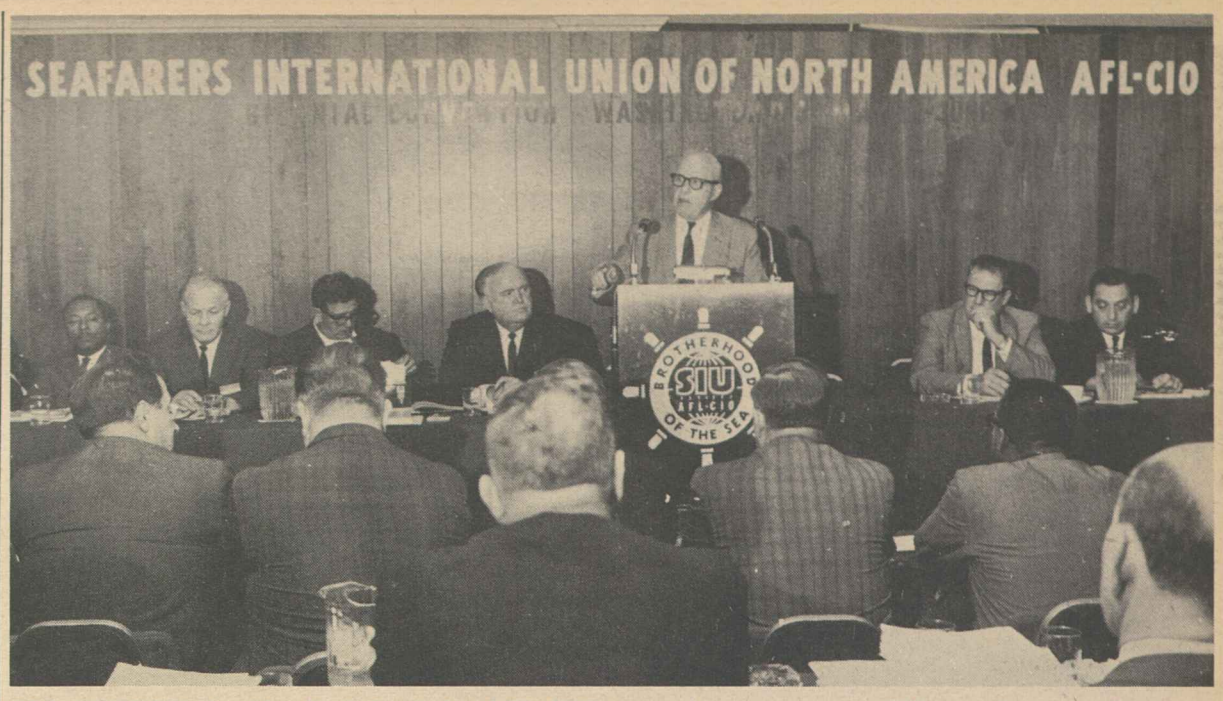
The executive board also set up a Ray Hackney Memorial Scholarship in tribute to the late vice president and invited locals and his friends to participate in the fund through memorial gifts. The scholarship will reflect his activity in the international labor movement and worker education, as it will go to a foreign-born student receiving his education in this country.



Glenn Watts

Rubber Workers Open Armstrong Bargaining

Hartford, Conn.—The Rubber Workers opened contract talks here with the Armstrong Rubber Co. for 2,800 workers in four plants covered by a contract due to terminate July 17. The union seeks improved wages, working conditions and fringe benefits at plants in West Haven Conn.; Des Moines, Ia.; Natchez, Miss., and Hanford, Calif.



ALL UNIONS should rally behind the AFL-CIO campaign to save the U.S. merchant marine, now carrying only 10 percent of U.S. cargoes, Pres. George Meany tells Seafarers' convention. At the head table are, left, Vice Pres. Steve Edney of Los Angeles Cannery Workers, SIU Vice Presidents William W. Jordan, Jr., and Morris Weisberger, Pres. Paul Hall, Meany, Vice Pres. Ed Turner and Attorney Howard Shulman.

Meany Backs Unions' Campaign In Fight to Save Merchant Marine

(Continued from Page 1)

percent of American trade. Labor has been blamed for insisting on decent wages but is not responsible "in the slightest degree for the sorry state" of our merchant marine, he declared.

"The blame," he said, "lies at the door of those in the Dept. of Defense who believe that tax-dodging ship owners can be safely relied on to provide us with an instant merchant marine.

Double Standard

"It lies at the door of those in the Dept. of Agriculture—and I include the Secretary of Agriculture—who do not blink an eye at spending millions for a cotton subsidy, but campaign actively to eliminate requirements that the government ship half its grain in American-flag ships.

"The blame lies at the door of those in the State Dept. who are willing to help some private employers, but are quite indifferent and callous to the plight of American ships and American seamen."

Meany scored government officials who want the problem to disappear and the unions to stop being a "nuisance" about it. Government departments have an obligation to do something about the problem of the vanishing U.S. merchant marine besides blaming unions, he said.

The federation president urged every AFL-CIO affiliate to support the maritime program outlined by the Executive Council in a policy statement last February: promote and protect commerce; maintain a strong work force of civilians aboard ship and in our shipyards; help maintain a favorable monetary balance; serve as a symbol of U.S. strength and prestige and as an armed service auxiliary.

Any vessel owned by American interests should, Meany said, be covered by American laws and observe American standards of pay and work.

In his lifetime, he recalled, the government twice tied up its merchant fleet and twice had to build again in a "crash" program to save the nation from military defeat.

Earlier the SIU had charged in a 12,000-word report to members of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee that the Maritime Administration had issued edicts which several shipping employers used to seek cuts in crew sizes and to refuse to negotiate "realistically" on contract terms.

Both management and the government called on waterfront unions to cooperate in reducing manning scales on automated ships, but failed to exhibit a quid pro quo attitude toward expanding the total fleet and creating new jobs to replace those lost to automation, the SIU asserted.

The convention was scheduled to remain in session through June 1, and delegates were to deal with issues which include current bargaining on East, Gulf and West Coasts; automation and manning; the need to preserve U.S. Public Health Service hospitals for merchant seamen; a proposed merger with the National Maritime Union; and a proposed boycott of Japanese products if Japanese trawlers fish for salmon in American protected waters during spawning season.

Dock Union Urges Maritime Build-Up

The Longshoremen strongly support current efforts to move the United States from sixth to first place among maritime nations, a spokesman said at a National Maritime Week observance.

ILA Executive Vice Pres. John Bowers said his union favors expansion and modernization of the U.S. merchant marine fleet because it will mean more jobs for U.S. crews, more American shipbuilding, more tax money in the U.S. Treasury and a reduction in this nation's balance of payments deficit.

Laundry Workers Seek Help on Wages, Taxes

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union has urged Congress to take two "simple steps" to advance the drive against poverty—extend the federal wage-hour law to millions of workers not now covered and raise the income tax exemption level of employes paid below the poverty level.

The recommendation was made in the report of the officers to the union's fourth convention. Delegates to the best-attended gathering in L&DCIU history accepted it and re-elected the top officers — Pres. Russell R. Crowell, Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler and nine vice presidents—and scheduled a vote on a 50-cent monthly dues increase to expand the union's organizing and servicing capability.

Since the last convention in 1962, the officers reported, the union has built a staff which has improved contracts and helped add new members, and will be enlarged when union income permits.

New locals have been organized, the report said, in Kalamazoo, Mich.; Clinton, Ia.; Baltimore, Md.; Richmond, Va.; Waukegan, Ill.; Treasure Island, Calif., and Dayton, O., later merged with Cincinnati Local 248.

More locals are affiliating with local and state AFL-CIO central bodies, the officers reported, and the union has met its national COPE quota. Its sixth consecutive annual award for political education achievement was presented at the convention by COPE field staff member Earl Davis.

Declaring that a strong labor movement is the most effective weapon against poverty, the report added that laws guaranteeing equal rights are the beginning, not the end, of the struggle for civil rights for all Americans.

Action by Congress to raise the $1.25 minimum wage and extend coverage would reduce poverty for millions of workers, the convention asserted. As to a raise in the exemption level for low-wage workers, it added "there is little justification to tax people who are already below the poverty level" of $3,000 income a year.

Convention speakers included Pres.-elect I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers,, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, Assistant Dir. Walter C. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Pres. William J. Hart of the Allegheny County AFL-CIO, and Pittsburgh Mayor Joseph M. Barr.

Rail Pact Assures Lodging Expense

Cleveland, O.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen reached an agreement with the Norfolk & Western Railroad setting up guidelines for disputes over away-from-home lodging expenses.

The railroad's Lake region, formerly the Nickel Plate Road, agreed to provide "adequate, sanitary lodging" for firemen at 20 layover points; transportation costs to lodgings at 14 terminals; and $3 a day in lieu of company-provided lodging at two terminals—Bellevue, O., and Frankfort, Ind. The pact is retroactive to July 25.



CUTTING THE RIBBON opening the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show at the Pittsburgh Civic Arena is Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.). Shown at opening, left to right, are: Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea, Brewery Workers; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Pres. Richard F. Walsh, also head of the Theatrical Stage Employes; Fulton; Pres. John O'Hare, Tobacco Workers; Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy, United Garment Workers; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks, shown directly behind O'Hare.

Record Crowds View Union-Industry Show

Pittsburgh—Record crowds thronged the aisles of Pittsburgh's Civic Arena for the 1965 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, sending attendance midway through the exhibition's run to more than 200,000.

The show, sponsored annually by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Trade Dept., featured 350 displays of labor, management and government touching on the craftsmanship, skills and services of virtually all AFL-CIO unions.

Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh, head of the Theatrical Stage Employes, presided at a kick-off luncheon at which Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, the show's director, read a congratulatory message from Pres. Johnson.

The President termed the Union-Industries Show a symbol of the mutuality of interest of labor and management and observed that "there are hopeful signs that industrial relations have turned to a new path—one in which the public interest is represented."

The show was open to the public admission free and more than $100,000 worth of gifts, prizes and souvenirs were distributed.

The prizes included television sets and other appliances made by members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, toys made by the Doll & Toy Workers, cakes baked at the show by the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; an outboard motor, a golf cart and a console stereo phonograph as examples of products turned out by members of the Allied Industrial Workers; live music and entertainment at the Hotel & Restaurant Workers' booth with a spinet piano given away, thousands of dollars worth of union-made dinnerware from the Potters, gas and electric ranges and heaters by the Stove Workers.

The Plasterers' display featured a replica of the historic Fort Pitt blockhouse which will be given to the city for use as a permanent structure in a downtown park. The Meat Cutters gave away $5,000 worth of meat a day and scheduled sheep shearing demonstrations at their exhibit.

The Treasury Dept.'s Bureau of Engraving & Printing in a special display gave demonstrations of printing U.S. currency and engraving steel plates. Sheets of bills from $1 to $10,000 and savings bonds in denominations of $1,000 to $500 million were on exhibit, as were officially engraved portraits of the late Pres. John F. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson and samples of White House stationery.

Arbiter Bars TV Spying By Company

Flushing, N.Y.—An arbitrator has ruled that the Eico Electronic Instrument Co., Inc., violated its contract with a union by installing a closed circuit television system to watch 95 employes at work on the plant floor.

Arbiter Hubert T. Delany directed management to get rid of the system and to quit spying on its workers.

The ruling was on a grievance filed by Local 431 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The union protested that the TV viewing violated the worker's right of privacy, his right to be free from employer "spying," and the union-management contract.

Delany concluded that the camera surveillance violated Art. XII of the contract, which requires that any conditions of employment not covered by the agreement and in effect as regular company practice shall continue undisturbed.

The arbiter reasoned that "working without cameras focused upon their every move is a condition beneficial to the employes and the use of such equipment imposes a serious burden on their working conditions without good cause being shown." It follows, he said, that "the employer has violated the agreement in unilaterally installing and operating these cameras" in April 1964 and "such operation should cease." He added:

"Every employe has occasion to pause in the course of his work to take a 'breather,' to yawn or otherwise to be himself without affecting his work." He might hesitate to do so "if his every action is being recorded on TV," wrote the arbitrator.

AFL-CIO Reissues Library Pamphlet

A new version of the AFL-CIO pamphlet "Your Library Can Help Your Union," describing how local libraries can be a useful aid in many union activities, is now available.

The pamphlet, Publication No. 105, can be order from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division. Single copies are free; in quantities up to 100 the price is 10 cents each; for larger orders, $8.50 per hundred.

St. Louis Cabbies Uphold Seafarers

St. Louis—Transportation Services Local 1 of the Seafarers won another election from the expelled Teamsters here, 118-92, to keep bargaining rights for Yellow Cab drivers.

The SIU called the vote a setback for Teamsters Local 688 and IBT Vice Pres. Harold J. Gibbons, who campaigned to reverse the results of the election won by the SIU last year by a smaller margin.

Other Teamster locals have been defeated in similar attempts to beat the SIU in Chicago and Detroit. The latest previous attempt was in Chicago, where Seafarers Local 777 overwhelmed a Teamster local headed by Joseph (Joey) Glimco, 3,081-1,612.

ILGWU Votes New Terms for Top Officers

Miami Beach — Nearly 1,000 Ladies' Garment Workers delegates wound up the union's 65th anniversary convention here with the re-election of top officers.

Given new three-year terms were Pres. David Dubinsky, Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg and First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini.

In his acceptance speech, Dubinsky observed that there is "still much to be done" by the union and expressed the feeling that "I can give much service yet."

The convention also re-elected 18 vice presidents and chose two new ones to fill vacancies—Matthew Schoenwald, manager of Undergarment Workers Local 62, and Sol Chaikin, assistant director of the ILGWU Northeast Dept., which takes in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and northern New England.

The delegates approved a 25-cents-a-month increase in per capita payments to the 440,000-member international, two-thirds of which is earmarked for the strike fund. Pay increases were voted for the top officers, making their annual salaries $31,000 for Dubinsky and $25,000 for Stulberg.

Yemen Becomes 114th ILO Member

Geneva—The Yemen Arab Republic, a member of the United Nations since 1947, has accepted the obligations of the Intl. Labor Organization constitution and has become the 114th ILO member.

Cruikshank Gets Award:

New Problems Seen After Medicare Bill

Philadelphia, Pa.—The nation's growing group health movement faces the twin challenges of consumer demand for better medical care and of changes foreseen in the wake of the expected passage of medicare, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank told the Group Health Institute at its meeting here.

"A good many consumers of medical care never do find out what good medical care can be like," he said. "The sad thing is that so many receive so little care, and so little good care."

The ordinary patient, he said, is not qualified to decide whether he is getting good medical care or bad, or if an operation is or is not necessary. Group practice enables the physician to concentrate on medicine and "function as a professional, not as a quasi-business executive," he observed, because at least a large part of the expense is prepaid.

"In the group health plan the doctor has the right to practice quality medicine," Cruikshank noted. "He has the incentive to do what is necessary for the patient, and no particular incentive to do what is unnecessary. He has a group, like a college faculty, with whom he can discuss medical problems. And the group can act as a force to encourage good medicine and to inhibit poor medicine."

Enactment of the pending medicare bill, he predicted, will not only be a "momentous step forward," but "will accomplish tremendous benefits."

Much to be Done

"Of course, it will not of itself solve all the problems of the elderly, and it will certainly create some new challenges," he added. "But the passage of medicare will liberate us to consider more carefully other aspects of the consumers' stake in medical care. You know better than most Americans how much remains to be done."

A highlight of the two-day meeting was the presentation to Cruikshank of the Group Health Association of America's 1965 Award of Merit. The GHAA is the national organization of local non-profit group health plans, many of which have close ties with organized labor, and was co-sponsor of the institute with the Group Health Foundation.

The citation hailed Cruikshank's "long and devoted service as a forceful and effective spokesman for the organized consumers of health care in the United States and Canada," and praised him as a "tireless advocate of constructive legislation" and an "outstanding representative of organized labor in the broad field of health and social security."

Cruikshank expressed the AFL-CIO's appreciation for GHAA's accomplishments, with particular stress on its early and consistent support of the social insurance method of assuring health care for the elderly. What it has done, he said, has attracted increasing attention and support from trade unionists.

"It was not only from the standpoint of our own interest but because we value the group practice plans as yardsticks—a kind of TVA of medicine, so to speak—for measuring efficiency and costs of other methods of providing medical care," he said, "that we asked the Senate to ensure a role for group health in medicare.

'Sad Paradox'

"It would be a sad paradox if the payment features of the medicare bill were to be so written in the final version that group health plans would fall prey to the virus of fee-for-service and thus sacrifice the prepayment factor—one of its outstanding and most desirable features."

Vice Pres. Martin A. Cohen of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP), a former Auto Workers staff member, also called on group plans to increase their services. He cited the sale of medical drugs, treatment of mental illnesses, rehabilitation and dental care as areas on which they might concentrate.

Dr. Paul Q. Peterson of the U.S. Public Health Service pointed out that the benefits provided in one part of the medicare bill are already offered by group health plans to members over 65 years of age.

Pres. Johnson sent the institute a telegram praising the work of group practice units. Through them, he said, "modern health services have been brought within reach of increasing numbers of people." He also sent his thanks to GHAA for its support of medicare and other health legislation.



AWARD OF MERIT of the Group Health Association of America for 1965 was presented to AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank (left) at the Group Health Institute in Philadelphia by Dr. W. Palmer Dearing (center), GHAA executive director, and GHAA Pres. Kenneth M. McCaffree, who also heads the Puget Sound Group Health Association of Seattle, Wash.

LBJ Hails Choice of Kaiser:

Murray-Green Award Seen Symbol of Cooperative Spirit

The nation has derived great benefits from the "spirit of sensible cooperation and understanding" that prevails between top leaders of labor and business, Pres. Johnson said in message of congratulation to the AFL-CIO for presenting its Murray-Green award to industrialist Henry J. Kaiser.

The President, in a recorded message to the award dinner climaxing the 10th National AFL-CIO Conference on Community Services, saluted Kaiser as a "pioneer of the new breed of responsible businessmen" and also paid his warm respects to Federation Pres. George Meany, award inspirers William Green and Philip Murray, and to "the spirit of constructive understanding and responsibility that has brought this evening into being."

Kaiser, 83, flew East from Hawaii for the dinner but was given treatment in New York for a circulatory ailment and sent an acceptance speech read by his son Edgar. The latter accepted a gold medal and a $5,000 award honoring his father for the pioneering medical care program that now enrolls 1.25 million persons. The elder Kaiser sent word that the prize will be used to advance "certain cherished dreams in the Kaiser Foundation's program of medical care—the education of physicians and nurses, and health research."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Community Services Committee, said in his presentation address that, while the theme of the Community Services conference was "the worker is a consumer," Kaiser's career emphasized a parallel theme: "The worker is a human being."

Extraordinary Humanitarian

Meany termed Kaiser an "extraordinary humanitarian" and builder whose real interest was people. He added: "We do ourselves honor when we honor him tonight. . . . He is an American dedicated to the welfare of people, and that is enough for the AFL-CIO."

Meany singled out two other guests for a special salute — Gen. Omar Bradley, retired chief of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers. Bradley was the recipient of labor's first Murray-Green award and McDonald, Meany noted, "placed the welfare of his union and his membership above his own personal interests" in what Meany called "the best traditions of the American labor movement" and in the spirit of Murray and Green. McDonald announced earlier that he would not contest the election of I. W. Abel as next USWA president.

Johnson said in his message that the U.S. is fortunate "to be free of dogma and doctrine that would lead us into mortal combat" between capital and labor. The absence of such contention, he declared, has permitted the nation to devote all its energy and attention to the perfection of a system which is "richly and generously rewarding" to our society.

There never has been a time, the President continued, when responsible leaders of labor, business and government "could sit in the room with more understanding of each other's problems than today."

Kaiser Says Thanks

In accepting the award, Henry Kaiser expressed particular appreciation because of its relationship to health and human relations.

Labor has championed, and the Kaiser organization has supported, the legislation known as medicare, he continued, but the demands for comprehensive health coverage plans "are nowhere near satisfied."

Asserting that by the year 2000 the nation must build the equivalent of another United States with nearly double the present working force—from 77 million to 135 million—the senior Kaiser called for more education and more cooperation.

"Each year the American people grow more united in our goals," he declared. "The enemy is dead wrong who would see us pitted, class against class. Ours is a balanced society, a strong, united people."

Meany described the American labor movement as like no other in the world "because from the very beginning we have never considered that workers were a class apart—we take the position that no segment of American society can profit and prosper at the expense of the rest of society."

He expressed "great pride" in the work of the Community Services Committee "as a demonstration of labor's broad philosophy in behalf of all Americans."

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said at the award dinner that Americans are better organized in their capacity as producers than as consumers but the Community Services conference should help to change that. Also, he said, Americans should realize that "wars against poverty and ignorance are the only two wars that return, many times over, every cent that is put into them."

AFL-CIO-CSA Dir. Leo Perlis, presiding, introduced guests who included Presidents Beirne of the Communications Workers, William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters, Karl F. Feller of the Brewery Workers, Paul Hall of the Seafarers, Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipefitters, James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks and David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

CSC Members Present

Community Services Committee members present besides Beirne, Buck, Suffridge and Sullivan were Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and District Dir. James Robb of the Steelworkers.

Among others introduced were AFL-CIO Executive Council members Harry C. Bates of the Bricklayers, Chief Executive George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Pres. Emeritus L. M. Raftery of the Painters and Pres. Emeritus Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The four-day CSA conference pointed up the need for more consumer counseling programs; more labor emphasis on truth in lending, labeling and packaging; and more legal aid for the needy poor.



MURRAY-GREEN AWARD medal of the AFL-CIO is presented by Community Services Committee Chairman Joseph A. Beirne, left, to Edgar F. Kaiser, son of industrialist Henry J. Kaiser who was awarded the medal and $5,000 check for his services as builder, humanitarian, and developer of medical care system benefiting 1.25 million persons. The elder Kaiser, under a doctor's care in New York, sent a message to the award dinner climaxing the 10th annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

3-Point Plan Offered On Natural Beauty

If we want to re-create the country's natural beauty, we must channel adequate funds to beautify and enrich, not to corrupt and impoverish, Dir. Leo Perlis, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, said at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty here in Washington, D. C.

Appearing on a Citizen Action Panel, Perlis said that since ugliness is man-made, it can be "man-unmade."

He declared that the drive for the "fast buck" will not result in beautiful buildings, "nor will corruption in City Hall produce a beautiful city."

"I have a strange and strong feeling," he said, "that Pres. Johnson's Civil Rights Act, aid to education act and anti-poverty program, and his commitment to the well-being of the American people, will do as much—if not more than this conference — to make America beautiful."

Johnson gave the conference a preview of his message on legislation to protect major highways financed with federal funds. The President also discussed bills which would set aside millions of acres of surplus military land for use as parks and recreation areas; allocate $100 million for the building of rest areas, scenic drives and recreation areas, and require states to use 3 percent of the federal funds provided for interstate highways for landscaping and roadside development.

Perlis suggested a three-level approach to coordinated progress toward the re-creation of beauty as a natural heritage for future generations:

- Citizen effort for mandatory and permissive laws, backed with adequate appropriations, at the local level.
- Voluntary citizen effort to encourage concepts of beauty in schools and homes.
- A national coordinating committee, with full-time staff, to stimulate model legislation, develop effective education programs and stimulate volunteer action.

He warned that in the past beauty "almost always has escaped the many in our mill towns, tenements and roadsides."

The answer, he suggested, was a neighborhood-by-neighborhood, block-by-block approach.

NLRB Aide Issues Rule in Card Check

Contradictory statements on union authorization cards justified a company's refusal to recognize the Auto Worker's, but the firm committed numerous unfair labor practices otherwise, according to findings of a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner.

The UAW started an organizing drive at the Sidney, O., plants of the Shelby Mfg. Co. in February 1964 and got 40 employe signatures on cards with this message: "This card is for use in support of the demand of UAW-AFL-CIO for recognition, or for an NLRB election." On the reverse side was this wording: "This card will be filed with the NLRB to secure a secret ballot election conducted by representatives of the U. S. government."

Plant management said the cards did not prove the union had a majority, and NLRB Examiner Eugene E. Dixon agreed. At least six card signers testified they were told the purpose of the cards was to get an election—and that distinguished the Shelby cards from other cards cited by the government as properly worded, he ruled.

The company was found guilty of unfair conduct, however, for one-day and three-day layoffs of 10 UAW supporters who wore union stickers on their shirts; for threatening the plants would be padlocked if the union came in; and for granting a general wage increase and assuming full costs of the employes' insurance program to help keep the union out.

Editors' Seminar Studies Ways to Spark Members

Minneapolis, Minn.—Techniques for stimulating a renewed interest in the trade union movement on the part of workers were discussed in depth at the spring seminar of the Midwest Labor Press Association, held at the University of Minnesota in cooperation with the school's Industrial Relations Center.

Jack Flagler, director of labor education at the university, attributed a decline in interest to the movement of both industry and workers from city to suburbs. Don R. Sheriff, professor of labor and management at the University of Iowa, discussed changing attitudes and suggested that more positive goals might help.

A lecture on writing news releases by Prof. Robert Lindsay of the UM School of Journalism was followed by a news writing clinic. A production workshop included exhibits and discussion of new printing and duplicating processes and equipment, and was followed by a layout and design workshop.

Pres. Leon Stein of the Intl. Labor Press Association, of which the MLPC is a regional unit, spoke at a luncheon on the Changing Role of the Labor Press.

Several hundred persons attended a memorial service for Sam Romer, Minneapolis Star labor reporter who died recently. The ceremony was held in the Public Library's Heritage Hall, where a eulogy was given by John Herling, Washington labor columnist. Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis also spoke.

William Garvey, Chicago, editor of Midwest Steel Labor, was elected president of the conference to succeed Marie Caylor of the Teachers. James W. Tatum, Jr., of the Retail Clerks Chicago Area Council, was chosen secretary-treasurer. James Hershey and Joseph Curran, both of Minneapolis and both of the Communications Workers, were elected co-editors.

Illinois AFL-CIO Officer Dies at 73

Springfield, Ill.—Vice Pres. Sam Bonansinga of the Illinois AFL-CIO died here following a long illness. He was 73.

A veteran member and officer of Springfield Stage Employes Local 138, he was president of the former AFL Springfield Trades & Labor Council from 1940 until 1958. Surviving is one daughter; a son, Nicholas, died recently.

Labor Editors Told 14(b) Repeal Likely

Minneapolis, Minn.—Repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the "right-to-work" loophole—was predicted by Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) and Rep. Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.) at the Annual Midwest Labor Press Conference here.

Pucinski also urged a "national commitment" to a $2-an-hour minimum wage, suggesting an immediate increase to $1.40, followed by increases in stages to $2. He predicted a $2 minimum wage by 1970 or 1972.

Both speakers called on the labor press to explain legislative issues to workers and build support for repeal of 14(b) and other labor programs.

New York Labor Fights Rail Crew Law Repeal

Albany, N.Y.—"Solid" opposition to repeal of the state's full crew laws was restated by the New York State AFL-CIO on the ground that they were enacted "to safeguard lives and property and their need and purpose remain as valid now as ever."

The legislation which spells out the minimum size of train crews, recently survived an attack on the courts on its constitutionality, but Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) has called for its repeal.

Time for an Overhaul

IF AMERICANS are to be assured of a minimum standard of decency and jobs are to be provided for millions of Americans looking for work and coming into the job market, the time has come to overhaul the outdated Wage-Hour Act.

The law as it now stands leaves unprotected millions of low-income workers. An essential step in the anti-poverty campaign must be to bring these millions under the coverage of a wage floor and an hours ceiling.

The current minimum wage of $1.25 an hour yields a fully employed worker only $2,600 a year—substantially less than the government's $3,000 standard of poverty. These millions of working poor must be provided with a minimum standard of living that will bring them out of the vicious cycle of poverty—a minimum wage of $2 an hour.

The standard workweek under the act of 40 hours is badly outmoded—it has been on the statute books for more than a quarter of a century. The rise in productivity and the persistent high level of unemployment of the past decade have made a workweek of 35 hours both feasible and economically necessary.

The time-and-one-half standard for overtime, part of the original law, is likewise outdated and no longer serves as an adequate deterrent to excessive overtime work. A double-time standard would bring the overtime penalty rate into the realities of the mid-1960s and substantially increase new hiring to help meet the ever-growing need for more jobs.

The continuous four and one-half year growth in the American economy has month-by-month outdated the current provisions of the Wage-Hour Act. Now is the time to modernize the law and provide standards in accord with the nation's new economic atmosphere as part of the national objective of bringing a truly American standard of living to the 20 per cent who have been left behind.

'Friends of Labor' Season

PRES. JOHNSON'S call for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act has signaled the opening of the "friends of labor" season, Michael Harrington writes in a column in the New York Herald Tribune, "a masquerade of Goldwaterites in Wobbly costume."

These "friends," he writes, "will become absolutely frenzied in their defense of the American worker's right not to join a union." The "friends" are the "Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the Farm Bureau, Dixiecrat politicians who prefer the white poor to consume their racial superiority instead of pork chops."

But the real debate, the column continues "is not over civil liberties but economics. . . . The Taft-Hartley law did the most extraordinary things in its 'right-to-work' authorization. It granted states a veto over national policy. No one would suggest that Mississippi have the right to establish a haven for impure food and drugs, particularly if that would subvert the health standards of the nation. But Mississippi does today have the legal power to create a sanctuary for runaway shops and low-paying employers, and thereby unilaterally corrupt national standards."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

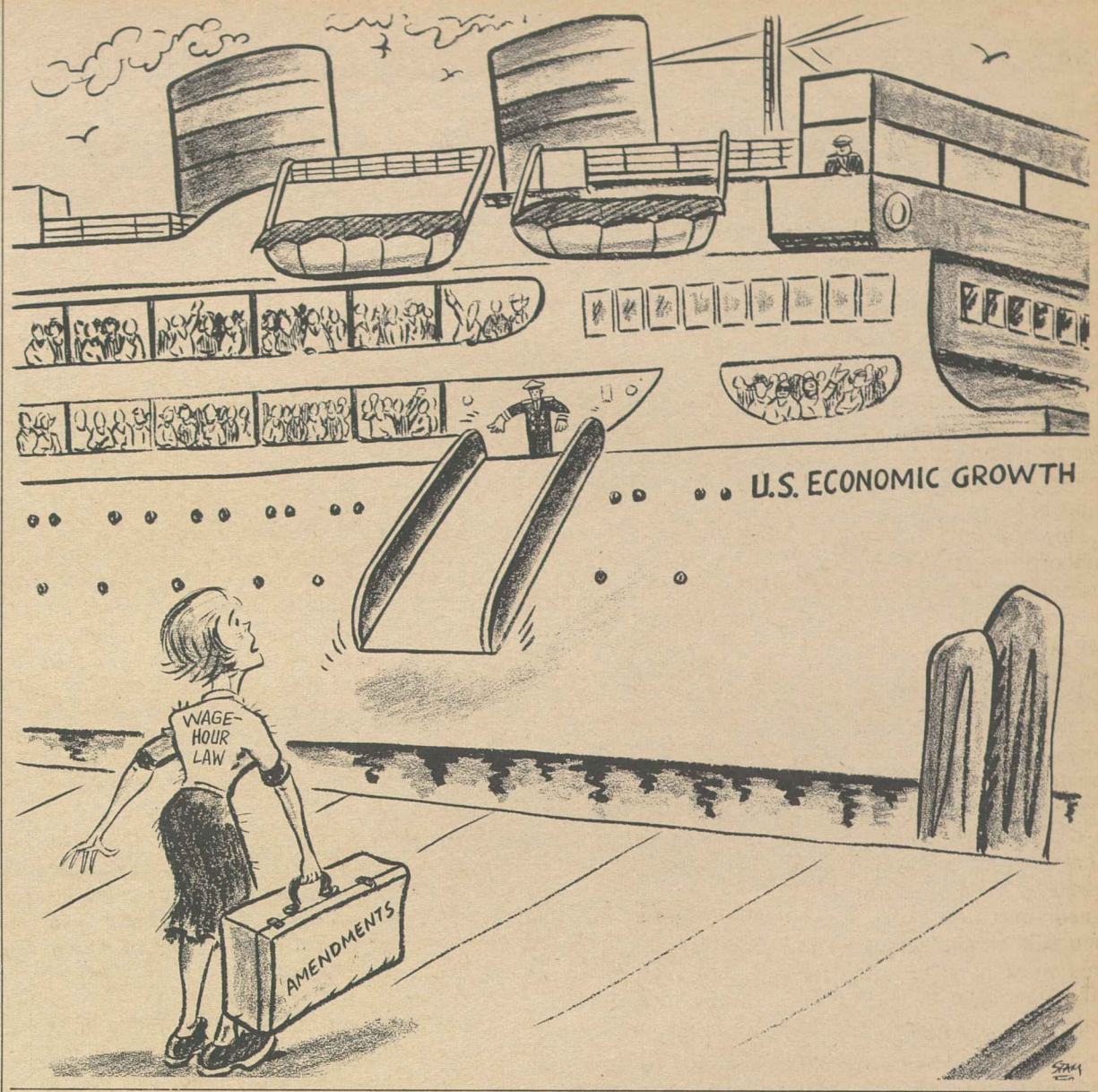
Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, May 29, 1965 No. 22

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Take Her Aboard



'Understanding, Responsibility' Seen in Murray-Green Award

Pres. Johnson delivered this message by tape to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee dinner at which the Murray-Green Award was presented to Henry J. Kaiser.

THIS OCCASION is historic by every measure. It is the first occasion on which the AFL-CIO has selected an outstanding industrialist to receive its highest honor—the Murray-Green Award. I think this is significant, but the significance is not just one-sided. If the presentation of this award by organized labor represents a departure from the past, certainly our friend Henry Kaiser himself epitomizes the departure from the past among enlightened and progressive leaders of American free enterprise.

We are very fortunate in this country to be free of dogma and doctrine that would lead us into mortal conflict and combat between the forces of labor and capital. The absence of such contention has permitted us, therefore, to devote our full strength and all of our talents and our energy to the perfection and the progress of a system which is richly and generously rewarding to all the segments of our society.

Our escape from such division, which has plagued so many other industrial nations, I think is a tribute to the maturity and to the responsibility of individuals in all sectors—labor and business and public.

On the business side, Henry Kaiser was, long before his time, a pioneer of the new breed of responsible businessmen. I remember during the war, when I was in uniform on the West Coast, I was constantly startled at the adventure and the compassion and the social consciousness, and Henry Kaiser's willingness to extend a hand to the workingman.

Now the two great Americans in whose memory this award is presented—the great Phil Murray and Bill Green—were themselves men of adventure and pioneers of a new spirit and perspective among the leaders of the trade union movement. In years that most of us still remember, these three men received more than their fair share of abuse, denunciation and criticism, because they were willing to depart from the paths that led elsewhere to deadlock and stalemate, or worse.

Today the spirit of sensible cooperation and understanding prevails widely at the top of both labor and business—and I hope it prevails always at the top of our government.

George Meany has given me some of the best counsel and some of the most patriotic service that any single American has given and I must say that his efforts have been an example that businessmen have followed and I think that government has followed. So, there never has been a time, in my judgment, when a responsible government leader could sit in the room with more understanding of each other's problems than we have today, and I think it is good for all of us and I think that Henry Kaiser and George Meany and Phil Murray and Bill Green have all helped to bring this about.

We have challenges to face in this country, the challenges and problems which will determine whether our democratic free enterprise system can succeed and whether we can endure competitively with the Communists in this world and whether our values will survive. And unless we have some understanding and some unity underlies our bargaining with each other, we shall not succeed and the things we most cherish will surely perish while we eat on each other.

I LIVE AND I WORK with an abiding optimism in the future because I carry with me—every morning when I get up—an abiding faith in the sensibility and the generosity and the understanding of the American people, regardless of the sector with which they are identified.

For instance, I think I can call George Meany on the telephone—and George Champion, a business leader on the telephone—and tell both of them that this is what is good for America and I think I will get a favorable response because I have found that the leaders of labor in this country are men of responsibility, that the leaders of business want to help their country and that if you go direct to them and tell them your problems you will get the assistance and the leadership that Henry Kaiser has given us through the years and that George Meany is giving us now in the labor movement.

So I am proud to congratulate the AFL-CIO on the presentation of this award to my beloved friend, Mr. Kaiser, whom I called the other day on his birthday. I am proud to congratulate Mr. Kaiser upon this fitting and this appropriate recognition of his pioneering example and his leadership.

One more thing, I am proud that Mr. Kaiser has produced a son, Edgar Kaiser, who is helping us in government by serving on various critical studies that we are making and by counseling with his President.

Finally, I know that all Americans will approve and will endorse the spirit of constructive understanding and responsibility that has brought this evening into being.

Morgan Says:

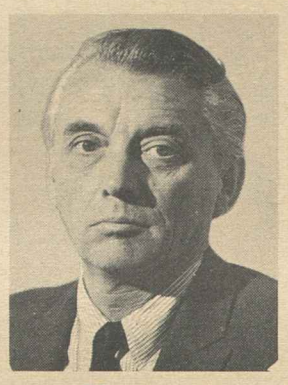
Senate Action on Voting Rights New Step in 'Social Revolution'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

SLOWLY BUT SURELY the Civil War is coming to an end. Almost a century late, but not too late, it is being replaced by a social revolution to which the U.S. Senate gave another important nudge by passing the President's voting rights bill.

This action, darkly cried southern senators in stubborn but desolate opposition, will undermine the Constitution and detroy the republic. The fact is that the Constitution has already been cruelly mocked and the unity of the republic threatened by the very practices this legislation is designed to correct. What it will do, when passed by the House and signed into law, is to open still another crack in the crumbling, cloistered world of segregation to which some people still pathetically cling even as it burns its orbit in the changing solar system of our society.



Morgan

There was nothing splendid about the isolation of the old-time Southerners as the rollcall vote left them hopelessly behind, 77 to 19. They made a sputtering pass at a filibuster but it was a sad charade that nobody really believed in from the beginning if for no other reason than that the Administration, thanks to important Republican help, had the votes.

So it was that before the final roll call, the Senate chamber, nearly empty during their ritualistic exercise, echoed with the imprecations of the sorrowful gentlemen from Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and even Florida, who saw the measure as conceived to assuage agitated mobs who had driven the Administration to act.

Unable to strike profiles of courage themselves and face today's realities, perhaps it was understandable that these doleful orators were unable to recognize the courage it took for black citizens to carry their protests against second-class citizenship to the streets of Selma and Montgomery and other cities.

But the struggle is unending. Even after this bill is on the statute books, fear will still keep thousands of Negroes from the polls in the deep South just as hopelessness and listlessness will continue to keep thousands of other black citizens from voting in the North.

These are legacies of a solid revolution too long delayed and the whole country needs to recognize, as the brilliant sociologist, Kenneth B. Clark, reminds us in his disturbing new book, Dark Ghetto, that a "significant minority of Americans (the Negroes) will no longer accept equivocation and procrastination."

THE CONTINUING STRUGGLE must be a joint one but Clark, a Negro himself, sees hope. "Every time a Negro sees a group of secretaries—white and Negro—chatting over lunch," he writes; "or children—white and Negro—walking together to school, he feels that hope is possible. Every time his white friend shows he is not afraid to argue with him as with anyone else, he sees that freedom is possible, that there are some for whom race is irrelevant, who accept or reject a person not as a Negro or a white, but in terms of himself. Only so can the real confinements of the ghetto be broken.

"The Negro cannot win alone this fight that transcends the 'civil rights struggle.' White and Negro must fight together for the rights of human beings to make mistakes and to aspire to human goals. Negroes will not break out of the barriers of the ghetto unless whites transcend the barriers of their own minds, for the ghetto is to the Negro a reflection of the ghetto in which the white lives imprisoned."

In other words, both races are separately incarcerated by a strangely mutual legacy of prejudice, fear, ignorance and hate and neither can be free until both are liberated; nor can the republic be sound of mind and body politic. The voting rights bill knocks some particularly stubborn bricks from the wall of separation, the more effectively so because it was a joint operation of Negroes and whites working together.

Columbia, Mo.—An Honor Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism was presented to Edward P. Morgan, ABC news commentator whose week-night broadcasts are sponsored by the AFL-CIO, at the 56th Journalism Week of the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

The award is among the highest in news circles, as it is based on the recipient's career and not on a single accomplishment.

The citation accompanying it hailed Morgan's "distinguished radio commentary for ABC News in which he regularly provides learned and literate interpretation couched in perceptive, yet colorful, language; his ability to probe issues, to dissect news background and to bring to light underlying subtleties of a story; and his commentaries, ranging the whole field of current interest, which reflect depth of research and skill of delivery."

As We See It:

Three Factions of Communists Operate in Dominican Republic

THREE COMMUNIST groups are operating in the Dominican Republic, one pro-Peking, one pro-Moscow and pro-Castro and a third also pro-Castro, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew McLellan reported in an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC radio network.

Free labor representatives in Santo Domingo are in daily telephone communciation with the AFL-CIO, said McLellan, who was the first inter-American labor representative to go to the island after the overthrow of Dictator Rafael Trujillo in 1961.

"They wanted to build a labor movement that would be free, democratic and non-partisan," he said. "Our biggest task the first three or four months was to take democratic labor elements from control of known Communist leaders."

Besides the 58 Communist leaders named by U.S. intelligence sources, declared McLellan, "there are many others of just as much importance in the leadership strata." One of the three Communist parties, the 14th of June, has a "tremendous following," he said.

McLELLAN SAID that intervention in Santo Domingo should have been by a force from the Organization of American States, "but, in all major crises in Latin America, the OAS has been traditionally slow to act."

"One of the problems being faced by every Latin diplomat is how to redevelop, to reorganize the structure of the organization so that a peace-keeping force can be set up, and so that machinery could be changed so that when a crisis breaks the OAS can move in a matter of hours," he said.

The OAS was notified 36 hours before the revolt broke out that trouble was imminent, but "it was three days after the revolution started that it called the first meeting," he noted.

McLellan asserted that the United States did not lose support in Latin America because of the intervention. He said he had just returned from visits to Venezuela and Mexico, which had "publicly bitterly denounced the intervention, but privately admitted that nothing else could be done to prevent another Latin country going under Communist domination."

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE QUARTERLY lobbyists' reports filed with the House and Senate, always eagerly scanned upon publication in the Congressional Record, reveal an astounding fact—that the largest expenditure by a single organization in the first three months of this year was reported by the American Medical Association—exactly $951,-570.13.

It is the magnitude of the figure—not the fact that the AMA ranked first—that was astounding.

This politically-minded city is not unaccustomed to reports of $50,000 to $200,000 expended in a full year, entirely legitimately, by organizations with an obvious interest in either specific legislation or a broad range of legislative proposals. But the AMA's capacity to spend nearly $1 million in a single quarter left experienced observers dazed at the opulence of the medics' operation.

The AMA's legislative interest in the 89th Congress is known to all: It is to block passage of the medicare bill. So the medics spent all that money, and immediately following the quarter for which the expenditures were reported the House took up the bill, which had been cleared by the Ways & Means Committee, and passed it. The Senate Finance Committee has completed hearings.

No impropriety need be suggested in the AMA's lavishly-financed roll-and-tumble in the legislative haystacks. It must merely be noted that never was so much money tossed around—in newspaper ads, on radio and television, in Washington representation, in what must have become anguished telephone calls—with results so directly opposite those sought.

The AMA ended up with a somewhat tattered reputation in the legislative chambers, its propaganda for its belatedly sponsored "eldercare" proposal being deemed even by friends to have deviated somewhat from precise factual presentation.

That fascinating figure of $951,570.13 expended in a single quarter works out to about $1,778.50 per member of Congress—all 435 members of the House and all 100 members of the Senate. And one assumes that maybe some state medical societies spent some money locally, that does not have to be reported in Washington, and maybe some related professional groups spent some money locally.

It goes to show that a proposal most members of Congress think very good, that the White House is backing, that other lobbying groups are backing, cannot always be beaten even if you do spend $1,778.50 per member to beat it.

* * *

STILL STUCK like a time bomb in the Senate is the Dirksen proposal for a constitutional amendment knocking out the Supreme Court's one man, one vote rule for the apportionment of both houses of state legislatures.

The Dirksen amendment, disingenuously, would provide that if a popular referendum of a state's citizens approved, the federal courts no longer could strike down apportionment of one of the legislative houses on some basis "other than population."

The Supreme Court has already ruled that a federal constitutional right protecting all individuals cannot be voted away by a temporary majority in a state referendum, and the doctrine is sound. In moments of emotion a temporary majority might easily approve limitations on any number of basic rights: freedom of speech for those advocating highly unpopular views, freedom of assembly for demonstrators for unpopular causes, freedom of conscience in matters of church and state. It is in the defense of basic rights against temporary clamors and passions that the constitution is vindicated.



FOR OUTSTANDING EXECUTIVE leadership, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (left) of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters was presented with a shield and citation by the American Society of Training & Development at a luncheon in Washington. Schoemann, only union official to be honored, received his award from Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

How to Buy:

Hints on How to Keep on Eating In Spite of Rising Meat Prices

By Sidney Margolius

WE'RE COMING into a period of high food prices, especially for meats. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food index recently hit its highest level for the year. This is a sign that further retail increases lie ahead, and a warning to moderate-income families to look for lower cost alternatives to some of the high-priced items.



The National Commission on Food Marketing began hearings this month with rising retail profit margins the first area of inquiry.

Most moderate-income families of four or five persons, with after-tax incomes of $400 to $600 a month, need to keep their food bills within 25-30 percent of income if they are to have enough money for other needs. This is just for family food, not for soaps, paper goods, beer or other non-food items.

U.S. Agriculture Dept. home economists recently revised their estimated costs of food plans at two price levels—low and medium. The low-cost plan allows less than $1 a day for food, which calls for careful meal planning and shopping. The department also devised a special "economy plan" which it recently priced at less than 70 cents a day per person. But a food budget this meager is nutritionally risky.

Here are monthly costs of the two food plans at recent prices, for children and adults of different ages, to help you work out a target food budget for your own family.

	Low-cost Plan	Moderate Cost Plan
Children under 1 year	$12.60	$15.50
1-3 years	16.00	20.80
3-6 years	19.00	25.10
6-9 years	22.60	30.30
Girls, 9-12 years	26.00	34.70
12-15 years	28.60	38.10
15-20 years	29.90	39.00
Boys, 9-12 years	26.40	35.50
12-15 years	30.80	42.00
15-20 years	36.00	47.20
Women, 20-35 years	26.90	36.00
35-55 years	26.00	34.20
55-75 years	22.10	29.90
Pregnant	32.50	41.60
Men, 20-35 years	30.80	41.20
35-55 years	28.60	38.10
55-75 years	26.00	35.10

These costs assume four persons in the family. Adjustments need to be made for different-size families. The USDA suggests adding 10 percent to the total for two-person families, and 5 percent for a three-person family, but reducing the total by 5 percent for a five-person family, and by 10 percent for six or more.

For example, for a family of five, including a child of 6, girl of 10 and boy of 13, total monthly food cost under the low-cost plan would be approximately $130. Reducing by 5 percent cuts this to $123.50.

HERE ARE PLANNING and buying policies that can help:

● Use the plentiful foods as much as you can. The money-saving technique is to use the month's real bargains—say eggs and cheese—not only by themselves but in casseroles, omelets and other combinations with meat to conserve your use of meat in this period of high prices.

● Use the school lunch program. Usually you can't prepare an equivalent bag lunch at the price. If your school hasn't the lunch program, PTA's and community organizations ought to make this a first objective. It costs 31 cents at wholesale prices to prepare the average school lunch for which the kids pay an average of 27 cents. The USDA Food & Home Notes reports that 17 million youngsters do use the low-cost lunch program, another 17 million could but don't and 6.5 million are in schools without facilities.

● Use the specials. This department has suggested this technique before, and several surveys show the savings are substantial. USDA surveys in two North Carolina cities showed food costs could be cut 10 percent for a family of four by shopping for the specials. They found especially large savings on meats. For example, in one city chuck roast was sale-priced by supermarkets on 20 weekends in one year. If you bought five pounds on each of these sale weekends, you would have spent $39.30, the USDA Farm Index points out. If you bought the same meat on the weekends after the sales, you would have spent $62.30.

Similarly, a survey by the New York State Extension Service found savings of 20 percent or more were possible.

● Avoid buying ready-to-eat foods, especially this spring and summer of high prices. Use the plentiful foods shown in the Food Buying Calendar instead of cold cuts for sandwich and quick meals.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Whatever We Have for Dinner Is Almost Certain to Be Wrong

By Jane Goodsell

WHAT TO HAVE for dinner tonight? Pot roast and potato pancakes? Corned beef hash with poached eggs? Lamb stew? Veal paprika? Spaghetti and meatballs? Soup and toasted cheese sandwiches?

Whatever I choose, it will doubtless turn out that I should have picked something else instead.



If I decide upon spaghetti and meatballs (Molly's favorite) we will have it on a night she has spoiled her appetite by eating an ice cream cone. If we have a light supper—soup and salad, say, or macaroni and cheese—my husband will have skipped lunch, and he will charge into the house, shouting that he's hungry as a bear.

If we have roast beef, some minor household crisis (skinned knee, sustained telephone call, late husband) will delay dinner until it is ruined. If I spend the afternoon making a chocolate roll, Katie will enlighten us with the news that chocolate causes pimples.

Lamb chops? Molly will want to have a friend for dinner. Corned beef and cabbage? Guess what my husband happened to have for lunch?

ALL OUR EMERGENCIES seem to be complicated by something I am cooking. I was in the midst of canning peaches the day Molly was born.

Even the weather conspires against me. The other day began crisp and cool, and I wore a coat to the grocery. By late afternoon the thermometer registered 81 degrees. The children trudged listlessly home from school, gasping for lemonade. My husband dragged home from work, looking hot and tired and short-tempered. The kitchen was full of steam, and I glared at him, feeling hot and tired and crabby.

"What's for dinner?" he asked.

It would have been a good night for chicken salad and jellied consomme. Or clubhouse sandwiches and sherbet.

"We're having beef stew," I snapped. "Naturally!"



EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION was granted Government Employes Lodge 2052 for administrative employes at the Federal Reformatory, Petersburg, Va., in the first contract of its type signed by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Affixing his signature to the historic document is Myrl E. Alexander, bureau director. Looking on, from left, are Warden David W. Heritage of the reformatory; AFGE Acting Pres. Joseph B. Reams and Pres. David R. Reese of Lodge 2052. This agreement covers both wage board and classified service employes.

Pamphlet Helps:

Kids Can Be Taught To Handle Money

WITH TEEN-AGE girls in this country spending over $6 bililon a year—and boys presumably not far behind—it is vital that children develop a sense of values about money matters.

Direct and early practice in handling their own money with parental guidance but without rigid dictation is the answer, says Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg, a well-known writer in the family life education field.

In Your Child and Money, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet, she discusses allowances, savings, and such perplexing subjects as the danger of money rewards and punishments, when and when not to pay for work at home. Your Child and Money is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016.

A regular allowance can be the key to learning about money. Mrs. Gruenberg feels that parents who are reluctant to agree to an allowance do not realize how much they are doling out in quarters and dollars in response to constant and often tearful and unpleasant requests. Nor does such doling out teach the child anything about the values of money and the choices he must learn to make.

"Five to six," Mrs. Gruenberg believes, "is not normally too young an age at which to start an allowance. The best method is to give the same sum on the same day in the week, so that the young child will know exactly what he can expect . . . it is better . . . to approximate the allowances of his friends. But if there are great discrepancies in the family incomes of friends, the child will have to learn right here that incomes vary and allowances must too."

There should be agreement on what the allowance is to cover but that should include leeway for free spending money. If all the money is allocated and nothing left to the child's choice, he is hardly getting a real "learning" allowance.

This does not mean that parents should not offer guidance or make certain stipulations; but an allowance must be more than a business arrangement and must give the young person a chance to experiment.

As the child's allowance increases, parents should "expect him to buy more and better things" and to replace things he has broken or lost. With tact and discretion parents can point out, for example, "the flimsiness of a broken toy, perhaps, suggesting another which would have entailed savings. . . . It is equally important always to express appreciation of a wise purchase." Your Child and Money covers a number of specific examples of what an allowance might reasonably be expected to cover at different ages.

Mrs. Gruenberg cautions against the use of money as a reward or as punishment. "An allowance should always be kept free and clear from questions of morality or good behavior, should never be used as a penalty or a reward. . . . The parent who recognizes the allowance as a teaching implement will never withhold it from a child as punishment." Doing otherwise risks the danger of teaching that goodness and affection can be measured in cash.

Home chores present another big question. Mrs. Gruenberg believes it is "unwise to [pay] extra for ordinary chores or to cut the allowance if they are neglected." But tasks ordinarily performed by a paid outsider are different: these the child should have the right to agree to or refuse to take on. As children grow older, earning money outside the home is preferable, for it has definite psychological and practical advantages.

It is true that children of middle-income families are financially dependent a long time. "But if the allowance has been utilized as a learning process," Mrs. Gruenberg concludes, "they will not be psychologically dependent and will be capable of managing most of their own expenses by the time they are of college age."

In Big-City 'Ghettos':

Labor Seen Key Link In Aid to Urban Poor

Los Angeles—Exploratory talks are under way here that could have wide impact on labor's role in relieving hard core unemployment and poverty in the "trap ghettos" of America's big cities.

The talks between local AFL-CIO and university officials are the upshot of a $70,000 pilot study of urban unemployment and poverty made for the Area Redevelopment Administration by the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Campus researchers feel that unions can be a major cog in anti-poverty programs by serving as a link between official agencies and the nation's disadvantaged millions.

The 14-month UCLA survey detailed the plight faced by a half-million Los Angeles city dwellers, 70 percent of them members of minority groups. In a 72-square mile wedge in the heart of the city, the study found, more than 40 percent of the families made less than $4,000 a year. One-fifth of the civilian labor force was out of work.

With minor variations, the same picture can be found in any large city, researchers allowed, thus emphasizing the national import of the pioneering survey here.

The report said the central section of the city had become in effect "a convenient dumping ground for the problems which the comfortable suburbanites would rather ignore." It recommended far-reaching reforms, some of them—like upgraded education—applied a continent away at the tap root of migrant despair.

Existing programs of aid to depressed areas have not effectively met the problem of hard-core unemployment in the sub-areas of the city, the 250-page document stressed.

This is partly due to technical requirements which "disqualify most populous metropolitan regions containing pockets of grinding poverty in the midst of an otherwise prosperous community," it added.

"A major problem is the unrealism of currently defined labor market areas and the inadequacy of the single criterion of unemployment rate," the report said.

Among the recommended reforms are proposals for a revised version of the GI bill, under which all would be eligible to get federal aid toward completing their educations; a direct attack, including a crash program of federally financed and controlled schools where needed, against existing educational deficiencies in regions from which disadvantaged members of minority groups are migrating in large numbers.

Also, a possible "tax forgiveness" or tax-due carryover in exchange for property improvements by owners in designated areas and consideration of mortgage payment moratoriums when borrowers suffer loss of part or all of income.

The UCLA report said usual urban renewal policies have tended to "worsen rather than improve the plight of those living within the areas involved."

Paul Bullock, project supervisor, said discussions with unions were covering a wide area, including whether depressed area people can be organized by using trade union techniques. A primary contribution by unions might be aiding the underprivileged to express their real needs and wants rather than have them filter out through sources and organizations not actually identified with the community, Bullock explained.

Meany Pledges Support To Drive for Youth Jobs

The AFL-CIO has pledged full support to Pres. Johnson's Youth Opportunity Campaign to find summer jobs for at least a half-million young people.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a statement commending the President for initiating the program, noted that it "grows out of the tremendous influx this year of the post-war 'baby crop' and the danger that it will swell the ranks of the unemployed. . . ." He called the program "a fundamental first step," but stressed that the nation "must do much more to provide full employment for all Americans."

In getting the program under way, Johnson directed government agencies to find training opportunities this summer for one extra trainee for every 100 federal workers, and called for extension of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program to an additional 50,000 boys and girls, bringing the total summer program to 120,000.

The president also called on state governors, mayors, private industry, trade unions and non-profit groups to cooperate in providing additional summer jobs for youth.

Tobacco Union Wins Cut in Hours for 5,000

The Tobacco Workers wrapped up their major 1965 contract negotiations by extending a pattern of wage increases, improved retirement benefits and a shorter workweek to 5,000 members at the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

The union's new three-year contract provides:

- A general wage increase of 8.7 percent, plus additional adjustments ranging from 2 cents to 15 cents an hour for substantial numbers of workers.
- A reduction in the workweek to 37.5 hours not later than Oct. 1, 1967.
- A one-third increase in retirement benefits, with a change in the present formula of $2 per month for each year of service up to a maximum of 30 years to a rate of $3 a month for unlimited service between the ages of 21 and retirement. Eligibility for retirement was reduced from 15 to 10 years of service.
- Increases in health and welfare benefits, including a doubling of insurance coverage, and other fringe improvements.

One unit of the company, in the small snuff manufacturing division at Winston-Salem, N. C., will remain on the 40-hour week and will receive increases ranging from 7.5 to 9 percent, plus all other benefits in the contract. The company's major operations are in Louisville, Ky., and Petersburg, Va.

Earlier a similar, although not identical, agreement was reached covering 3,200 workers at P. Lorillard Tobacco Co. plants in Louisville and Greensboro, N. C. The general increase there will be 8.25 percent plus individual job rate adjustments.

In both companies, studies will be undertaken for profit-sharing plans.

The series of shorter workweek contracts, covering 17,500 workers, began with a pace-setting agreement with the American Tobacco Co. last November, followed by a similar pact at Philip Morris Co.

TWIU Pres. John O'Hare said the union had pressed for a reduction in the workweek as a major contract goal. At the time the pace-setting American Tobacco contract was signed, Company Pres. Robert B. Walker said the firm had agreed to the cut in hours as a means of "sharing with our employes the benefits provided by increased automation . . . in keeping with the trend of the times."

Rail Firemen Press Case Against SP

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to obey an arbitration board ruling or rescind a no-strike injunction against the firemen.

The BLF&E said Arbitration Board 282 upheld the union on several disputed issues but that the company has failed to abide by the ruling. It asked U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff to order:

- Full restitution to firemen-helpers whose jobs were terminated in violation of the award, and also to those on extra lists who lost a day or more of work unjustifiably.
- An end to SP operations with "blanked" positions when firemen are available on the extra list.

The union sought an injunction against the railroad a year ago but was refused. It returned to court Feb. 11, but a ruling was deferred to give the arbitration board time to answer a list of questions asked by the management.

The board later upheld the BLF&E position on most of the questions, but the SP has refused to make restitution to the workers in-

Elmer Cope, Ohio Leader Dies at 61

Pittsburgh—Elmer F. Cope, pioneer organizer for the Steelworkers and former secretary-treasurer of the Ohio AFL-CIO, died unexpectedly at the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show in the Civic Arena here. Memorial services were scheduled for May 29 in Lewisburg, O.

Cope, 61, had been on the USWA education staff since Aug. 1, 1963, when he resigned his Ohio AFL-CIO post because of ill health. During five years of Ohio service he helped lead the fight to defeat a proposed "right to work" amendment.

Cope helped organize plants of the Republic Steel Corp. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in the Thirties; was union district director in the Canton and Youngstown areas; director of the USWA Dept. of Economics and Intl. Affairs from 1956 to 1958, and also served as a staff economist on the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy.

As European representative of the former CIO in 1947-51, he helped form the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

California Crop Shipments Belie Growers' Claims of Huge Losses

Los Angeles—Grower claims of catastrophic crop losses because of a shortage of farm workers have been undermined substantially by government reports which show more production this year than last.

Organized labor and church groups have been vigorously fighting attempts by the growers—mostly in California and Florida—to get a revival of the dead Mexican farm labor import program.

The government has authorized the use of some foreign workers under regular immigration laws, but the number is less than 10 percent of those brought in last year (about 35,000 at this time in California alone).

Results, say the growers, are heavy crop losses. Union leaders, including state AFL-CIO Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts and Los Angeles AFL-CIO Sec. W. J. Bassett, maintain that there are almost no crop losses and that if growers were to raise wages and improve working conditions even more than they have been required, there would be no shortage of workers.

The federal government, in addition, makes the point that even if there were crop losses, they would be offset by the millions of dollars being earned by U.S. farm workers and spent in this country.

In California alone, there are nearly 14,000 more U.S. workers on farms this year than last. The government estimates that last year, Mexican farm workers earned about $36 million, and spent only $6 million in this state.

As a result of new minimum wages which growers must pay if they want foreign workers, and because of the lack of low-wage imported labor, U.S. farm workers are earning up to 50 percent more than last year.

As for crop production, L. N. Gardner, head of the Dept. of Agriculture's market research office here, said: "California production of fruits and vegetables this year is slightly higher overall than at this time last year, despite the bitter complaints from growers of heavy crop losses."

Prices of some crops are higher, but "in view of the increased volume generally, it is difficult to attribute the price increases to labor shortages," he said. Lettuce production is higher than last year, even though California winter lettuce from the Imperial Valley was actually held back from the market by "harvesting holidays" because growers reached agreement on quotas to try to stop lettuce from flooding the market, Gardner said.

As of the last full reporting date of May 13, there were 19,138 carlots of lettuce shipped from California compared to 19,096 at this time last year, he noted. Prices are now higher than last year for lettuce, but at the start of the year, were down to about $2 a carton compared to $5 last year. Supplies of lettuce are still heavy, Gardner said. He added that the only explanation he could give for continued high volume and high prices is that "housewives decide what they will pay" and "the vagaries of the weather."

Tomatoes are also going out in greater number this year—10,419 carlots so far compared to 10,130 last year. Some growers are blaming Mexican imports for taking away U.S. production because of lower labor costs in Mexico. But nationally, Mexico has sent the U.S. only 5,690 carlots of tomatoes this year compared to 5,713 carlots last year at this time.

Asparagus shipments by rail are up to 1,713 carlots compared to 1,452 last year, while prices for the growers are higher.

Strawberries also are being produced in larger quantity than last, although more are going to processors who freeze and can the berries.

Oranges are slightly behind in normal production rates, but while the fruit may stay on the trees longer, and so increase in size, Gardner said the total crop volume of navel oranges should be about the same this year as last.

Florida this year had a bumper crop which caused the price of canned orange juice to drop sharply.

Lemons are being harvested more slowly this year than last. This will mean more going to the processors, which brings a smaller return to growers than when the fruit is sold on the fresh market.

Coast Electricians Seek Permanent 4-Day Week

Los Angeles—Union electricians here have returned to a five-day workweek because of an upturn in employment, but a four-day week may be a permanent part of the union contract here by next year.

In San Francisco, Local 6 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made a major breakthrough in the western states for a shorter workweek.

William Reedy, business manager of local, said the union's new contract provides for a seven-hour, five-day week over a three-year period, with wages going up to $48.61 a day by June 1, 1967.

In Los Angeles, Webb Green, business manager of IBEW Local 11, said his union will seek a four-day week at eight hours a day in the next contract. The present agreement provides for an hourly rate of $5.43 but this goes up to $5.46 June 1, when management will also start payments of 20 cents an hour for health and welfare programs and another 20 cents for pensions.

The return of electricians to a five-day week here came after about a month on the four-day week. The union contract, negotiated nine years ago, provides that when unemployment rises above 13 percent, the workweek will be cut.

When the rate rose to a peak of 18 percent at one point, due to weather and financial conditions in the industry, the shorter workweek was put into effect.

It was the first time the clause had been used, and resulted in creation of an estimated 600 jobs.

The regular 40-hour week was restored when unemployment among the local's 6,000 construction electricians dropped.



DEMONSTRATING at the White House to protest "destructive" U.S. maritime policies are members representing several AFL-CIO maritime unions. The pickets distributed literature charging that the U.S. has dropped from leader among the world's merchant marines to fifth place or worse. Involved were the National Maritime Union; Masters, Mates & Pilots; Radio Association; Brotherhood of Marine Officers; United Marine Division of the NMU; Longshoremen; Boiler Makers, and Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

House Passes Foreign Aid Budget, Beats Down GOP Move for Slash

The House voted a strong endorsement of America's foreign aid program, authorizing $3.367 billion in new funds sought by Pres. Johnson and easily beating back Republican efforts to cut the amount.

Pres. Johnson had termed his budget request "bare bones," and the AFL-CIO had expressed concern at "the continuing trend to cut American aid programs."

When the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved virtually the entire amount sought by the President, the battle shifted to the floor.

Opponents made their strongest efforts in support of a Republican recommittal motion which would have slashed $131 million from the bill. It was defeated, 219-178, with 205 Democrats and 14 Republicans against the cut, 116 Republicans and 62 Democrats for the motion.

Last year, in a similar situation, a heavy cutback was beaten by only 17 votes. In 1963, the House had cut $585 million from the committee bill.

Final passage was by a 249-148 rollcall—one of the biggest margins of passage for a foreign aid bill since the early post-war years.

The bill includes language strongly supported by the AFL-CIO specifically endorsing stimulation of home-building in Latin America under programs developed by "cooperatives, free labor unions, savings and loan and other institutions." It authorizes loan guarantees to credit institutions in Latin America, such as the workers housing bank set up in Lima, Peru, by the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The bill also increased the ceiling on loan guarantees from $250 million to $450 million. Of the $250 million already authorized, some $67 million has been earmarked for AIFLD programs.

Despite the ease with which the aid bill moved through the House, there may be problems in the Senate where the Foreign Relations Committee has reported an entirely different measure authorizing a two-year budget, and then ending the program in its present form.

In other major congressional developments:

- An "Older Americans bill" setting up a special Administration on Aging in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare passed the Senate by voice vote. It would authorize $13 million over two years in grants to states for community programs and demonstration projects, and an additional $3.5 million to finance research and training programs of non-profit organizations in the field.

- The Senate Labor Committee approved—on a party-line 11-5 vote—the labor-backed "Cold War GI Bill" sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.). It would extend the education, training and housing benefits given veterans of the Korean War and World War II to post-Korea veterans.

- The House Ways & Means Committee cleared a $4.8 billion excise tax cut bill, scheduled for an early vote in the House. The amount of the cut is approximately $900 million more than the President asked. Most of the difference results from the committee's decision to eliminate the entire 10 percent tax on automobiles over a four-year period as compared with the original Administration proposal to reduce the tax to 5 percent over two years.

- Pres. Johnson sent to Congress a message and draft legislation to clear the nation's main highways of billboards and junkyards. The billboard ban would not apply to commercial and industrial areas, such as the outskirts of many cities. He also asked legislation earmarking a portion of federal highway construction aid for landscaping and beautification.

- **The Senate Labor Committee approved a labor-endorsed bill by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) to set up a national foundation on the arts and humanities to administer a new program of federal grants in these areas.**

- The Senate Finance Committee continued its closed door consideration of the social security medicare bill. In one of its first actions, it rejected a provision in the House-passed bill which would have reduced the medical expense deductions now allowed persons over 65.

Mediation Success Cited In Pre-Deadline Talks

Strikes are averted in nine out of ten cases in which federal mediators meet jointly with unions and management before the strike deadline, Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said in his annual report to Congress.

Simkin noted a continuing evolution in "the art of industrial statesmanship in collective bargaining." While the variety and complexity of employer-worker problems increases, he observed, "the ability of the collective bargaining mechanisms to cope with these problems also is growing in facility and wisdom."

"Calling in the mediator," he said, is no longer looked upon as a weakness or as government interference, but as a way to utilize neutral, friendly assistance.

The report showed that while most labor-management contracts are negotiated without mediation help, federal mediators assist in more than 100 deadline settlements without strikes in an average week. Strikes occur in only about one out of ten cases when deadlines are extended to allow more time for continued negotiations with mediation assistance, it noted.

"A great strength of collective bargaining is its inherent diversity," which enables adjustment to various problems, Simkin asserted.

"History, especially the history of the past few years," he continued, "teaches us that management and labor can be relied upon, in most instances, to perform an effective job in operating together to insure prosperity while filling the demands of the people for goods and service."

He suggested that "the crisis atmosphere" does not always produce settlements without long strikes.

"More and more employers and unions are finding it a wiser course to try out new bargaining procedures to maintain a continuing or longer term dialogue in the intervals between contracts in an effort to avoid deadline bargaining pressures," he reported, adding that the calm approach often results in more effective solutions than those "negotiated under the gun."

Simkin also maintained that the strike has become useless as a labor weapon in some automated industries and that "automated production methods will increasingly change the balance of power under any system that relies too heavily on economic sanctions."

Biemiller Says:

Dirksen Plan Hits Will of Majority

"Stalemate government" in the states would result from a proposed constitutional amendment to nullify the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller charged.

Domination of one house of a legislature by a rural minority—outlawed by the court apportionment decision—would be re-established under the amendment proposed by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), Biemiller declared.

He warned, in a network radio interview, that the Dirksen amendment would "permit a minority to throttle the will of the majority." He saw a "nip and tuck" battle in Congress over the issue, with the opposition forces gaining as "the American people become alerted and aroused on this matter."

Biemiller was questioned on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public affairs program, by Kenneth Crawford, columnist for Newsweek magazine, and Richard L. Strout, Washington correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor.

Labor supports the "one man, one vote" principle even where, as in California, it may mean the election of additional conservatives to the legislature, Biemiller declared.

A right-wing gain there, he said, "is a chance that we have to take. We are more wedded to our belief in an honest, democratic structure of 'one man, one vote' than we are to trying some gimmick that will keep some conservatives out of the California state Senate."

One effect of rural-dominated legislatures and the "falling away of states' rights," Biemiller said, is that "you have not had progressive legislation in many states in recent years." States, these days, are no longer "experiment grounds for social legislation" as they once were, he observed.

He vigorously rejected the "analogy" between equal representation of states in the United States Senate and equal representation of counties in one house of some state legislatures.

He termed it "a misreading of history," noting that the U.S. was formed by sovereign states while "no state was ever formed by a union of counties."

No Rural Supremacy

As for the argument that there is a "unique virtue" in rural areas as contrasted with "corruption" in the cities, Biemiller retorted that he has seen "just as much corruption" in county boards or rural areas as "in any state legislature or big city." And he has known "many fine people from rural areas" along with "equally fine people from suburban and city areas."

Biemiller described the Dirksen amendment as "very, very loosely drawn" and said it could easily be used as "a system for disenfranchising the effective vote of the Negro."

Labor, he said, will fight it and similar proposals "in every way we know how—through our 50 state organizations as well as our national organizations."

1 Man, 1 Vote Curb Seen Civil Rights Peril

The former head of the Justice Dept's civil rights division warned Congress that Negro voting rights would be "seriously undercut" by a proposed constitutional amendment to allow one house of a state legislature to be set up without regard to population.

Burke Marshall, assistant attorney general from 1961 until early this year, said the constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) "does not make sense."

He termed it the first "serious" effort to change the Constitution so as "to eliminate, rather than enhance, rights . . . guaranteed by the Constitution to the people."

Marshall testified as a private citizen before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

The Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision which is forcing states to reapportion legislatures on a population basis was a step towards making state legislatures "capable of dealing with the problems of this century," Marshall said.

The "most pressing and most difficult" of the problems, he said, is that of "low-income Negroes . . . living in the blighted and congested parts of the urban centers."

The Dirksen amendment and similar proposals, Marshall charged, "plainly contemplate . . . a malapportioned house in every state legislature which will at the very least have veto power over welfare, economic, educational and civil rights measures." Based on experience of past years, he added, "it is unrealistic to expect responsiveness to these needs by a legislative body whose members owe little or no political allegiance to the people in need of help."

Under the Dirksen amendment, race at least in some states would be "a major factor" in apportioning the legislature, Marshall warned. He noted that even if race were not openly used as a criterion for apportionment of seats, the majority of Negroes live in cities which have traditionally been under-represented in legislatures.

He cautioned supporters of the Dirksen amendment and similar proposals that it has been "the apparent inability of the states effectively to act" which has led to increased federal programs to meet the needs of the people. A return to malapportioned legislatures, he warned, "is dangerous in the long run for the continued vitality of the states and the federal system."

Rockefeller Vetoes Lie Detector Ban

Albany, N.Y. — The so-called "technical defects" Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) cited in vetoing a bill outlawing lie detectors have proved no bar to enactment of similar measures in other states, State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett charged.

Similar "defects," largely involving definitions, specifically are in legislation in effect in Massachusetts and Oregon, Corbett said. "Here is a direct issue," he added. "The governor has not chosen to face it, but to temporize by citing alleged technical defects. Allowing this practice to continue is a real, not a technical defect, in existing protections of citizens. It should be corrected. This bill would have done so adequately."

Meany Asks 14(b) Repeal to End Conflict

Denounces 'Right-to-Work' Laws As Contrary to National Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

"should have been put to better use."

But that, he added, was merely the "visible waste." The more lasting damage was the suspicions and conflicts injected into collective bargaining relationships and the day-to-day dealings of labor and management.

All this, he said, is because Sec. 14(b) marked a "unique and peculiar" departure from the constitutional doctrine that state laws do not supersede federal legislation on the same subject.

What is more, Meany pointed out, the departure is a "one-way street." The federal labor law permits the union shop—under which employes are required to join the union after 30 days—but prohibits the closed shop, which requires union membership as a condition of employment. While 14(b) allows states to prohibit the union shop, it does not allow them to go beyond federal law in the other direction by permitting the closed shop.

Meany charged advocates of "work" laws with the "illegitimate and improper objective" of luring industry through anti-union laws and low wage standards.

"It is utterly wrong for a state to solicit industry on this basis," he declared.

Meany read to the subcommittee the letter a Mississippi mayor wrote to a Connecticut manufacturer inviting him to open a plant and boasting that the union shop had been outlawed and labor would work "joyously" for wages averaging "6 to 49 cents below other southern states and from 50 to 95 cents below northern states."

He related how the argument has been used in northern states that similar anti-union laws are needed to "compete" with "right-to-work" states, and declared:

"This country needs the repeal of 14(b) for the same reasons that it needs a Fair Labor Standards Act. The states that comprise this nation should go forward together, not backward separately."

A similar theme was sounded by Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr., sponsor of the repeal bill, at the start of hearings.

U.S. an 'Economic Entity'

The United States, Thompson stressed, is "an economic entity." The same companies produce and sell the same goods "in Newark and New Orleans, in Seattle and Savannah. They, and their workers, should be governed by the same code of labor law."

He termed Sec. 14(b) "totally inconsistent with a national policy of encouraging collective bargaining." A union, he pointed out, is required to represent equally all employes in the bargaining unit. It is patently unfair, he said, "to deny a union the right to seek a contract which requires all those whom it protects to carry their share of the costs. To me, the issue is as simple as that."

Meany's testimony was endorsed by the ranking Republican member of the full Education & Labor Committee, Rep. William H. Ayres (O.). "For the first time in several years," Ayres said, he found himself agreeing with the AFL-CIO's position.

A "right-to-work" proposition on the Ohio ballot in 1958 was credited at the time as the principal cause for the drubbing Republican candidates took in that election.

Ayres later told newsmen that "a



'Proud Father'

number of Republicans, like myself, who came from states where 'right-to-work' has been tested at the polls, will be for repeal of 14(b)."

A different tack has been taken by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich.), who is sponsoring a bill which would condition repeal of Sec. 14(b) on a ban on the use of union dues money "for political purposes or for any purpose not related to the union's statutory function as collective bargaining agent."

This, Meany noted, would presumably keep labor from testifying before Congress on such bills as school aid and medicare, and would ban contributions to the Red Cross and to free trade unions abroad.

The Griffin bill also includes an anti-discrimination proviso—paralleling provisions in the Civil Rights Act but putting enforcement in the National Labor Relations Board.

Bias Clause Extraneous

Meany told the subcommittee that the issue is unrelated to Sec. 14-(b), but that labor had vigorously supported an even stronger fair employment provision than Congress enacted last year and would certainly support any additional legislation that might be needed. It belongs, he said, in the Civil Rights Act and should apply to unions and employers alike.

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) charged during the hearings that Griffin was doing an "about-face" on the issue. Griffin, he said, had insisted last year that the fair employment provisions be enforced through the courts and not by an administrative agency.

"Now he wants to place enforcement with the NLRB" O'Hara added.

While the case for the union shop could rest "logically" on the premise that federal labor law should supersede state laws, Meany said, Congress should also understand "why union workers feel so deeply about this matter of union security." He explained:

"A union's strength, and its members' hope of securing better wages and working conditions . . . depend upon the united action of all the workers. A worker who refuses to join the union weakens it, and to that extent makes it less likely that his fellow workers will be able to win the terms they want."

Also, he pointed out, a union shop "serves as a form of guarantee by the employer that he is not going to try to break the union."

"The employer may continue to be a hard bargainer," he said, "but once some sort of union security arrangement has been negotiated, it is rare indeed for the employer to set out to break the union . . . Since strikes over the existence or survival of a union are the longest and bitterest, union security arrangements make for industrial peace."

He termed advocacy of "work" laws "grossly inconsistent" with the principle of collective bargaining. It is illogical, he suggested, "to advocate a 'right-to-work' law on the purported ground that compulsory membership violates the freedom of the individual worker, and at the same time declare a belief in collective bargaining, which gives the union power to negotiate a contract affecting every aspect of the worker's industrial life."

For Responsibility

In many situations, Meany said, union security is necessary for unions to act responsibly—in upholding contracts, in supporting equal employment opportunity. It protects unions against "resignations in the heat of the moment, and given time the union leadership may be able to convince disgruntled members" that actions were "both legally necessary and morally required."

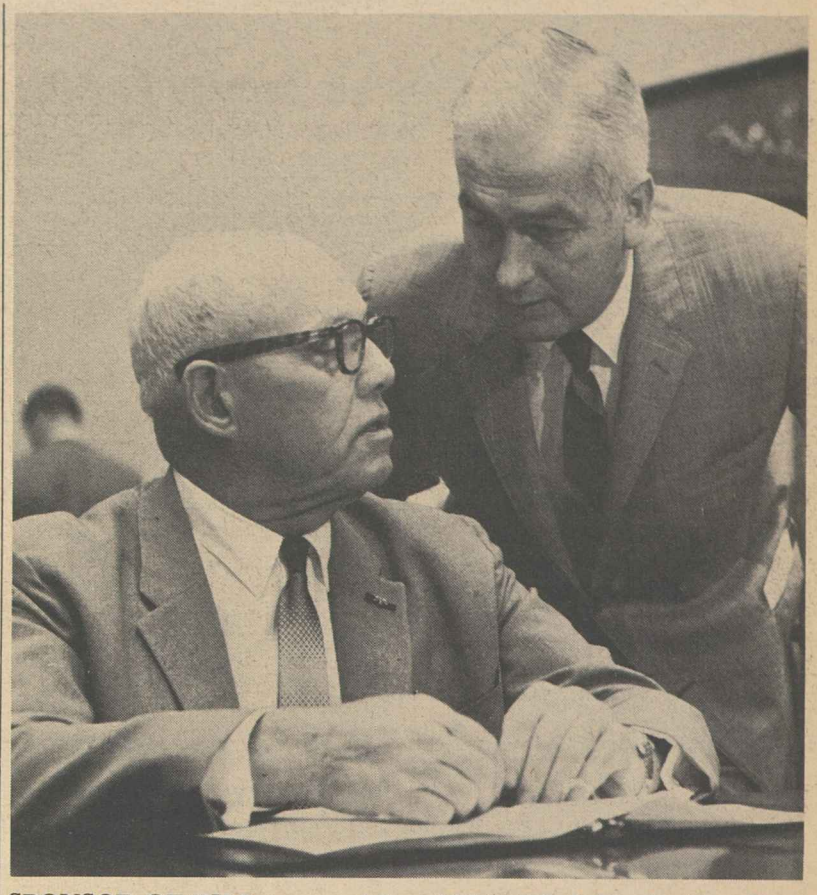
The union may have to face a decertification election when its contract expires, he noted, "but at least it will have had time to make its case."

Some of the people who argue that no one should have to join a union to hold a job "are probably sincere," Meany said, but "simply do not understand the employment conditions in urbanized, industrialized, 20th Century America."

They are "nostalgic for an earlier and simpler day, when farmers owned and worked their own subsistence farms, and industry was embodied in the village blacksmith." Meany added:

"For better or for worse, that sort of society has pretty much disappeared, and will never come back. The village blacksmiths who once ran their own shops work at race tracks now, as employes. They have a union, and they bargain collectively."

Meany urged Congress to repeal 14(b) and "put an end to this fruitless strife over an indefensible cause. Let the labor movement—yes, and its antagonists—devote the energies they now waste in sterile combat to the advancement of the greater society we all seek."



SPONSOR OF BILL to repeal Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley Act, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), welcomes AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as House hearings get under way. Thompson is chairman of the subcommittee considering the legislation.

Wirtz Urges Freedom To Agree on Union Shop

Workers and employers should have the "freedom" to negotiate a union shop contract, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz declared, and they should have it in all 50 states. He urged a House Labor subcommittee to approve a bill repealing Sec. 14(b) and thus end "a disruptive competition between the states" to attract industry on the basis of open shop conditions.

In testifying for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Wirtz said, he was speaking in the interests of "all workers," not just union members.

Repeal was urged also by the National Electrical Contractors Association whose president, Harold A. Webster, said 14(b) "penalizes the union employer."

Speaking, he said, for 98 percent of the members of his association, management is concerned with the "labor unrest" and instability of labor relations which is a byproduct of "right-to-work."

Particularly in construction, Webster told the subcommittee, a uniform federal labor law is "most desirable" because of the "highly mobile" nature of the industry.

"It seems incongruous," he said, "that federal labor law should apply to employers in interstate commerce on just about every aspect of labor relations except union security."

Wirtz told the subcommittee there is "no substantial basis" for claims that the union shop violates the freedom of individual employes.

"There is no 'right' of a minority to endanger the freedom of a majority of the employes to protect the security of the bargaining representative that gives them a voice in the shaping of their wages, hours and conditions of employment," he declared.

Workers' Views Shown

Congress, he suggested, has "an extraordinary expression of the views of American workers" on the issue in the union shop elections held between 1947 and 1951, as then required by the Taft-Hartley Act.

These were secret ballot elections, Wirtz noted, conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The result:

"Over 97 percent of the 46,146 elections went in favor of the union shop, and 91 percent of the almost 6 million employe votes cast in these elections were in favor of the union shop."

The union security issue "has cluttered up the political processes in almost every state of the union," he said, "and it will continue to do so as long as the federal law invites such controversy."

Wirtz sharply repudiated the suggestion of Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) that union shop agreements might lead to exclusion of Negroes.

"If I thought repeal of Sec. 14(b) would diminish the rights of a single Negro, I would not be here testifying," he declared.

Wirtz praised labor's role in the civil rights field and cited the editorial by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann in the current issue of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters publication as "the strongest statement on equality that I have read anywhere."

Civil Rights Leaders Ask 'Swift' 14(b) Repeal

The nation's top civil rights leaders urged "swift action" by Congress to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

They charged that the supporters of "right-to-work" laws have no interest in the welfare of workers.

"By weakening the organized labor movement they hope to systematically lower wages, lengthen hours of work and otherwise prevent decent and wholesome labor conditions for American workers, Negro and white," he said.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, presented the joint testimony at House Labor subcommittee hearings. He spoke for NAACP Exec. Dir. Roy Wilkins; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council and of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president; the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality.

"Negro workers, as do other Americans, need a strong, vigorous and democratic labor movement," Mitchell told the subcommittee.

Civil rights groups, Mitchell said, have had "differences from time to time" with unions but "the things that units us are far more numerous than things that divide us. We join hands with labor to fight for higher wages, better housing, health protection, more education."

Without labor's help, he declared, the fair employment section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act "would not have been included in the law."

The NAACP and other civil rights groups join with labor in urging repeal of Sec. 14(b), Mitchell stressed, "because we believe that such action is in the best interests of all wage-earners as well as in the interest of our country."

'Hasn't Kept Pace':

Wirtz Bids Congress To Update Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

and said that action by Congress was "not desirable now."

The original Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was "bold legislation," Wirtz said, but its amendment has been "timid and tardy," so that the law "has not been kept in line with the advancing economy; and some of its guarantees mean less, comparatively, than they did 27 years ago."

The issue now is not "economic desperation" as in the "Thirties but the "inequities and the anomalies" of poverty amidst plenty:

- That despite 51 months of unprecedented advance, 30 to 35 million people live "even below a spare and spartan standard of sufficiency," a "poverty condition" for one-fifth of the nation.
- That for many of these—the "working poor"—the problem is not jobs but "employment with adequate pay."
- That 8 million in a typical week work overtime—beyond 40 hours—a total of 62.5 million hours while 4 million are looking for jobs.

"There is a significant correlation between poverty earnings and exclusion" from wage-hour protection, he continued.

Only 5 to 10 percent of family heads in covered industries in 1963 were paid less than $3,000 a year, and only 8 to 14 percent in industries with partial coverage, he said. But in industries with "little or no coverage," such as service and agricultural industries, the proportion receiving below $3,000 a year jumped to 33 and 49 percent.

About 31 percent of the 4.6 million workers recommended for wage-hour coverage would get an immediate pay increase, Wirtz testified.

"While the assurance of $1.25 an hour to workers receiving less than that amount would still fall short" of the $3,000-a-year "poverty" dividing line, he said, "it would provide some measure of improvement in the unhealthful and dispiriting conditions to which they now are subjected by intolerably low wages."

"There is ample evidence" from economic studies after previous changes in the wage floor (from 75 cents to $1, from $1 to $1.25 an hour) "that the benefits accrued to low-wage workers . . . have far outweighed the spotty adverse effects on employment in individual establishments and individual localities," Wirtz continued.

The Administration bill backed by Wirtz would add wage-hour protection to 1.5 million retail workers, 700,000 in hotels and restaurants, 890,000 in hospitals and nursing homes, 250,000 in construction, 175,000 in laundries and more than 1 million in other occupations.

Members of the House subcommittee expressed "some disappointment" that the Administration bill did not include a specific recommended increase in the minimum wage floor.

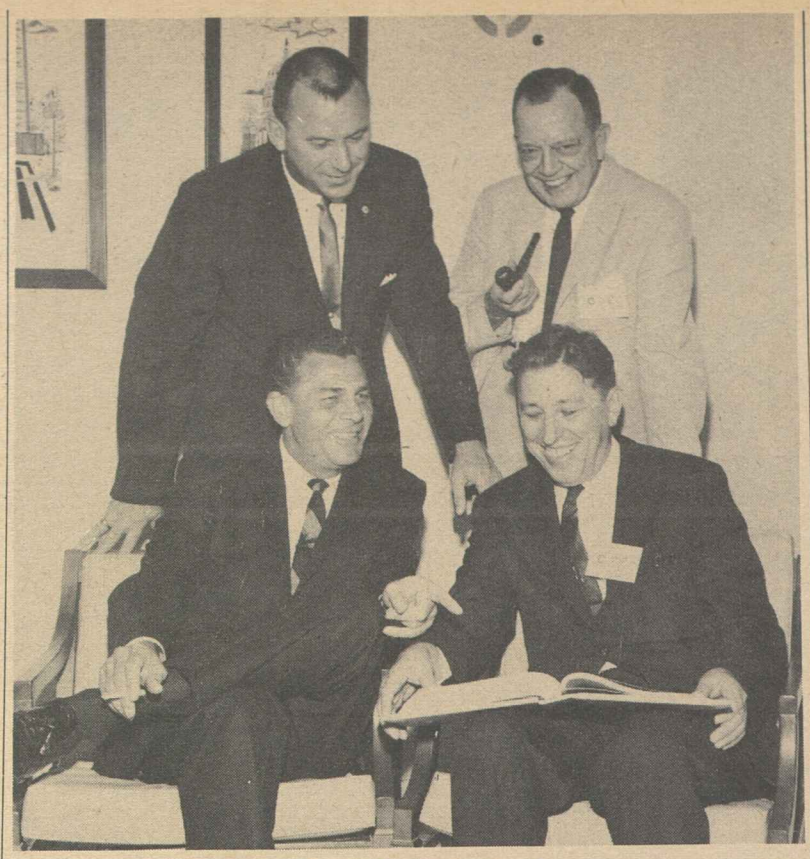
Wirtz agreed with Subcommittee Chairman Roosevelt that in "all times past" in the case of increases, "employment went up" rather than down in the affected industries, but added that the principle could not be called "absolute."

A graduated scale of scheduled wage-floor increases between $1.30 and $2 an hour was suggested by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), with a set period for reaching the maximum figure.

Wirtz said he would exchange information with the committee on the potential economic effect — on jobs, overtime, part-time work and other factors—on the whole range of possible figures "without commitment to any one figure."

Asked by Roosevelt whether agriculture labor should not be included in the Fair Labor Standards Act, Wirtz said no Administration position had yet been developed although one committee proposal was "favorably received." Agriculture Sec. Orville Freeman would have principal responsibility, he suggested. The average farm-labor wage, he added, was about 90 cents an hour.

Roosevelt subcommittee hearings will continue for several weeks, with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expected to testify June 15.



REPEAL OF SEC. 14(B) of the Taft-Hartley Act was under discussion during a recess in the COPE Leadership Clinic held in Memphis, Tenn., by (left to right) seated, Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.) and Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of National COPE; and, standing, Pres. Tommy Powell of the Memphis AFL-CIO and COPE Area Dir. Dan Powell.

Wide Senate Margin Clears Voting Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

voting turnout of less than 50 percent of its adult population last year.

- In addition, the government could send federal examiners to register voters in any county where less than 25 percent of the adult Negro population is registered. Special census surveys would be taken at the Justice Dept.'s request to identify such areas.
- In areas not covered by the two provisions, the Attorney General could go to court seeking a finding of discrimination and an order for appointment of federal examiners and a suspension of literacy tests.
- The Attorney General could appoint poll watchers to make sure that newly registered voters are permitted to vote—and that their ballots are counted.
- A state or county could "escape" the bill's provisions by proving in Federal District Court in the District of Columbia that it was not discriminating and that the effects of past discrimination had been corrected.

• The Attorney General would be directed to challenge the constitutionality of poll taxes now required by Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia for voting in state and local elections. He would be armed with a congressional finding that poll taxes have been used to discriminate against Negroes.

- Persons educated in American-flag schools in a language other than English would be exempt from English-language literacy requirements if they have grade school educations. This would apply primarily to Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans in New York.

House Bill Stronger

The House bill, approved by the Judiciary Committee and scheduled next to go before the Rules Committee, contains several strengthening provisions endorsed by the coalition of civil rights, labor and religious groups pushing for a strong measure.

It bans poll taxes outright. It requires a five-year record of nondiscrimination before an area can seek removal of federal supervision. It would provide penalties for intimidation of persons assisting Negroes to register as well as protection for new registrants. It would not exclude from automatic coverage areas with less than 20 percent non-white population. It would protect all registrants, not only new voters, from intimidation. It would apply to elections of party officials, such as delegates to political conventions, as well as elections to public office.

The Senate vote was even more one-sided than the 73-27 margin by which the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed.

Although the southerners did not agree to a final cutoff of debate—thus necessitating a cloture vote—they did not mount the full-fledged filibuster which marked the 1964 debate. The Senate kept its regular hours, committees continued to function, other legislation was occasionally taken up and even the oratory was muted in comparison with previous civil rights debates.

COPE Keys Institutes to 1966 Voting

Development of improved organization techniques in 1965 to pave the way for a more efficient labor political effort in the critical 1966 midterm elections was the theme of the recently-concluded series of 12 leadership training clinics held by the Committee on Political Education across the nation.

With stress placed on support for an Administration legislative program which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has characterized as almost identical with labor's program, the COPE clinics were designed to promote effective support for the reelection of the liberal congressmen and senators who have voted for that program.

The day-and-a-half sessions included workshops on the practical aspects of COPE organization at the congressional district, community, ward and precinct levels, and on methods of increasing financial support for COPE activities, including voluntary dollar contributions.

Other sessions were devoted to the uses of electronic data processing and high-speed mailing machinery to improve communication and to increase the efficiency of registration and voting drives, acted to recommendations designed to ease registration and voting laws urged by a commission appointed by the late Pres. Kennedy.

The conferences also stressed the pending voting rights bill and its implementation and increased membership activity for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"This years' series of clinics was held primarily for top leadership of state and local central bodies,"

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National COPE Dir. Alexander E. Barkan said. "They were designed to stimulate action to offset the mid-term loss in support that an Administration in power usually suffers in Congress.

"The materials provided were also designed to help these leaders motivate, recruit and train new COPE activities in their states in 1965 so they can be ready for the 1966 campaign."

In 1966, Barkan said, the COPE conferences will revert to the normal pattern of area-wide sessions for all union members and supporters.

Ban on Farm Labor Imports Urged As Part of Immigration Reforms

Strengthening of proposed reforms in the immigration laws to "prohibit absolutely" the temporary importation of foreign farm workers was urged by the AFL-CIO in testimony on Administration amendments aimed at phasing out the national origins quota system.

The change was one of several advocated by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at hearings conducted by the House Immigration & Nationality subcommittee. He emphasized that "these proposals, while important, do not lessen our support for the principles set forth in the bill before you."

Biemiller recalled that recently the attorney general overruled the secretary of labor and extended the period farm workers from the West Indies could stay in this country to harvest the Florida celery crop.

"The law should not permit the secretary of labor to be overruled in this manner," he declared.

"We realize that this is a controversial issue but we believe Congress should meet it directly. Such foreign farm labor programs as the Mexican bracero and British West Indies importations have been allowed for much too long to limit the job opportunities of American workers and to depress their wages and undermine their working and living conditions. The domestic labor supply clearly can satisfy this particular labor demand."

Biemiller was warm in his support of the "long overdue and necessary" legislation advocated by the Johnson Administration.

"The principal purpose of the bill is to secure the abolition of the national origins quota system now embedded in our immigration and nationality laws," he said. "We support this action, for racial and ethnic bigotry is no more defensible in the treatment of those who seek to come to our shores than it is with respect to the treatment of our own citizens."

The proposed amendments make "at least a beginning" toward treating the applicant for admission to this country not on the basis of his birthplace, Biemiller pointed out, "but on the basis of his potential contributions, on the basis of his abilities and ambitions."

At present 158,000 immigrants may be admitted annually under the pooled quota system, he noted. The Administration proposals would raise this only to 165,000, but the AFL-CIO believes the figure should be raised to 250,000, he said, and that a study should be undertaken to determine how many immigrants the country, over the years, can safely admit.

He endorsed proposals to give preferential treatment to immigrants qualified to fill specific labor shortages, but urged that the preference be "properly administered," with determinations as to the existence of shortages vested solely in the secretary of labor and the jobs to be filled restricted to those that are permanent.

"We applaud the bill's recognition of the special needs of refugees," Biemiller said. "To remain true to our heritage we must welcome those whose lives have been shattered by calamities of nature or war, or by political oppression. The authority to do so is given the President in the bill. If used wisely and in the spirit of justice and charity, we can begin to lessen the burden inflicted upon the refugees of the world."

Deadline June 11 On Equal Pay Law

The equal pay amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act, prohibiting wage discrimination based on sex when men and women covered by the act do the same work under the same conditions, becomes fully effective June 11, the Labor Dept. said in a reminder.

The amendment was enacted in June 1963 and included a proviso that it become effective on June 11, 1964, or upon the expiration of collective bargaining contracts which were in effect on May 11 of that year, but in no case later than June 11 of this year.

Union Shop 'Immoral' to 14(b) Backer

Denounces State Wage Laws, Too

By David L. Perlman

Minimum wage laws, safety rules and the union shop are all "immoral" in the opinion of the National Right-to-Work Committee's leadoff witness at House hearings on repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Rev. Frederick C. Fowler of Duluth, Minn., board chairman of the "right-to-work" organization, also testified that ideally workers should have the "right" to work longer hours for lower wages than their shopmates and the government shouldn't interfere with employment of Mexican braceros on U.S. farms.

Rev. Fowler, a fundamentalist minister who has spoken at right-wing functions, acknowledged that there is "definitely disagreement" with his viewpoint by other theologians "but I can't see the reason for it."

Leading clergymen of three faiths—representing the National Council of Churches, the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Council—have joined in condemning "right-to-work" laws enacted under Sec. 14(b). **(Story on Page 11.)**

'Not True and Able'

Rev. Fowler contended that workers cannot be "free" under a union shop and "ultimately they will feel insecure, inferior, not true and able men." He described Sec. 14(b) as "the clause that refreshes."

The National "Right-to-Work" Committee, claiming to speak for "the grass roots of America," chastised the nation's biggest employers for not opposing repeal of Sec. 14(b).

The "work" committee's executive vice president, Reed E. Larson, accused "the giant corporations of America" of "callousness" on the issue.

Asked why companies which initially fought union organization bitterly seem to have accepted the union shop, Larson replied that they had agreed to the union shop as the price of avoiding "costly strikes which would look bad on the financial report at the end of the year."

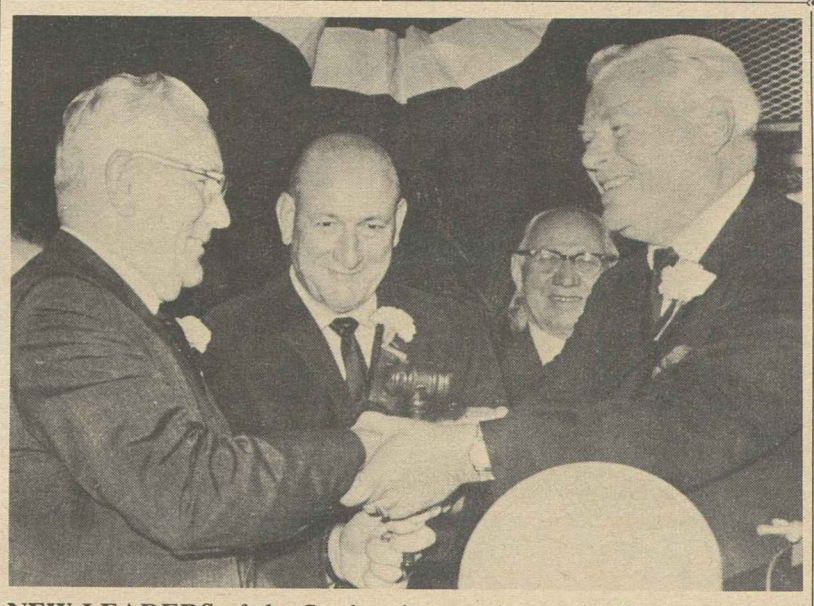
If that were the case, he was asked, why aren't most big com-

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, June 5, 1965 — No. 23

May Jobless Rate Drops To 7-Year Low of 4.6%



NEW LEADERS of the Steelworkers took over in Pittsburgh when David J. McDonald (right), retiring president, passed the gavel over to his successor, I. W. Abel (left). Looking on is USWA District Dir. Joseph Germano of Chicago, Abel's campaign manager. **(Story on Page 4.)**

Labor Dept. Sees 'Significant' Gain

The unemployment rate dropped to 4.6 percent in May, the lowest level since October 1957 as joblessness declined more than seasonally expected to 3.3 million.

The Labor Dept. said the job situation "improved significantly" last month in releasing figures showing a somewhat better than seasonal increase in employment to 72.4 million.

Pres. Johnson, at a White House ceremony in connection with the government's campaign to employ teenagers this summer, said "we can all take pride in the figures. They show major improvement on almost every front."

Despite the drop of the employment rate to the lowest figure in 91 months, the President warned that the nation faces an unemployment crisis this summer "of the first order" among young people between 16 and 21. He renewed his appeal to employers to increase their work force by 1 percent by hiring additional young persons during the summer months.

For the first five months of 1965 the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate averaged 4.8 percent, the department said, "a sharp drop from 1964 and the first time since 1957 that it has persisted below 5 percent for several consecutive months." In May 1964 the rate was 5.2 percent.

Employment, the department pointed out, averaged 1.5 million more in the five months of 1965 than the same period a year ago, with "all of the gain among full-time workers."

The 4.8 percent average jobless rate for the first five months of 1965 compares with a 5.4 percent average for the same period in

(Continued on Page 4)

Coast Pact Hikes Pay Of 120,000

Los Angeles — A new master agreement covering 120,000 union members in three of the basic building trades in Southern California went into effect June 1.

It calls for precedent-shattering increases in wages and fringe benefits for 72,000 Carpenters, 45,000 Laborers and 5,000 Cement Masons.

Negotiations are either under way or about to begin for an agreement embracing other crafts, including the Iron Workers and the Operating Engineers.

Pacts for the Carpenters and the Cement Masons call for an 87-cent hourly wage package, spread over three years, with a 19-cent hourly raise June 1, plus 10 cents for pensions.

Next year wages will go up another 24 cents plus 5 cents for pensions, and in the third year of the contract another 29 cents.

The agreement for the Laborers provides for an increase in wages

(Continued on Page 2)

$655 Million a Year:

Regional Works Bill Clears Senate, 71-12

The Senate voted 71-12 for a new $655 million a year program of public works and economic development in areas of heavy unemployment—totaling nearly $3.3 billion over a five-year period.

It sent to the House a bill which carried $150 million a year more than the President orginally requested for public works grants, but Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), one of the sponsors, assured his colleagues that the President "will sign it into law." On an almost straight party-line vote, the Senate then defeated a Republican amendment to cut $75 million a year from the measure.

Most of the money—$400 million—is earmarked for public works grants.

The bill sets up machinery for interstate regional development programs—such as that developed for Appalachia—to provide a coordinated attack on economic problems which are more than local in nature.

In most areas, federal funds would have to be matched dollar-for-dollar by local money, but the government's share could go as high as 80 percent in areas of greatest need. The committee report accompanying the bill specified that other federal grant programs would not be cut back and replaced by funds from the new program.

The bill also contains a loan program to promote industrial development and creates a new assistant secretary of commerce to oversee the program.

In essence, it replaces both the area development program and the temporary program of accelerated public works and incorporates features of the Appalachia regional development program.

In other congressional developments:

● Eleven Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee split five ways on the voting rights

(Continued on Page 12)

Kentucky High Court Kills Local R-T-W

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has knocked out a Shelbyville, Ky., municipal "right-to-work" ordinance as violating the preemptive power of Congress in regulating the "controversial area . . . of union security agreements."

The appellate court, the state's highest judicial body, was unanimous in striking down the Shelbyville ordinance in a suit brought by the Kentucky State AFL-CIO and Sam Ezelle as its executive secretary-treasurer.

The Court of Appeals in its decision reversed an earlier ruling of the Shelby County Circuit Court upholding the ordinance.

A "right-to-work" drive has been widespread in Kentucky municipalities the past few years as the state government refused to take advantage of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14(b) to pass a statewide law prohibiting the union shop. Twenty-five cities, largely in rural or remote counties, adopted such ordinances, with some Kentucky business interests furnishing encouragement.

The Associated Industries of Kentucky intervened in the State AFL-CIO suit, arguing that such local municipal actions as the Shelbyville ordinance were within the power of the cities.

The Court of Appeals upheld the AFL-CIO, ruling that "it is not reasonable" to think the Congress had intended to waive the union-shop issue "to other than major policy-making units such as states and territories."

"It is our conclusion that Congress has preempted cities from

(Continued on Page 11)

50-Cent Package Won In Aluminum Contracts

New York—The Steelworkers bargained to the brink of a strike deadline here to win a 50-cent hourly package of wage and welfare benefits from five major aluminum firms employing 30,000 members in plants from coast to coast.

Wage increases of 17 to 27.4 cents an hour over three years and greatly improved pensions highlighted the USWA agreement, the union said, with the Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., Kaiser Industries Corp., Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp. and the Ormet Corp.

Two other unions reached agreement on similar benefits for nearly 22,000—the Aluminum Workers with Reynolds and Alcoa, and the Auto Workers with Alcoa. The AWIU called short strikes at plants in seven states but agreements ended the walkouts for all but 1,700 workers at Reynolds plants in Louisville, Ky., and Corpus Christi, Tex., where local working conditions were the final issue.

The USWA memorandum of agreement with Alcoa, the first to settle, provided wage hikes of 10 to 15.2 cents an hour this June, and added 7 to 12.2 cents an hour June 1, 1967; combined job Grades 1 and 2 at the higher rate; incorporated cost-of-living allowances to raise the minimum basic rates to $2.572 an hour in the first con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Coast Building Trades Win Record Hikes

(Continued from Page 1)

and benefits of $1.27 an hour over a five year period.

The Carpenters and Cement Masons also won a contract provision under which contractors will provide or pay for parking where free parking is not available within three blocks of the job.

An innovation in the Carpenters' agreement includes a plan to establish a special management-labor fund to be used for seeking legislation beneficial to both.

Gordon McCulloch, head of the District Council of Carpenters, pointed out that the economic terms of the contract can be renegotiated after three years. The administrative terms are effective for five years.

The 30 cents an hour employers will contribute for pensions, he said, will enable carpenters to retire at 62 with about $230 a month, plus social security benefits.

The contract was hailed by the chief industry negotiator, R. W. Spicer, as "helping us set up a new era in our industry in which management and labor are joined as partners."

Four major employer associations were represented in the negotiations. They were the Associated General Contractors, the Building Contractors Association, the Home Builders Association and the Engineering & Grading Contractors Association.



WELCOMING HAND to special convention of State, County & Municipal Employes in Minneapolis is given Pres. Jerry Wurf (right) by the Rev. Albert Blatz, vice president from Minnesota and state hospital chaplain.

Meany Pushes Bill on duPont Estate Loophole

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Congress to close a "special privilege" loophole "unintentionally created" by Congress in exempting the Alfred I. duPont estate from the Bank Holding Company Act.

The loophole, he said, has been utilized by Edward Ball, chief estate trustee, for "personal aggrandizement and power in defiance of federal law and court orders."

The estate owns a chain of 31 Florida banks, the St. Joe Paper Co., and the Florida East Coast Railway, whose operating employes have been on strike 28 months for the same 10-cent hourly wage increase agreed to by all other Class 1 railroads in 1962, but refused by Ball.

Meany renewed a request he had made in 1964 that the bank holding act be amended to close the loophole allowing one man "privileges which are not available to any similar group or individual."

In a letter to Chairman Wright Patman of the House Banking Committee, Meany said the bill to amend the law, introduced by Patman (D-Tex.), is "strongly supported by the AFL-CIO" and was re-endorsed recently by the Executive Council.

A witness who testified before the Patman committee was Vice Chairman C. C. Balderston of the Federal Reserve Bank Board. He called for the removal of all Banking Act exemptions, saying "if you're going to control bank holding companies you ought to control them all."

Power 'Forever'

Chairman G. E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives Association told the committee that the "self-perpetuating trustees of the duPont estate will continue ruling their great empire 'forever,' according to the late Mr. duPont's will," and asked:

"Why should the duPont estate be treated differently from other bank holding companies? I can think of no legitimate reason and Mr. Ball. . . . couldn't either" when he testified last year.

Leighty urged the committee to consider how the estate has abused its power in the Florida East Coast strike and to take away its exemption. He added:

"Consider how it feels . . . when you know this man's power comes from a huge empire that would have been split up years ago except for its special exemption.

"Consider how it feels, spending over 28 months on strike simply to gain equal treatment with all other railroaders.

"Consider how it feels when a man pays his sister $9 million in one year from the profits of his empire after telling his employes I can't afford 10 cents for you and then hiring strikebreakers to take your job."

Ball has refused to change his policies, Leighty said, despite six federal court injunctions and a contempt order issued last Feb. 12 in Jacksonville.

U.S. Rubber Co. Struck Over Plant Conditions

New York—Rubber Workers picketed 19 plants of the U.S. Rubber Co. in a strike over what the union called "intolerable" working conditions as negotiations on a new contract continued here.

"The arrogance of managements in the plants has been demonstrated in numerous instances," URW Pres. George Burdon said in a statement asserting that the firm appeared to want a return to the "big hammer" days before the union.

Members are determined, Burdon said, that working conditions not only be spelled out in the new agreement but also that the company live up to the provisions of the contract.

During negotiations that began here May 4, the union told how disputes have been festering for two years over average hourly earnings, payment for "down" time when a machine breaks, excessive arbitrations and other worker complaints.

The strike of 25,000 workers started at midnight June 2 in plants making tires, conveyor belts and footwear. The plants are in 12 states. Not affected are 26 other plants making various products.

The dispute can be settled quickly, the union said, "if the company is willing to make the necessary and justified corrections in working conditions."

Management's "refusal to recognize the fact that uniform provisions of the contract have been misapplied, twisted and distorted" by plant managers have left the union no alternative but strike action, the statement continued.

Negotiators were reported close to agreement on wages and other economic matters but still divided on plant conditions. The company, the URW said, "is not going to buy a contract with a few pieces of silver. Our members want and deserve fair and just" work rules.

Earlier this year the union accepted a 28-cent hourly "package" offer for new two-year pacts with Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear and General Tire.

7-Week Strike Wins Pact at Quaker Oats

Harrisburg, Pa.—A seven-week strike over working conditions at the Quaker Oats plant near here ended in an improved two-year contract for members of Brewery Workers Local 221.

The strike was laid to employe dissatisfaction over forced vacations and slack-season layoffs. The new contract helps meet the problem, the union said, by stressing seniority and providing a supplemental benefit plan.

The SUB plan guarantees that a worker with 1,300 hours or more of company service is guaranteed 62 percent of take home pay during layoffs for up to 26 weeks a year.

High-seniority employes on layoff may apply for jobs available outside their department and may be transferred after a 10-day training period. The contract also eliminates vacation shutdowns in the dry cereal department and reinstates the former system of vacation bidding on the basis of seniority.

The two-year contract provides wage hikes of 15 cents an hour; four weeks' paid vacation after 20 years; a 40 percent improvement in hospital and medical benefits, and a severance pay plan.

Local Pres. Vorie Stine said many area unions, and those in the Quaker Oats Conference, strongly supported the strikers. The conference provides information and bargaining help through the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Checks and Balances:

State, County Union Adopts New Laws

Minneapolis, Minn.—The State, County & Municipal Employes have a new constitution setting up a system of checks and balances of power between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the international union.

The new document was adopted by some 600 delegates attending a special constitutional convention here.

Basically, the new constitution is designed to:

- Give more autonomy to local unions.
- Balance the authority of the international president by establishing separate legislative and judicial bodies at the international level.

The government of the AFSCME will consist hereafter of the executive branch (international president); the legislative branch (international executive board), and the judicial branch. The latter consists of a newly created seven-member judicial panel which will act as the union's "supreme court."

Members of the panel will be elected by the international executive board from the union membership, but board members themselves and employes of the international union are barred from serving on it.

Rights of individual union members are protected under procedures of the judicial panel, including appeals to the international level.

Protections commonly available in a court of law are provided any union member against whom charges may be filed. These safeguards include:

Charter of Rights

The right to counsel of his choice; the right to know the specific charges against him prior to trial and to submit a brief in his own defense; the right to confront and cross-examine an accuser and all witnesses; the right to present witnesses in his own behalf; the right to refuse to testify against himself.

Other safeguards deal with prompt disposition of charges, barring biased persons from the trial board, and choice of open or closed hearings.

Local affiliates and other subordinate bodies are assured of autonomy in daily operations of their locals or councils and are encouraged to adopt constitutions tailored to their local needs.

The new constitution provides strict limitations on the rules under which a subordinate body can be placed under trusteeship and trusteeship action must be reviewed by the judicial panel within 30 days after it is taken.

The number of delegates and votes by local affiliates and councils are revised to provide additional delegates and votes that apportion voting strength equitably.

New Election Code

A new election code, incorporated into the new constitution, is mandatory in union elections at all levels. The code provides that union funds may not be used to support the candidacy of any person; union publications may not support the candidacy of any person, and facilities must be made available to all candidates on an equal basis.

The size of the international executive board, which now consists of 13 members—including the president, secretary-treasurer and 11 international vice presidents elected at-large—will be increased at the next convention. It will consist of 18 members, as follows: The international president and secretary-treasurer, plus 16 international vice presidents, elected from and by each of 16 newly established legislative districts in the 250,000-member union.

Adoption of the new constitution came after delegates had met in day and night sessions for a total of 14 hours.

The document was drafted by a constitution review commission that was appointed in June 1964, and which met for several days prior to the convention to hammer into final form the provisions which were submitted, article by article, to the delegates.

The 1964 convention—at which Jerry Wurf was elected president—directed the new executive board to set up the commission. The nine-member panel held hearings during a 12-month period, with rank-and-file members as well as union officers submitting their views.

Grain Millers Prepare For 1966 Bargaining

San Francisco—The labor relations mills are grinding "exceeding fine" these days, Grain Millers Pres. Roy O. Wellborn told the union's convention here.

Some 60 percent of over 6,900 cases handled by the National Labor Relations Board in its last fiscal year, he pointed out, involved units of 30 employes or less.

Only seven cases in the whole country in that same period involved more than 1,000 employes and only 435 units contained more than 200, Wellborn noted.

He said he is not aware of a single major plant in the union's jurisdiction that is not organized by the Grain Millers, or barred to them by a contract with another union.

Nevertheless, the union has been involved on the average in an election every other week, Wellborn said. It devotes substantial amounts of time and effort in the organizational field to what, by any standards, are small units, he observed.

Some 300 delegates prepared a preliminary design for contract negotiations with major employers in 1966.

They gave high priority to improvements in pensions, vacations, health and welfare, as well as wages. The proposals were turned over to the executive board for study.

The convention brought about formation of a national council of local unions dealing with the Kellogg Co. While most of the union's negotiations are conducted on a system-wide scale, Kellogg contracts are on a plant-by-plant basis. The council was seen as a possible first step toward companywide negotiations.

The convention also put its stamp of approval on the AFL-CIO legislative program. Resolutions approved by the delegates called for repeal of Sec. 14(b), enactment of social security health care for the aged, extension of wage-hour coverage and an increase in the federal minimum wage.

For 60 Days:

SIU Parley Urges Contract Extensions

The Seafarers by convention action have recommended that four affiliated deep sea unions extend their June 15 contract expiration date 60 days to help reach a settlement and avoid a threatened strike.

The convention approved a report stating that "the situation is obviously drifting toward a strike condition" and noting that, on the West Coast, no talks have taken place for several weeks. The report, singling out "government apathy" as a contributing factor, concluded:

"We hope that this additional period of time will prompt the federal agencies involved to act to enable the parties to work toward a solution" of contract issues.

The 200 delegates from 33 affiliated unions also called for strengthening the merchant marine, improving maritime safety and working conditions, expanding utilization of ocean resources, organizing more seafaring and shoreside workers and supporting U.S. efforts to thwart communist expansion in Vietnam.

The convention also voted to condemn the "anti-maritime, anti-labor, anti-union attitudes and policies of Orville L. Freeman and urge his replacement as secretary of agriculture."

Hall Re-elected

In other actions the convention:

- Re-elected Pres. Paul Hall and 15 vice presidents for two more years.
- Authorized Hall to continue discussion at his discretion on a merger proposed by the National Maritime Union, provided that talks are conducted within the framework of the AFL-CIO constitution.
- Recreated the office of secretary-treasurer and elected Al Kerr of New York, who had been fiscal officer, to the post. Two new vice presidents are Steve Edney of Los Angeles, replacing Mrs. Andrea Gomez, retiring after many years of union service; and Frank Drozak of San Francisco. The oath of office was given by Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

In a major speech, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) called for more federal subsidies to build up the U.S. merchant marine and commended Pres. Johnson and labor for seeking to remove Sec. 14(b) from the Taft-Hartley Act.

"I intend to give my support" to that effort, the senator said. Actually, he added, labor is not asking to make the union shop mandatory but only for the right to bargain for a union shop. This is "eminently fair," he said.

"The union shop is a good concept which has produced sound bargaining," Kennedy said.

Since Congress in 1935 established the principle that the union shop is a valid security device, "it does not make sense, nor is it fair, to permit states to overturn this policy" by destroying the union shop, he said.

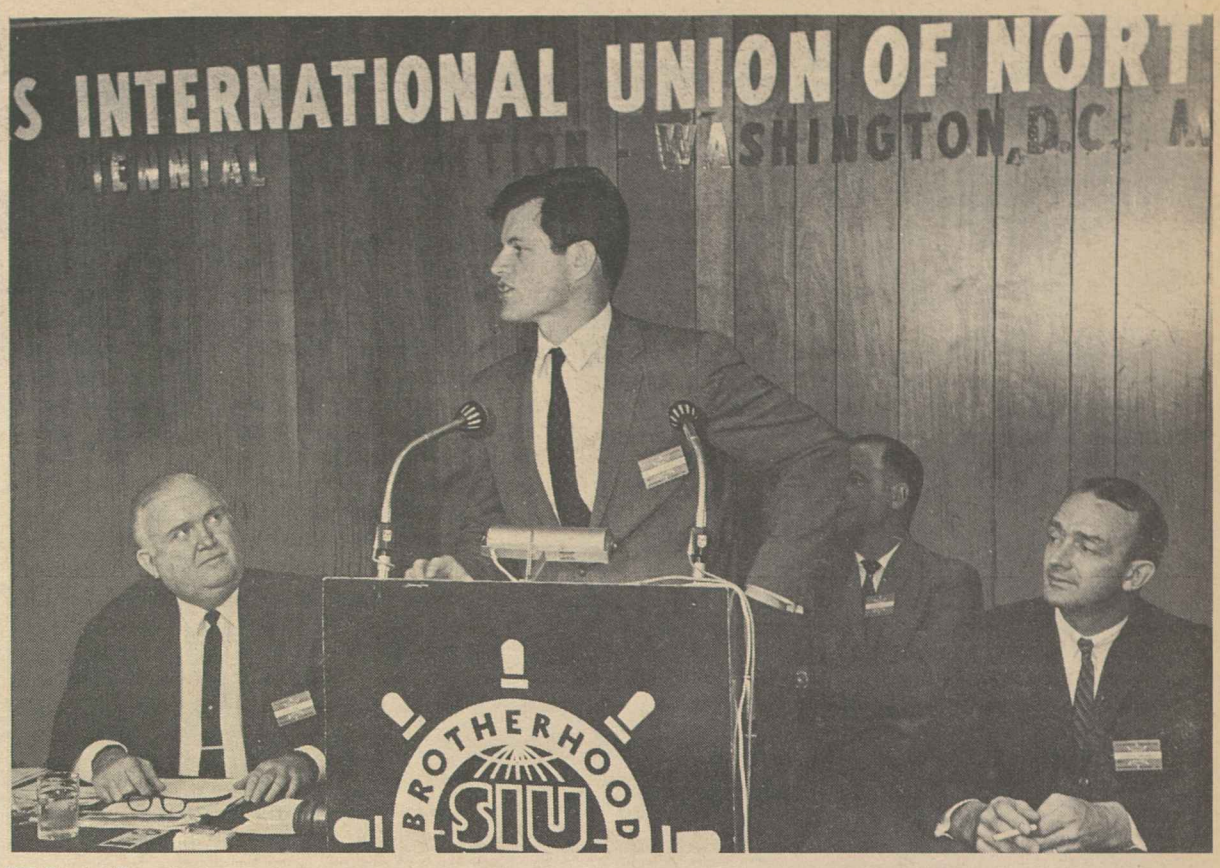
Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz warned the delegates of an approaching maritime strike crisis and took note of many criticisms of U.S. maritime policy. He was hopeful that some policy guidance will come from the recently named President's Maritime Advisory Committee.

The SIU, in its report on deadlocked negotiations, said a key factor was the failure of the Labor Dept. to answer "pertinent" questions on maritime policy submitted 18 months ago by the Mediation & Conciliation Service and the Maritime Administration.

"We are acutely aware of the distressed condition of the U.S. merchant marine," the convention declared. "We have full knowledge of the effect that any interruption will have on seamen and other workers.

"We hear much from people in government about the irresponsibility of maritime unions. On the contrary, it is our desire to avert a crisis in the interest" of all.

The SIU units whose contracts expire June 15 are the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Marine Firemen, Marine Cooks & Stewards; and the Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes & Inland Waters District, headed by Hall. Four other unions also are involved.



SEC. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting states to outlaw the union shop "has no place in the labor laws of this country," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) tells Seafarers convention in Washington. Kennedy urged government help in building a new, competitive merchant fleet and favored stronger subsidy program for ship construction and operation. Listening, left to right, are SIU Pres. Paul Hall, Sec.-Treas. Al Kerr and Vice Pres. Austin P. Skinner.

NLRB Upheld on Recognition After Unfair Practice Finding

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld a new National Labor Relations Board rule that an employer who spurns authorization cards submitted by a union and illegally tries to destroy its majority must bargain with the union just as if it had won a representation election.

The ruling was the first Court of Appeals enforcement of the board's "Bernel Foam" rule of May 4, 1964. The court in the latest case affirmed an NLRB order compelling the S.N.C. Mfg. Co. of Oshkosh, Wis., to bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

At S.N.C. the IUE obtained the signatures of 51 of the company's employes on union authorization cards and on Mar. 1, 1963, requested recognition and a bargaining meeting. Management replied that it "had no knowledge" of the union's majority status and demanded an NLRB election.

Thereupon, the NLRB general counsel told the court, the company "engaged in an active campaign" to smash the union and, by Apr. 1, 1963, dissipated the union's majority in two Oshkosh plants. The union lost the election, 32-42, on that date.

The NLRB later ruled that the management broke the law by rejecting the cards as evidence of the IUE majority, promising and granting wage increases, setting up a shop committee to supplant the union, and threatening employes with "economic reprisal" if the union won.

Appeals Court Judges Warren E. Burger, George T. Washington and Carl McGowan agreed that the "employer's challenges to the board's findings and conclusions appear to us to be without merit."

Rejecting the company's argument that the union gave up its right to file refusal-to-bargain charges when it participated in an election, the court wrote:

Rule Rejected

"This may have been a valid position under the rule announced in 'Aiello Dairy Farms,' 1954. But the board has now rejected that rule and, we think, it was within its statutory authority in so doing."

The judges also refused to set aside a board ruling that S.N.C. did not violate the law when it reprimanded one union supporter, transferred another, and allegedly attempted to force two other employes to retract statements they gave to NLRB agents, as the union charged. The evidence was "not entirely clear" but the board's decision was supported by substantial evidence, the court said.

The rule followed by the NLRB from 1954 to 1964 was that a union complaining of unfair employer practices could either file charges or proceed to an election, but it could not proceed to an election and then file charges based on pre-election conduct.

The NLRB now has returned to its pre-Eisenhower position that a union may obtain an order compelling an employer to bargain if it can show that management improperly refused to recognize it, or that the union lost its majority because of unfair employer practices designed to destroy that majority.

In a parallel case where Bernel Foam was not cited by name, the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in New York City, upheld an NLRB ruling that the Edro Corp., and Anasco Gloves, Inc., unlawfully refused to recognize the Clothing Workers on the basis of signed authorization cards.

The union organized Edro's Puerto Rico plant in 1962 and, when management refused to recognize cards signed by 90 of the 120 employes, participated in an election which it lost. The ACWA then reinstated an unfair practice complaint it had previously withdrawn, charging the management with breaking its promise to conduct a fair campaign.

The board ruled that Edro broke the law by refusing to recognize the union on the basis of the signature cards and by threats and promises to employes. The NLRB and the court turned down Edro's complaint that authorization cards were misleading because the union promised to waive initiation fees for early joiners.

Lower Hours Limit Sought On Railroads

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have urged passage of legislation to reduce the number of continuous hours railroad operating employes can work.

Companion bills to amend the Hours of Service Act of 1907 have been introduced by Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D-Mass.) and Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.). They would limit railway employes "engaged in, or connected with, the movement of any train" to a 9 to 12-hour day in any 24-hour period. At present, said A. M. Lampley, BLFE vice president and national legislative representative, most employes can be worked 16 hours and some can even be compelled to remain on duty for 24 hours.

Olsen explained that the present limits were set for a different type of rail operation than exists today.

The year-to-year increase in railroad accidents is "shocking," he added.

"While accidents are reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, little or no mention is made of the number of hours the crew member or employe had been on duty at the time of the accident," he pointed out.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert called the bills "responsive to the needs of railroad operating employes."

Detroit Clothing Strike Wins 1st Pact for 1,000

Detroit—New members of the Clothing Workers, strongly supported by Detroit locals of other unions, won their first contract protection for more than 1,000 employes of the Hughes-Hatcher-Suffer-in chain of men's clothing stores after a month's strike action.

The strike started Apr. 9 among general office employes when management refused recognition or an election. While the pickets marched, the organizing drive was carried to the firm's 15 stores and soon a majority had signed cards.

The company agreed May 6 to recognize the union, pending a card check supervised by the pastor of Most Holy Trinity Catholic Church. When the check showed that the union represented nearly two-thirds of the eligible employes, contract negotiations led to an agreement signed by the union's Central States Joint Board.

The pact provides for wage minimums and progressions for all classifications; seniority rights and grievance procedure; five sick leave days a year, with unused days paid in cash at year's end; six annual holidays plus observance of Good Friday; hospitalization benefits, up to $5,000 life insurance and retention of the chain's profit-sharing program.

A four-week strike at the firm's tailor shop here ended at the same time in wage increases of 20 to 52.5 cents an hour and other improvements for 30 floor workers covered by a separate ACWA contract. The work stoppage coincided with the strike of salesmen and non-selling employes.

The management has dropped a suit for $100,000 per day damages against 165 tailor shop bushelmen who honored the picket lines of the floor personnel—inspectors, markers, mailers and material handlers.

Assisting in final settlements were ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum.

3 Unions Win 50c Package In Aluminum

(Continued from Page 1)

tract year and to $2.642 in the third year.

Pension rates effective next June 1 will go from $2.50 per year of service to $5 and benefits go to retirees at any age after 30 years of service—the first such benefit achieved in any major industry with which the USWA bargains, the union said.

Other pension improvements include a $100 monthly supplement until the beneficiary reaches full social security eligibility in cases of disability, permanent layoff or plant shutdown.

Past retirees will get a $15 monthly increase effective next June 1. The following year, sickness and accident benefits will be raised to 70 percent of weekly pay, up to 28 hours, for two years.

Hospital-surgical benefits were hiked also and payment of doctors' fees in hospitals provided at $4 a day for up to 31 days.



GOLDEN DOOR AWARD of the American Council for Nationalities Service was presented to Pres. David Dubinsky (second from left) of the Ladies' Garment Workers in recognition of the assistance he has given immigrants to this country. The presentation was made by Edmund Corsi (second from right), council board chairman. Looking on are Pres. Alex Rose (left) of the Hatters, Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman and Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Theatrical Stage Employes, who represented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Dubinsky Urges Immigration Policy Based on 'Hope' Rather Than 'Fear'

New York—A new immigration policy that will maintain America as "a haven for those who dared to hope, for those who dared to fight, for those who believe in the 'land of the free and the home of the brave'" was urged by Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers in accepting an award for his services to immigrants.

"We need a new immigration policy rooted in America's tradition of humanitarianism and freedom," Dubinsky declared.

"We need it to keep faith with ourselves. We need it to keep the promise of America.

"And we need it to maintain our world friendship and to strengthen the international frontiers of freedom."

Dubinsky spoke at a dinner at which the American Council for Nationalities Service presented him with its Golden Door Award, which honors Americans of foreign birth who have made notable contributions to the country of their adoption.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter, described Dubinsky as "the full-time champion of the less fortunate."

If today's immigration law had been in effect at an earlier date, Meany noted, it "would almost certainly have barred the door to the talents, the leadership and the inherent Americanism of David Dubinsky." Meany's letter was read to the gathering by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

In his speech of acceptance Dubinsky called the country "fortunate" to have in the White House a President "who realizes the injustices of the national origins quota system and who has used his high office to correct this evil."

Johnson Praised

"Pres. Johnson has shown concern and courage," he added. "His strong stand has changed the mood of the nation and the attitude of Congress. We now have every reason to believe that before this Congress adjourns, the immigration law will be liberalized."

The quota system was imposed on the country, Dubinsky said, "in a moment of forgetfulness—forgetful of our past and forgetful of our future."

"And so we wrote our fears and prejudices into a law that stands as a disgrace to our highest ideals and as an insult to millions of people throughout the world," he added.

"It is time to bring our immigration laws up to date, to make them worthy of the true character of a nation that aspires to be a leader of the free world."

Dubinsky called America "the civilization of the changing neighborhood," adding that "out of the narrow neighborhoods has grown a great brotherhood."

"You know this country was not born great,' he said. "It was once a wilderness. We became great, by our own dreams and acts. And we can become greater if we do not forget our roots—our immigrant origins—and if we do not forget our early dreams—the promise of America."

He recalled how immigrants from many nations, by their contributions to this country, gradually broke down the barriers that greeted them. The immigrant owes much to America's "free atmosphere," he said, but "has repaid that debt—with interest."

'Still Unredeemed Promises'

"There are still unredeemed promises," he added. "And one of those goes right back to the promise of America that millions of immigrants see as they come into New York Harbor with eyes raised to that inspiring lady we call the Statue of Liberty.

"I was one of those immigrants coming into a new world and a new life. I was then a baker. I did not know what other talents I might have, but in a free land I might have a chance to find out. I and many like me chose America to escape the discrimination and oppression of the Old World. We came to receive and we came to give."

The American Council for Nationalities Service is a non-profit body organized to help immigrants adjust to American life and promote national unity and understanding. Its board of directors includes Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

'Bigotry' Label Applied To Entry Law Quotas

Pending immigration legislation which would abolish the national origins quota system has been strongly endorsed by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

In a statement to the House Subcommittee on Immigration & Nationality, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings charged that the present quota system "carries a stench of bigotry" that affronts the nation's friends and plays into the hands of its foes.

He called for positive legislation that "will permit rather than restrict immigration." He added that failure to permit use of unused quotas results in the waste of 54,000 places each year while "desperate people cry in vain at our door."

Many IUE members are the sons and daughters of immigrants and others are themselves immigrants, Jennings said.

"The 63,300 additional quota immigrants who would be admitted under the proposed immigration legislation would pose no threat to us as workers or neighbors," he declared. "Those, who like the March Hare and Mad Hatter in Alice in Wonderland cry 'no room, no room,' have little understanding of the absorptive powers of our nation, of the ability of all people to assimilate provided they are permitted to do so by the society they enter, or of the vast contribution the newcomers make to our economy and culture."

Only 23,900 of the added quota immigrants would enter the work force, the Labor Dept. estimates. More than half of these would hold white collar or skilled jobs and an additional 3,000 would be needed professionals, according to the estimates.

Calling the Administration-backed measure "basically sound," Jennings noted the need for safeguards to require the secretary of labor to determine that immigrants will not depress wages and working conditions of domestic farm workers. He also called for safeguards on the admission of persons having skills already in abundant supply.

Abel Takes Helm:

Meany Cites Tasks Facing Steel Union

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers, "one of America's great unions," face a tremendous challenge in the new "manpower revolution," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at installation ceremonies for Pres. I. W. Abel and other top officers of the big labor organization.

Technological change and automation, the "social revolution" and scientific change all represent a challenge to the union and its new leaders—a challenge that the AFL-CIO will help meet, said Meany adding, "I have complete confidence the USWA and its new leadership will play its part in meeting this challenge."

The nation's top domestic problem is the ability to "make more with less labor in a period when manpower is increasing," he said. At the same time he lauded major achievements of the "social revolution" he said Pres. Johnson is pursuing—federal aid to education at all levels, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the voting rights bill and health care for the aged under social security.

Abel took office as the union's third president. He succeeded David J. McDonald, USWA president for 12 years, who saluted the new officers and district directors. Into office with Abel went new Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony and 11 new executive board members.

One of the first tasks of the new leaders, Abel said, will be to "develop the means through which our union can be responsive" to membership needs. This will be done, he declared, "by giving the members a voice that shall count."

He called completion of pending negotiations with the basic steel industry the union's "greatest, primary challenge" and expressed confidence that an "amicable, mutually satisfactory adjudication" will come before Sept. 1, when a contract extension expires.

"There is no need to re-state the obvious by reviewing at length the nature of the bargaining problems that remain to be resolved," he said. "You know them. It will be sufficient to say that our members are plagued with vexing plant problems that need urgent attention.

"They are suffering with reduced earnings for lack of any wage increase since 1961. They are afflicted with rising costs that eat up their paychecks. They are haunted by fears of unemployment and diminishing job opportunities in an era of gerat national prosperity. They are worried by an uncertain future as they face retirement without adequate pensions. . . .

"These problems need sympathetic consideration and resolution at the bargaining table. We intend to take them there and insist that they be considered fairly by those who are in a position to help solve them."

He expressed concern over the threat of automation to steel industry employment and called for joint action by labor, industry and government "in a massive search for solutions to this terrorizing social problem."

He called for unity within the union and extension of its benefits to workers within its jurisdiction who are still unorganized; pledged complete cooperation with the AFL-CIO, AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., the Canadian Labor Congress and the free world international labor movement, and dedicated the USWA to "a policy of genuine brotherhood" in the field of civil rights.

May Jobless Rate Drops To 7-Year Low of 4.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

1964 and 5.8 percent in 1963. The department pointed out the comparison with 1957 is pertinent because it is the last time that unemployment rates were about 4 percent, the interim target set by the Administration.

Most of the reduction in unemployment last month occurred among persons who had been jobless for 15 weeks or more.

The influx of teen-agers into the job market that last month sent the unemployment rate to 4.9 percent did not show up in the May figures. Teen-age unemployment last month at 1.1 million was about the same as a year ago. The teen-age jobless rate at 14.5 percent dropped slightly from April but there has been no real improvement so far in 1965 and the rate is up sharply from the 1957 level.

Number Rises

If the unemployment rate for teenagers remains the same in June —14.5 percent—the number of jobless teenagers during the month is estimated to be 1.9 million compared to 1 million last month. In July the projection is for 1.4 million young unemployed persons.

Labor Dept. experts calculated that removing the teenagers from the May unemployment rate of 4.6 percent would drop it to 3.6 percent —comparable to the 3.5 percent figure for the first quarter of 1957 for adult workers only.

At 3.3 million, unemployment in May was down 300,000 from a year ago and at its lowest May level since 1957. The jobless rate for men was 3.3 percent compared to 3.7 percent a year ago. For men 25 years and over it dropped to 2.8 percent.

The unemployment rate for adult women dropped to 4.3 percent in May, its lowest level since October 1957 and one full percentage point below a year ago.

The non-white unemployment rate at 7.6 percent was still nearly twice the rate for white workers. For the first five months of the year the non-white rate averaged 8.5 percent, compared to 4.3 percent for white workers.

The civilian labor force averaged 74.2 million in the first five months of the year, about 1.1 million above the same period a year ago and "close to long-term growth trends," the department said.

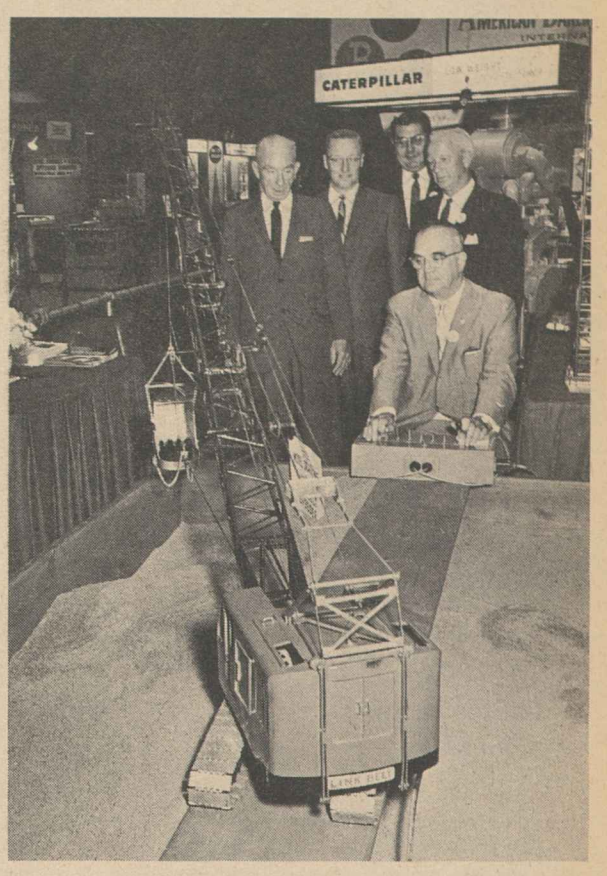
In addition to introducing for the first time seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for white and non-white workers in the monthly report, the department also published rates for fulltime workers—4.4 percent—and blue collar workers—5.3 percent.

The monthly figures showed that parttime employment for economic reasons was down 250,000 over the year and that the rate for those unemployed 15 weeks or longer was .09 percent last month, the lowest level since September 1957.

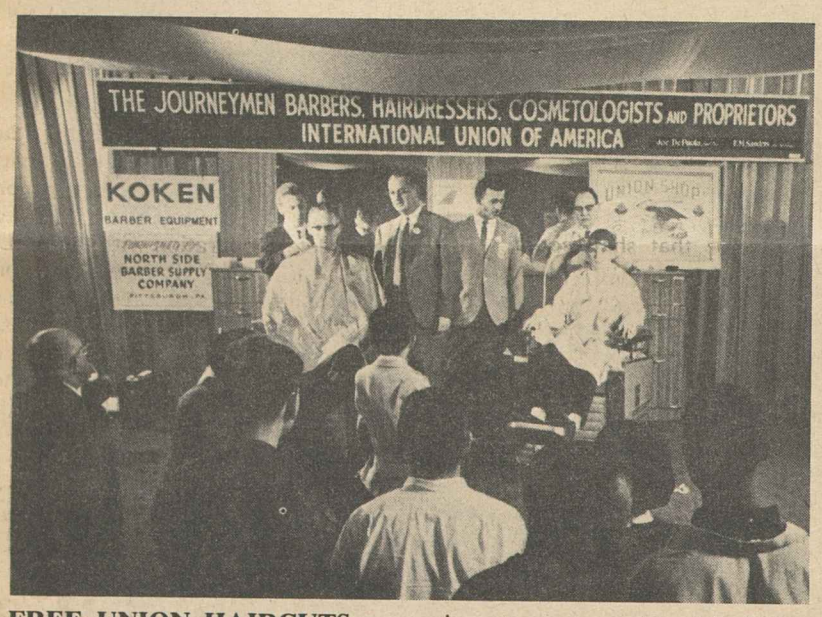
Union-Industries Show Lures 250,000



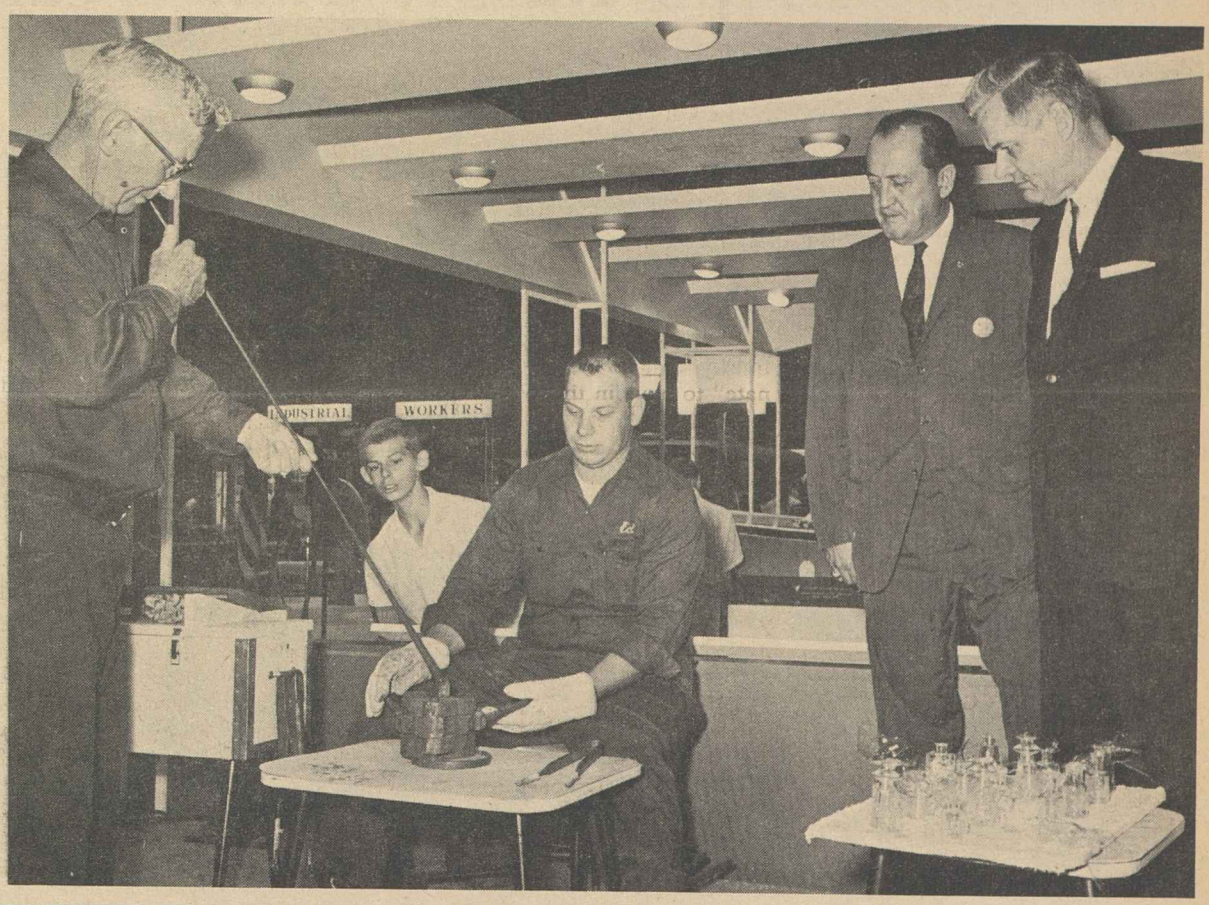
ATTENDING the 1965 Union-Industries Show at Pittsburgh's Civic Arena were more than 250,000 persons, many of whom took home a share of the $100,000 in prizes, gifts and souvenirs that were distributed. The show is sponsored annually by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.



OPERATING a miniature power shovel is Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers. The shovel was one of 350 displays sponsored by labor, management and government.



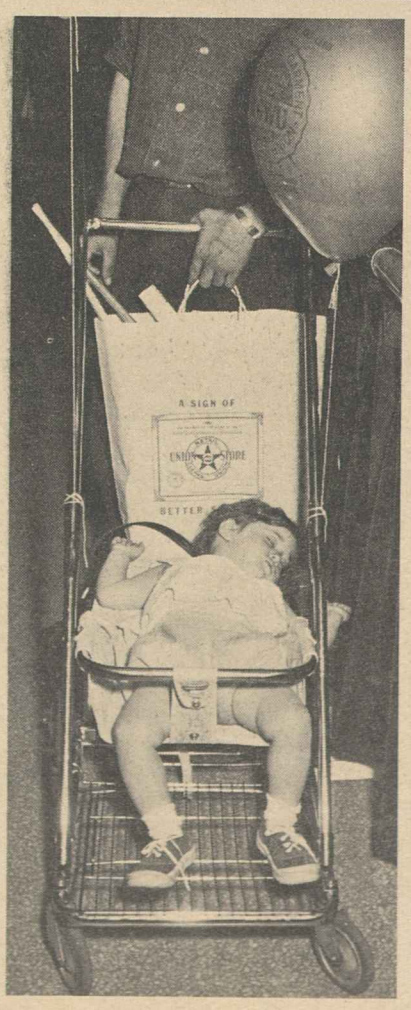
FREE UNION HAIRCUTS were given to many who visited the show by members of the Barbers. The exhibits included displays of union skills as well as union-made consumer products.



GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS display their art in this exhibit. Looking on are Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, who was director of the show (left), and Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning.



CAKE-DECORATING was featured at the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers exhibit. Between the two cake decorators are ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway (left) and Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims. The cakes were among the prizes given away.



ALL TUCKERED OUT after a tour of the show, this child was one of thousands who attended with their parents.



BRICKLAYING CONTEST gave apprentices a chance to practice speed and skill. Toys by the Doll & Toy Workers, dinnerware by the Potters and even U.S. currency printed by the Die Stampers & Engravers were among other displays.

Revelation

THE ALLIANCE of union-busters, segregationists and far-right extremists to prevent the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was brilliantly revealed in a classic confrontation at the House Labor subcommittee hearings.

A Goldwater Republican from Alabama—Rep. Glenn Andrews—said he was "astonished" that all the leading civil rights organizations were supporting repeal of Section 14(b). Said Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"I fear you have misunderstood the history of the American labor movement in relation to the colored people. The AFL-CIO and the constituent unions represent people who have worked with us for desegregation of public schools. . . . I would say that we are allies. We have not had from the employers, as an organized group, the kind of assistance in making America a better place for colored and white people . . . that we have had from organized labor."

The Roof Needs Fixing

THE OVERHAULING and modernization of the 30-year-old unemployment compensation system is essential to the nation's continuing prosperity and to the success of the new manpower policies of the 1960s.

In the years since 1935 the jobless pay program has become a patchwork of underfinanced and outdated state systems incapable of handling the basic problem for which it was designed. More than 15 million workers are not covered by the system. Those who do draw benefits when unemployed average only one-third of the wage loss due to joblessness.

The system as it presently exists is incapable of dealing with the new manpower programs of training and retraining, area redevelopment programs and the anti-poverty campaign.

The President's message and the Administration's bill—the McCarthy-Mills measure—would enable the system to meet its objectives of alleviating individual distress and protecting the economy from a disastrous drop in purchasing power among the jobless.

Now, in a period of high economic activity, is the time to modernize the system in line with the ancient wisdom that the time to repair the roof is while the sun is shining.

A Reflection of Conscience

A GUARANTEE to every American citizen of the right to vote moved closer to realization as the Senate overwhelmingly approved legislation to remove barriers to equality at the ballot box.

The Senate vote—and the 70 to 30 count to impose cloture and bring the question to a decision—reflected the nation's conscience and outrage that resulted last year in the historic Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The right to vote is so fundamental in a democracy that any attempt to thwart it is unthinkable. The hypocritical barriers thrown up by bitter men clinging to bias and prejudice must be finally and completely removed if the fundamental right is to be protected and extended to all Americans.

The conscience of America will allow nothing less.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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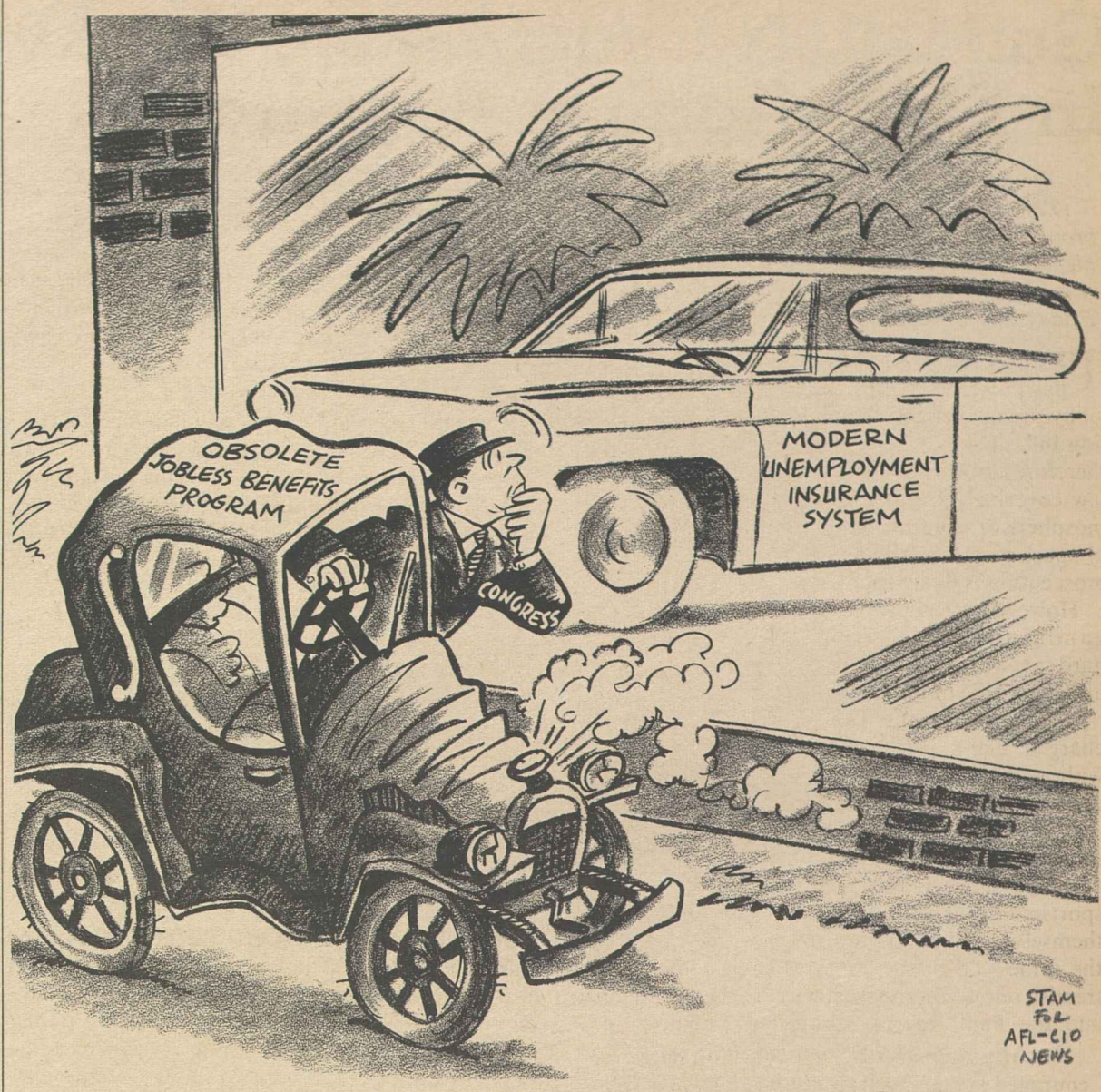
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, June 5, 1965** **No. 23**

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Time for a Trade-In



Cites Court Action:

Congressman Tags 14(b) Backer As Violator of U.S. Labor Law

RECENTLY The Citizens Committee to Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact & Protect Fundamental American Rights took a full page advertisement in The Washington Post urging Congress not to repeal Taft-Hartley Sec. 14(b) which makes state "right-to-work" laws possible.

Rep. John J. Gilligan (D-O.) told the House that he was much "impressed" to read that the committee wanted to protect the rights and interests of the American workingman. He was equally impressed with the claim that the committee was working to prevent serious weakening of "the fundamental right of every American to work in his chosen occupation." He continued:

"As I read the advertisement, I wondered who are these fine businessmen who are willing to stand up to be counted publicly on the side of the American workingman and to defend him against all sorts of unlawful abuses?

"I must confess that I was shocked at the very first name heading the list of 34 active committeemen. It was none other than Mr. A. D. Davis, president of the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., co-chairman of the committee.

"I recognize the name of this company, because it was involved in a federal court action in the city of Cincinnati in my district just nine weeks ago. The court action involved the findings against the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., made by the National Labor Relations Board that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices, and that it had violated the Labor Management Relations Act, otherwise known as the Taft-Hartley Act.

"The National Labor Relations Board had found that the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., was guilty of four charges of unfair labor practices. The company had:

"First. Illegally refused to bargain with employes.

"Second. Illegally demanded that employes provide the company with statements given under protection of the law by the employes to investigators from the National Labor Relations Board.

"Third. Illegally interrogated employes as to their desire for a union.

"Fourth. Illegally threatened reprisals against employes, including the threat to close the store if the employes there voted for a union.

"The Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., refused to abide by the findings of unfair labor practices by the NLRB, and would not respect its working people as bargainers for wages. It was necessary for Mr. Arnold Ordman, general counsel for the NLRB to bring the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., before the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth District, Cincinnati, for trial.

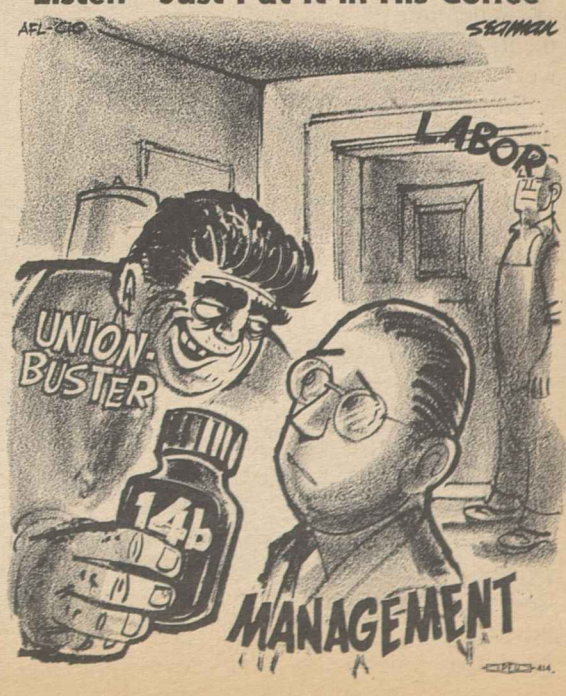
"Were the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., guilty of unfair labor practices as charged? The U.S. Court of Appeals agreed with the NLRB and sustained the findings against the company.

"AND SO WE have the whole sorry story. It is a story of harsh, unprincipled, abusive breaking of the Taft-Hartley Act by a company whose president now serves as a co-chairman of a National Committee To Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact & Protect Fundamental American Rights.

"It is a sad day indeed, when a company which has broken a national law, and unlawfully abused its employes, piously preaches about preserving a law it has so flagrantly violated, and about protecting the rights and interests of the worker.

"This sorry incident may well serve as a warning to the members of this House that not all those who proclaim their devotion to the rights of the individual workingman, and to his right to work, deserve either the respect or attention of the nation."

'Listen—Just Put It in His Coffee'



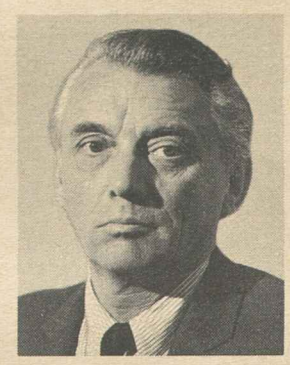
Morgan Says:

Gun Lobby Shooting the Works In Fight Against Registration

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE NATIONAL RIFLE Association and similar powerful groups are shooting the works in lobbying against the Administration's gun-regulation bill. The NRA is not registered to lobby and therefore appears to be in direct violation of the law covering lobbyists, but such is the curious atmosphere of congressional sportsmanship that no prosecution is likely soon.



Morgan

However, NRA propaganda marksmen are hard at work and their aim is so wide of the facts that the government has charged them, in effect, with serious distortions of the meaning of the bill.

Consciously or unconsciously, by accident or casual design, bona fide sportsmen's organizations—like the NRA—find themselves in the questionable position of working the same side of the street as such wild-eyed extremist outfits of superpatriots as the Minutemen and the Paul Revere Associated Yeomen, Inc.

Overtly and covertly the opposition theme encouraged is that the legislation is part of a Communist conspiracy to disarm red-blooded American citizens. In Baltimore a few days ago, you could dial a number and get a recorded announcement sponsored by something called "Let Freedom Ring" which accused Sen. Thomas Dodd (D-Conn.) of being a dupe of the Reds for sponsoring Pres. Johnson's measure designed to deny the sale of firearms to criminals and other undesirable or irresponsible elements.

The Commies, the message said, are afraid of 30 million Americans who possess guns. "The civil right of self-defense is more important than the right of a Negro to have a cup of coffee in a Southern restaurant." A keystone of this argument is that once lists are compiled of gun-owners, the Reds in their takeover of power will know exactly where to go to seize these weapons.

If you think nobody believes this nonsense you should read some of the mail pouring into the White House and the offices of Congress from all corners of the country. Interestingly enough, the volume of these shrill communications denouncing the legislation skyrocketed after the National Rifle Association distributed a form letter dated Apr. 9 to its 700,000-odd members and numerous affiliated groups urging them to oppose the bill.

The NRA denies published claims that it has been infiltrated by the Minutemen, and similar organizations, seeking easier access to guns and ammunition provided by the U.S. Army to gun clubs under a program in the ostensible interests of civilian marksmanship. At recent hearings on the Administration bill before his Judiciary subcommittee, Dodd, who, more than incidentally has been himself an FBI agent, developed the fact that in just the five years between 1959 and 1964 the Army had disposed of $12 million worth of arms and ammunition to sporting clubs.

"Maybe it's all to the good," commented Dodd. But Army Sec. Stephen Ailes revealed at the hearing that "we're now trying to find out whether this expenditure of federal funds [to subsidize marksmanship training] is justified."

What the NRA has not fully denied or corrected is the volley of errors and distortions in its Apr. 9 letter as revealed in an analysis for Dodd's committee by a battery of Treasury and Justice Dept. lawyers. One of these was the flat statement that the bill would require a $1,000 license of firearms manufacturers. The cost would be exactly half that.

When Dodd questioned NRA Executive Vice Pres. Franklin L. Orth about this "technical incompetence," Orth admitted the error but blandly observed it "is rather immaterial" because either amount would have the same "severe regulatory effects."

IRONICALLY ENOUGH the president of the National Rifle Association, Harlon B. Carter, is also southwest regional commissioner of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, whose parent body, the Justice Dept., strongly advocates the gun-registration bill as both Attorney Gen. Katzenbach and FBI Dir. Hoover have made clear. Orth himself is a former deputy assistant secretary of the Army. Last year Orth supported a milder gun regulation measure authored by Dodd but he incurred strong resistance to his stand inside the NRA.

But opposition to the present bill does not begin or end with the NRA. In a memo dated Apr. 19 circulated to "America's outdoor writers and sportscasters," the National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc., including such prestigious dealers as Abercrombie & Fitch as well as the Chicago gun merchant who sold Lee Harvey Oswald his Italian rifle, made a disparaging attack on the Dodd committee.

The foundation irresponsibly described the committee's relatively modest budget as a kind of slush fund for a propaganda campaign run—with evil design implied—by a "sociologist," referring to a recognized criminologist, Carl Perian, who has been a member of the committee staff for 11 years.

The basic design of the pending bill is to place effective control over interstate traffic in firearms and curtail the "dumping" of foreign-made and military surplus arms in this country. The rights of sportsmen and other citizens are amply safeguarded but the opposition has been so hysterically unsportsmanlike that one can only wonder who is trying to disarm whom?

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE SUPREME COURT'S agreement to review lower-level dismissal of federal charges involving civil rights issues may clarify at last the question of whether there is any valid federal power to prosecute those accused of ruthless slayings in the course of a conspiracy to "injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate" any citizen seeking to enjoy the rights guaranteed him by the Constitution.

On the night of July 11 last year, a Negro educator connected with the District of Columbia school system, Lemuel August Penn, was driving on a Georgia highway, returning to his job from active duty as a colonel in the National Guard. A car drove up alongside and Penn was shot dead with a shotgun.

Gov. Carl E. Sanders, pale with anger, announced that four white Ku Klux Klan members, arrested by the FBI, would be "dealt with properly" if found guilty of Penn's murder. Two were tried on murder charges; an all-white jury acquitted them.

Six persons, including the two acquitted of state murder charges, were indicted by a federal grand jury under U.S. conspiracy laws. U.S. District Judge W. A. Bootle in Macon, Ga., dismissed the indictments without allowing them to go to a trial jury, stating that the court must not seek to "usurp jurisdiction."

Earlier three civil rights workers had been killed in Mississippi, their bodies buried in a new dike constructed at an impoundment. No state charges were returned, but 21 persons including the sheriff of Neshoba County were arrested on federal charges involving refusal to give information or conspiracy to "injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate." U.S. Commissioner Esther Carter dismissed the charges against 19 of the accused, without allowing them to go to a grand jury, rejecting as "incompetent" testimony by an FBI agent of a signed confession from another defendant.

* * *

THE FEDERAL civil rights laws involved were passed in the last century to implement the 14th and 15th Amendments, which guaranteed basic rights to citizens regardless of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The federal government has no general police powers, of course, and a murder is not an offense against U.S. laws except in such special circumstances as when a killing occurs on the high seas or a federal reservation.

The issue is whether an accusation of homicide, punishable as such only under state law, relieves an accused person of any liability for alleged violation of a federal statute duly enacted with the purpose of preventing abridgement of equal rights of perhaps a far less serious kind than murder. It is also whether the government is entitled to function effectively to present evidence to a grand jury.

The granting of review in the two cases by the Supreme Court indicates that a decisive determination may be expected for the future guidance of the Justice Dept., Congress and U.S. district courts and commissioners.

* * *

THE ISSUE of terrorism, of night-riding homicides, the dynamiting of churches and the homes of civil rights workers, of beatings and coercion, obviously must be met.

There must be an orderly method of enforcing the laws before the national effort to vindicate human rights can be taken wholly from the streets and the mobs and placed where it belongs, in the courts and the trial system. No one can deny the intended effect of the murder of a civil rights worker: it is obviously to intimidate others, to silence protest, to terrify and overawe.

Yet the national purpose and preference have been made manifestly clear in Congress, in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the pending passage of another and stronger voting rights law. Congress is unmistakably saying that it intends to adopt whatever measures are necessary to enforce constitutional guarantees of equal rights. Either the laws now in existence afford a protection against murder and mob lynchings or the conscience of the country will eventually support new actions to bring them under the curbs of due process.

Training, Counselling Can Help:

Jobs for Entire Labor Force Held Key to Youth Opportunity

THE WAY to solve "exceptionally high" youth unemployment is to drive down all unemployment, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared in a network radio interview.

Stressing job measures for young workers without creating more job opportunities for the entire work force can mean improvement for the younger group "at the expense of older workers," said Marvin Friedman, economist in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, on Labor News Conference.

That, he said, would result in "a game of musical chairs."

Friedman said that stepped-up training and counselling efforts for young workers are going to help, but, he added, "what we can do for these youths will depend upon what we can do for the economy as a whole and for the work force in general."

Negro youths are hardest hit by unemployment, Friedman said. The "added burden of discrimination" puts young Negroes at an "even greater disadvantage" than whites in the same age bracket, he noted, pointing out that their unemployment rate runs six times the overall national figure.

LACK OF MOTIVATION toward education and training is an especially serious problem among Negro youngsters, who see all around them examples of Negroes who stayed in school, developed skills, but are "unable to secure a decent job and a decent chance in the job market," Friedman asserted.

"The Civil Rights Act of 1964, which establishes equal employment opportunity as everyone's right, regardless of color," will help overcome the Negro youth unemployment problem, Friedman observed. He noted that this was one of the major reasons for the AFL-CIO's vigorous push for legislation containing fair employment practices provisions.

Reporters questioning Friedman on the AFL-CIO-produced public service interview, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were John Herling, syndicated columnist and editor of the Herling Laborletter, and Frank Porter, labor reporter for the Washington Post.



THE SOLUTION to "exceptionally high" youth unemployment lies in enough job opportunities for the entire work force, declared Marvin Friedman (center), AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist. He was questioned by John Herling (left), syndicated columnist, and Frank Porter, labor reporter for the Washington Post, on Labor News Conference, weekly public service program produced by the AFL-CIO.



SIGNING THE PEACE CORPS' first cost-sharing contract for the administration of an overseas project are, left to right: Victor Reuther, Auto Workers director of international affairs, Peace Corps Dir. Sargent Shriver, and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther. The UAW will pay 30 percent of the cost of setting up schools to train auto mechanics desperately needed in Guinea.

Cost of Living Tilts Up To New April Record

The Consumer Price Index rose by three-tenths of 1 percent in April to a new record high, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The upward push resulted from higher prices for gasoline, fresh fruits and vegetables and such consumer services as college tuition, professional medical care and household services, the report said.

The CPI for April stood at 109.3. This is 1.4 percent above its level of a year ago, mainly because of higher prices for consumer services and non-durable commodities, the report noted.

Thus it costs $10.93 today to purchase the same market basket of goods and serivces which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The outlook for May is for "a small increase," according to Sidney Jaffe, deputy asssitant commissioner of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Putting the April rise—the largest since an identical jump last July—somewhat in perspective, Jaffe said it isn't considered particularly inflationary. The increase came mainly from food and gas prices which fluctuate widely, he explained, and the behavior of the index so far this year is in line with the same period in recent years.

The April CPI will mean a cost-of-living hike of 1 cent an hour for some 900,000 workers under union contracts with escalator clauses calling for quarterly adjustment.

Get Pay Hikes

Of the total workers affected, 750,000 are in auto and automotive parts plants, 70,000 in aerospace and 50,000 in farm and construction equipment industries. About 30,000 workers in other industries will get the same boost.

Some 11,500 transit workers in the Chicago area will receive wage hikes of 1.5 cents an hour on the basis of the quarterly change in that city's CPI.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. said the net spendable earnings of factory production workers dropped between March and April as the Good Friday-Easter weekend reduced their working hours.

Widespread cutbacks in overtime were primarily the cause of a 36-minute reduction in the average workweek, the report said, and this in turn reduced earnings.

Average hourly earnings, however, stood at $2.60, unchanged from the March all-time high.

Take-home Pay

Take-home pay—gross earnings minus federal income and social security taxes—averaged $95.12 for the factory worker with three dependents and $87.50 for the worker without dependents, the report said. In each case, the April total was down about $1.25 from March but about $3.50 higher than April 1964. The over-the-year rise is due to a steady advance in hourly earnings, a slight rise in hours and the second step of the 1964 tax cut.

The April rise in the CPI, however, cut down the real earnings or purchasing power of worker earnings by about 1.5 percent, the report added. But this measure was up by about 2.5 percent from a year ago and over 14 percent from the 1957-59 base period.

House Votes Liberalized Bonding Law

The House passed by voice vote a bill modifying the bonding requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act and making possible a 25 percent reduction in the premiums paid by unions for bonding employes and officers. The Senate has not yet acted on the legislation.

Union funds would continue to be safeguarded by standard bonds providing protection against loss because of "fraud and dishonesty," —the same type of bonding protection now required for persons handling welfare and pension funds.

The House bill, sponsored by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), would drop the additional Landrum-Griffin requirement for bonding covering "faithful discharge of duty"—a provision which the AFL-CIO contended had resulted in unnecessarily high premium rates for unions.

Initially surety companies imposed a 50 percent surcharge for the added coverage. Later, on evidence gathered by the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers' association that the experience record failed to justify the high rate, the extra cost was halved to 25 percent.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) served as floor manager for the bill, which also authorized unions to obtain bonds from surety companies approved by the secretary of labor even though not on the Treasury Dept. "approved list."

Either Federal or State:

Lower Courts Told to Rule On 1 Man, 1 Vote Cases

The Supreme Court has directed that its "one man, one vote" doctrine in the apportionment of state legislatures be entrusted originally to lower courts, either federal or state, in New York, Illinois, California and Idaho. The high court said it would not intervene until apportionment challenges had been finally adjudicated in the lower courts.

In a series of major decisions, the court also ruled that:

- The government was entitled to review a Georgia U.S. District Court ruling that threw out indictments charging violation of federal civil rights laws in the slaying of a Negro educator returning to Washington, D. C., from National Guard duty. The court had previously granted review in a similar Mississippi case in which three civil rights workers were killed.

- **The Federal Power Commission has authority to regulate the price of natural gas sold to pipelines even though sales are in the form of leaseholds to proved reserves, rather than delivery of actual gas.**

- The Federal Trade Commission has authority to prohibit a sales "tie-in" by petroleum and tire companies to promote exclusive sale of tire company accessories through service stations.

In the reapportionment cases, the high court upheld a New York three-judge federal district court that approved a reapportionment plan drafted last December by an outgoing Republican-controlled legislature and reaffirmed its order for a special election next November to choose a new legislature.

Plan Held Legal

The New York Court of Appeals has held the reapportionment plan illegal under the state constitution, but all other proposed plans passed by the legislature also had been knocked out, and the Supreme Court allowed the special election to proceed as scheduled.

In Illinois, on the other hand, the court reversed a three-judge federal district court that had ordered reapportionment and said it would direct that all legislative elections be held at large if the General Assembly failed to respond. Later the Illinois Supreme Court took jurisdiction, saying it would supervise reapportionment, and the Supreme Court said that as a matter of policy it would encourage such action by state courts.

The Supreme Court upheld a California three-judge federal district court ordering state senate reapportionment by July 1, saying it would issue its own reapportionment plan if the state legislature did not. The legislature has not acted but a special session is considered possible.

An attack on an Idaho reapportionment plan was rejected, as premature, because a three-judge federal district court has not yet ruled on the challenge.

In the Georgia and Mississippi civil rights case, state authorities failed to produce homicide convictions in the four killings of Negroes and the Dept. of Justice sought to try the defendents under indictments charging violation of federal laws prohibiting "conspiracies" to injure, oppress and intimidate Negroes from asserting their constitutional rights.

U.S. district judges threw out the indictments without trial on the ground that they failed to state a proper offense under U.S. law and that the federal government was attempting to assert police powers reserved to the states. The Supreme Court will review this doctrine.

The Federal Power Commission decision rejected gas producer arguments that by selling gas leaseholds to pipelines, rather than actual gas, the producer could avoid FPC price regulation.

In an 8-1 decision, the court labeled this an attempt to avoid price regulation already upheld in 1954 when gas sold at the wellhead to interstate pipelines was involved. The 1954 decision would be "substantially undercut" by a mere shift to sale of leaseholds, the court held, in reversing the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and affirming the FPC's power to regulate sale prices.

U.S. Ownership Urged For Research Patents

A bill to prevent giant defense and space-agency contractors from obtaining private patents on inventions largely financed with federal research and development expenditures has been strongly backed by the AFL-CIO.

Sponsor of the legislation is Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), majority whip.

The "basic principle" of sound patent law is that "all patents developed with public funds should be in the public domain," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on patents.

This principle is followed by most federal agencies, he pointed out, with the contractor who develops an invention placing the patent with the government and receiving in return a "non-exculsive, royalty-free license" allowing its use and with the patent made available to other firms through cross-licensing procedures.

Under policies of the Dept. of Defense and the National Aeronautics & Space Agency, however, corporations are allowed to patent for their private use inventions developed with federal research funds, Biemiller said.

These two agencies are spending $11.5 billion to $12.5 billion of the total current $15 billion outlay of the federal government for research and development, he continued, and there is "serious danger" that public funds thus can be used to promote the profits of private business and "subsidize private monopoly."

'Basic Inconsistency'

About 60 percent of federal research and development funds go to "10 giant corporations," Biemiller said, and there is a "basic inconsistency" in the efforts of such corporations to maintain a situation making it "difficult, if not impossible, for a federal agency to establish federal ownership of federally subsidized inventions."

The corporations are seeking a "privilege" that most "do not grant to their own employes," he observed. In most cases, "individuals employed by such corporations do not acquire patent rights to their inventions" but are required to pass the rights "to the employing corporation."

Without claiming detailed expertise in the complex field of patent law, Biemiller said, labor is convinced that "any fair and reasonable view of the public interest" supports the principle that "all patents developed by private business with federal funds should be turned over into the public domain."

Drive for Human Rights Is ILO's Geneva Theme

Geneva—Concentration of the Intl. Labor Organization's efforts in the main areas of human resources and economic development, social institutions, and living and working conditions was urged by Dir. Gen. David A. Morse in his report to the ILO's 49th conference.

The ILO should attempt, he said, to make certain that manpower resources are utilized in a way that will advance human rights in addition to promoting economic and social development. The "effective application of basic human rights" will continue to be a primary ILO goal, he stressed.

ILO action, he said, "should encourage the growth of workers' and employers' organizations which are genuinely representative and independent."

In addition to detailed discussion of Morse's report, the 1,300 delegates representing labor, management and governments were to consider another report calling for "comprehensive and bold" measures for agrarian reform in the developing countries.

The report described the concentration of land ownership as "undoubtedly the major defect" in the agricultural structure of most such nations and declared that social justice requires the removal of "large inequalities in the distribution of income, land ownership and social-political status."

The delegates faced an agenda with a wide range of items, including a proposed 1966 budget of just over $20 million and drafts of international standards for regulating the employment of young people in mines and assuring working mothers of better working and social conditions.

ACLU Establishes Office in Atlanta

Atlanta, Ga.—The campaign for civil liberties is being aided in 13 states through a new regional office of the American Civil Liberties Union here.

The office is concerned not only with assaults on civil rights growing out of efforts to desegregate the South, but also with other phases of civil liberties.

In charge of the Atlanta office is Charles Morgan, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., attorney, whose challenge of the apportionment of the Alabama Legislature resulted in the U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote rule.

Panel Finds They Pay More:

Consumer Guidance Found Need of Poor

A panel of experts named by Presidential Assistant Esther Peterson to see what might be done to help the poor get more for their money has concluded that they often don't get as much as they pay for, but that few attempts are made to gyp them.

"If when we say 'the poor pay more' we mean that, because of lack of education, skill and bargain stores in low income neighborhoods, the poor are apt to pay more for comparable merchandise than people in middle income areas, the answer is 'Yes, the poor do pay more,'" the panel reported.

"If, on the other hand, we mean that in low income areas businessmen and merchants deliberately charge more for the same or even inferior merchandise than middle income areas, the answer is not at all clear. No doubt there are some instances where such a situation occurs, but the panel received no documentation to indicate that this was a widespread practice."

The report said the panel was told that food prices are a grievance in many poor, big-city neighborhoods, and that the poor "often believe the grocery stores discriminate against them in price and quality."

"This may or may not be true," the report said. "What is important is that people in poverty areas usually believe it."

The panel was appointed last year to advise the President's Committee on Consumer Interests on consumer education for the poor. It recommended broad programs of education, some of them tied in with the war on poverty, geared specifically to families and persons of low income—not to middle income families and persons to whom past efforts have been directed. It also urged more research into buying habits.

"Very good reasons" why the poor pay more were found. They included a lack of supermarkets, chain outlets and other bargain stores in low income neighborhoods; trade at credit stores which charge more for the service; buying in small, uneconomical lots; lack of skill in comparing values; inability to buy better-quality merchandise; lack of access to credit at reasonable cost; susceptibility of the poor to fraud and deception, and the fact that many poor people "do not feel at ease" in large, middle class stores.

Poor Pay More

"To sum up," the report said, "the poor pay more because of their lack of education and shopping skill; because of their special situation of needing goods without the adequate means of paying for them; because the marketing system which serves others so adequately is in many ways not suited to their particular needs. Yet, every time a poor family overpays, it sinks deeper into poverty."

Consumer education, the panel agreed, "can help the poor get the most for what little money they have to spend."

"Its object should be to subtract from poverty," the report said. "On another level, it can help people understand the available choices, to balance preference against price or utility, and match quality against realistic expenditure. The goal is to achieve higher standards of living through more discriminating consumption."

The panel, headed by Mrs. Peterson in her role as the President's adviser on consumer affairs, included Sidney Margolius, whose column on consumer interests appears regularly in the AFL-CIO News.



ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

GOP Official Asks Votes for 14(b) Repeal

A Republican officeholder urged GOP members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation to vote for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act "in the interest of the collective bargaining system."

Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Elliot L. Richardson termed union security agreements "a logical and desirable item for bargaining."

In his letter to the state's five Republican congressmen, he pointed out that since a union must represent all employes in the bargaining unit, it should be able to negotiate protection against the "undercutting" of its position.

State "right-to-work" laws are a "disservice to the collective bargaining relationship," Richardson said, and have been enacted by "the same non-union, low-wage states which have been developing economically by drawing industry away from Massachusetts with the lure of a labor market which does not have the power to obtain its due as an equal bargaining partner."

At 14(b) Hearings:

Labor Foes Battle To Block Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

panies supporting "right-to-work" laws which would ban the union shop without any risk of strikes over the issue?

"I think the industrial relations people have gotten lazy," Larson replied, and "accommodated themselves to the fact that the union is running their industrial relations policy."

Also appearing for the work committee was its president, S. D. Cadwallader, who claimed that "millions" of union members are opposed to the union shop but "do not dare to speak out publicly."

Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), sponsor of the 14(b) repeal bill, told the three witnesses that the common "thread" in their testimony seemed to be "opposition to collective bargaining."

Rev. Fowler said in reply to questioning that he personally favored a national "right-to-work" law prohibiting the union shop in every state, although the organization did not take that position. Larson added, however, that if 14(b) were repealed, the "work" committee would then support a nationwide ban on the union shop rather than press for re-enactment of the state option clause.

A spokesman for the Associated General Contractors of America, M. Clare Miller, also suggested a nationwide ban on the union shop as the answer to complaints of plant piracy and unfair competition from "right-to-work" states.

If 14(b) is repealed, he said, employers will be "helpless" to resist demands for the union shop and "management will be unable to defend the individual from compulsory unionism."

A parade of small businessmen took turns at the witness table, speaking for state chambers of commerce and a medley of trade associations.

Their common theme was identification of the open shop with "the American way of life" and the virtues of our forefathers. Their sole interest, they assured members of the House Labor subcommittee, was to protect their loyal workers against being "forced" into unions.

One witness, however, put the small business opposition to repeal of 14(b) on a more practical plane. Hans F. Sennholz, an economics professor at Grove City (Pa.) College, testified on behalf of the National Small Business Association.

He warned that repeal of Sec. 14(b) would lead to greater union activity in the 19 "right-to-work" states, adding:

"As soon as the union shops are newly established in 19 states, we must anticipate a union drive towards those wage and fringe benefits and work rules that are now part of the bargaining agreement in other states. In other words, we must anticipate union moves to 'catch up' in raising the costs of labor to the levels in other states. These moves may constitute more industrial strife."

Despite the unanimous opposition of Negro leaders to "right-to-work" laws, Sennholz insisted that such laws are supported by Negroes. He based this belief, he told the subcommittee, on the fact that many "work" laws were enacted in southern states with large Negro populations.

Chamber Spokesman

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman was Howard Jensen, vice president and counsel of the Lone Star Steel Co., which the Texas State AFL-CIO once termed "probably the leading union-busting company in Texas."

Jensen suggested to the subcommittee that unions would be better off without repeal of 14(b). Repeal, he said, would be an invitation for unions to strike for a union shop in the 19 "work" states.

"It is apparent," he declared, "that more unions will be 'busted' in such a wave of strikes than ever were 'busted' by right-to-work laws."

Also scheduled to testify as the subcommittee moved into its final day of the two weeks of public hearings was the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mississippi Labor Leaders Score Birch Agent's Speech at Schools

Pascagoula, Miss.—Two Mississippi labor leaders, already undergoing harassment for their opposition to right-wing extremism, have sharply criticized the Pascagoula and Moss Point school systems for permitting an agent of the John Birch Society to address high school students without informing them of what the society stands for.

Their blasts were touched off by the appearance of Reed Benson, a Birch Society coordinator, at the two high schools in neighboring communities in Jackson County, in the southeast corner of the state.

Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, a native of Jackson County, ripped into the rightist organization at a meeting of the Jackson County AFL-CIO. He charged it with opposing most of the legislation "which helps maintain our system of government" and with seeking "the destruction of organized labor."

Pres. V. C. Smith of the central body, who had bluntly declared that Communists constitute "a far less threat" to the country than "such organizations as the John Birch Society," said his wife immediately started getting "very nasty" phone calls.

The calls, he said, came when he was out of town on union business. The callers cursed him, used abusive language and told his wife they were "going to get me," he said.

"If these people think they can scare me, they're crazy," he said. "I have no intention of quitting."

Ramsay termed the calls to Mrs. Smith "a strange brand of patriotism," commenting that he had himself frequently been the target of similar attacks.

"They are well-planned," he said of the calls. "You can almost figure on the phone ringing every 30 minutes."

He recalled that organized labor traditionally has fought extremists of both sides and that it was battling Communists before Robert Welch "ever dreamed of organizing the Birch Society."

He cited measures enacted during the Roosevelt Administration—the Wagner Act, the TVA, the social security system—as "largely responsible" for preserving our system of government. The Birchers, he said, call such measures socialistic and "equate socialism with communism."

Smith outlined Birch Society principles and goals in expressing concern about the approach to high school students. He suggested "equal time" for a union spokesman to explain labor's viewpoints.

Vice Pres. H. H. Roberts of the Pascagoula central body proposed making available next fall speakers who could tell high school audiences of labor's role in developing the country's standard of living.

College Honors Labor Attorney

Jersey City, N. J.—Thomas L. Parsonnet, since 1961 general counsel of the New Jersey AFL-CIO, will be presented with a Testimonial of Appreciation by St. Peter's College Institute of Industrial Relations at the annual dinner of the institute faculty.

The testimonial is given only occasionally in recognition of exceptional service to the institute by a person not officially associated with it. Parsonnet over the past decade has consistently volunteered to serve on the institute's weekly panels.

Michigan Legislature Lauds Labor Paper

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Legislature has passed a resolution commending the Michigan AFL-CIO News for "25 years of distinctive and illustrious service to the labor movement of the state."

The paper also was praised on its 25th anniversary for "its steadfast stimulation of greater awareness and concern for state problems of education, health, welfare" and other citizenship responsibilities. The commendation noted that the paper has won numerous international awards for journalistic excellence.

Texas AFL-CIO Lashes Governor's 14(b) Stand

Austin, Tex. — Democratic Gov. John Connally of Texas has assumed a "series of positions" putting him "squarely in agreement with the Goldwater wing of the Republican Party," Texas AFL-CIO Pres. Hank Brown charged in a statement lashing Connally's support of the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14(b).

Taking note of Connally's telegram to all Texas members of the House, urging them to oppose repeal of 14(b), which Pres. Johnson is advocating, Brown said "it is now obvious" that Connally "has far more in common" with Texas-brand Republicanism than he has with Johnson, despite his speech nominating the President last August at the Democratic National Convention.

"Connally opposed the LBJ medical care for the elderly under social security plan—just like [GOP Texas] Sen. John Tower," Brown said in his statement.

"The governor opposed the Administration's 'war on poverty'—just like Tower—and is doing his best to scuttle poverty programs in Texas.

"The governor opposed the Administration's position on importation of braceros [Mexican contract farm workers] just like Tower.

"The governor opposes all attempts—federal or state—to put an end to minority group discrimination in American society—just like Tower."

Brown also hit Connally's leadership of the just-adjourned Texas legislature, accusing him of blocking a state minimum wage law, a "meaningful" prevailing-wage law on public contracts, improved unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and voter-qualification laws in addition to an anti-discrimination statute.

Brown renewed a challenge, previously issued by State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans, offering to debate Connally "anywhere and any time" on the merits of repeal of Sec. 14(b).



Repeal 14(b) . . . The Government

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz presented the Administration's case for repeal of 14(b) to the House Labor subcommittee holding hearings of H.R. 77. These are excerpts from his testimony.

PRES. JOHNSON RECOMMENDS repeal of Sec. 14(b). I am before you in support of this recommendation.

It is essential, first, to make clear what the issue really is—and what it is not. It is not whether anyone is to have a "right to work." The late James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor during Pres. Eisenhower's Administration, said this of the state laws which Sec. 14(b) provides for and which its repeal would eliminate:

"They call these 'right-to-work' laws, but that is not what they really are . . . In the first place, they do not create any jobs at all. In the second place, they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon conditions of work."

The real issue here is whether a company and a labor union should or should not be permitted—so far as the law is concerned—to agree that all employes of the company who are represented by the union should share the expenses of maintaining the union and having it represent them in their dealings with the employer.

An agreement by a company and a union that all employes represented by the union should share the expenses of representation is a reasonable decision.

The union represents, by law, all employes in the unit, and is required by law to represent them all fairly and equitably in collective bargaining and in the handling of grievances. All employes in the unit are beneficiaries of these procedures.

Since the making of a union shop agreement is a reasonable decision, it should not be prohibited by law unless there is some other over-riding public policy consideration; and there is no such contrary public policy consideration.

The argument that union shop agreements violate the freedom of individual employes has no substantial basis.

This argument has been made almost entirely by representatives not of employes but of some employers.

There is no violation of freedom in a minority's having to accept a majority's fair judgment fairly arrived at. There is no "right" of a minority to endanger the freedom of a majority of the employes to protect the security of the bargaining representative that gives them a voice in the shaping of their wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

The issue underlying the question of whether Sec. 14(b) should be repealed is not, therefore, whether there is to be a "right to work." It is whether there is to be a right to decide.

This issue—of whether the private parties to collective bargaining are or are not to be free to decide the union security issue as they see fit—should be settled once and for all. It has cluttered up the political processes in almost every state in the union, and it will continue to do so as long as the federal law invites such controversy.

It is high time to put an end to fruitless and acrimonious political controversy by adopting the rule of uniformity of policy on this point which has been adopted with respect to every other point in the nation's labor relations act.

I urge that the right to decide this issue be returned to American labor and American management.

Repeal 14(b) . . . Employers

Spokesmen for two groups of employers—electrical contractors and clothing manufacturers—testified in favor of repeal of 14(b). Here are excerpts from their statements.

HAROLD A. WEBSTER
President, National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL Contractors Assn. strongly supports legislation to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. We believe this repeal would be in the public interest. We also believe that the repeal would be beneficial to employes generally and we are obviously convinced it would be in the interest of electrical contractors.

The effect of 14(b), though perhaps not the intent, was to penalize labor. It substantially restricted union organizational efforts and, accordingly, union expansion. However, of more immediate concern to management was the labor unrest it created as well as the adverse effect that resulted on the stability of labor relations in the electrical contracting industry.

Sec. 14(b) is discriminatory legislation which penalizes the union employer. The construction industry is highly mobile and uniformity of labor relations regulations is a prerequisite to an effective and efficient job operation.

Repeal of 14(b) would give labor a measure of economic security so that it could devote more of its time and effort to providing solutions to existing and prospective labor-management problems. Increasing the supply of competent and skilled journeymen mechanics, postgraduate training of journeymen to enable them to keep pace with technological developments, new installation techniques and processes, new product applications, and education of their members in the importance of efficiency and productivity are examples of these current labor-management problems or challenges.

We believe that the repeal of 14(b) would result in a more harmonious and productive labor-management relationship. Repeal of Sec. 14(b) would enable the union to better discharge its vital obligation to employes, the employer and the general public.

JOSEPH MOORE
President, Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis

I BELIEVE THE COMMITTEE and Congress and the American people should know that many employers do not support Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and believe it should be repealed.

As an employer and as the spokesman for 56 employers, it is part of my responsibility to negotiate labor contracts with unions representing all of our employes. I do not want any issue of negotiation excluded by law from collective bargaining. I want every issue on the table, because it is my firm belief that free labor and free management—which we still have in Missouri despite attempts to the contrary—can resolve all contractual issues.

Even if there is not an immediate threat of a "right-to-work" law in our state, there is the constant menace of its by-product, plant piracy.

The story is an old one. A "right-to-work" state offers an industry in an unfettered state the lure of low paid, economically weak workers. It offers a prospective employer a labor relations climate that is overwhelmingly stacked in his favor. "Come on, to our state," goes the line. "We've got the laws set up so you'll have no problems at all."

Such inducements fall coldly upon my ears and upon these other responsible employers. But others have succumbed and have run away, leaving behind abandoned workers, abandoned factories and abandoned community responsibilities.

Yet this is the purpose—hide it as they try—of a "right-to-work" law. And this threat hangs over the entire nation as long as Sec. 14(b) remains. The threat hangs over us who are free and it is a scourge in those 19 states where management and labor are denied their full rights to negotiate.

Repeal 14(b) . . . Religious Groups

Leaders of major religious organizations were to appear before the House Labor subcommittee opposing "right to work" laws. Here are excerpts from their prepared testimony.

RT. REV. MSGR. GEORGE G. HIGGINS
Director, Social Action Dept., National Catholic Welfare Conference

THE UNION SHOP contributes to harmony and stability in plants where, for various reasons, there is a high degree of labor turnover. New workers are automatically required to join an organization which has proved its value to the existing employes of a company. Where such is not the case, there is the danger of tension and unrest which often accompany union organizing campaigns. In the long run, the employer who accepts a union and tries to work out peaceful relations with this union is the employer who will have good labor relations and good morale.

Our conclusion, then, is that on political, social, and economic grounds the case for "right-to-work" laws is not sound. On the contrary, the employer groups who espouse them are acting short-sightedly, even in terms of their most selfish interests.

The ethical issue involved in this controversy concerns the right to compel union membersrip as a condition of employment. Even if an overwhelming majority of workers wish a union shop, do they have the right to demand that the minority conform to this decision? Since the right to work is the right to life itself, may conditions be imposed upon (it)?

The response to both these questions is a straight Yes. Man is more than an individual, he is also a member of society. Such is his nature as God made him. For this reason, the rules necessary for harmonious social living can be binding laws, not merely optional regulations. Thus, as members of civil society, we must obey laws, pay taxes, and fulfill our duties as citizens.

Medical societies and bar associations generally have the right to lay down binding rules for their professions. Teachers accept many obligations as conditions of employment. In the broader areas of industry, few if any workers enjoy an unconditional "right-to-work." The employer imposes rules concerning safety, performance of work, health and hygiene, and miscellaneous matters such as smoking and appearance.

If an employer and a union agree, in collective bargaining, that union security would aid industrial relationships, they are in effect laying down a regulation for the common good of their industrial community. When a worker accepts employment in that plant, he is no longer a detached individual, he is a member of the community and is governed by its rules. The alternative to such a procedure would be chaos and the breakdown of industrial society.

RABBI RICHARD G. HIRSCH
Central Conference of American Rabbis

THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE of American Rabbis urges repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

In the historic context in which 14(b) was written, there is little doubt that its supporters viewed it as a means of diminishing labor's strength. The real purpose was not to give freedom to the individual worker, but to give license to the employer; not to grant labor rights, but to deprive labor of rights. How else can we explain the fact that the legislation has been used by "right-to-work" states to attract industry with the inducement that the strong unions will be weakened, the weak unions will be destroyed, and no others will be allowed to organize?

Is it only coincidence that in most of the "right-to-work" states, there is such an obvious correlation between the incidence of poverty and the weakness of the trade union movement? Is it only coincidence that most of these states have the longest hours of work, the lowest pay scales, the least protection of women and child labor, and substandard unemployment insurance and accident compensation?

In the minds of both labor and management, as well as the general public, Sec. 14(b) has become a symbol of anti-unionism. This explains why the labor movement is placing such emphasis on its repeal and why, conversely, organizations of the far right and opponents of civil rights, determined to "keep the Negro in his place," are joining the ranks of those who would "keep labor in its place."

Jewish tradition has always emphasized the dignity of labor and the necessity for men to associate together to achieve common objectives. If it was true in ancient times, then how much more is it true in our day that a single employe is subject to the arbitrary treatment of his employer unless he and his "fellow" can organize and bargain collectively.

Our society is now engaged in a struggle to eliminate poverty. How inconsistent, on the one hand, to encourage the poor to organize to help themselves, and, on the other hand, to deprive the laborer of his most useful tool—the right to organize effectively!

REV. J. EDWARD CAROTHERS
Secretary, Commission on the Church & Economic Life, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

WE BELIEVE THAT collective bargaining can be and has proved to be a social instrument of great worth in preserving vital freedoms in our economy. To the extent to which labor and management act with a high degree of social responsibility in the process of bargaining they should be given freedom to deal with issues of mutual interest.

One such issue involving this freedom which has come to the forefront of public attention is the right of the two parties to include in a bargaining contract the element of union security, as represented by membership as a basis of continued employment. On this point it is the opinion of the General Board of the National Council of Churches that union membership as a basis of continuing employment should be neither required nor forbidden by law: The decision should be left to agreement by management and labor through the processes of collective bargaining. Union membership as a condition of continued employment is not supported by this statement as a subject of collective bargaining unless the union concerned is recognized by established processes as representative of all employes in the bargaining unit.

In taking the position that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be neither required nor prohibited by law, the General Board of the National Council of Churches has expressed its view that the ultimate objective of these laws is one which should not be imposed by legislative action. We believe that upon this, as upon many other subjects of common concern, the contracting parties should be free to arrive at a decision in the bargaining process.

We do not believe that a law should be enacted which restricts the freedom and responsibility of labor and management to decide through collective bargaining whether or not a union shop provision should be included in the particular contract between them.

'We Are Allies':

Rights Groups Stand With Labor on 14(b)

The astonishment was mutual.

Rep. Glenn Andrews, the Alabama Republican whose district includes Selma, was "frankly astonished," he said, that Negro civil rights leaders were supporting repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Why should Negroes advocate the union shop, he asked. Hadn't there been instances of discrimination by unions, and didn't union wages force up prices?

The witness before the House Labor subcommittee was Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He had urged—on behalf of the leading civil rights organizations—swift repeal of Sec. 14(b).

"Our astonishment is mutual," Mitchell replied to the Alabama congressman.

"I am equally astonished that you are defending the rights of the colored people and I am happy you are in that position, Mr. Andrews, because we need all the help we can get.

"I fear you have misunderstood the history of the American labor movement in relation to the colored people. The AFL-CIO and the constituent unions represent people who have worked with us for desegregation of public schools. They have assisted us in passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which has brought desegregation to the state of Alabama, and they have helped us in trying to improve working conditions.

Negroes, AFL-CIO Allies

"I would say that we are allies. We have not had from the employers, as an organized group, the kind of assistance in making America a better place for colored and white people . . . that we have had from organized labor."

Mitchell flatly opposed a bill sponsored by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) which would attach both an anti-discrimination clause and a ban on union activity outside of direct collective bargaining to a 14(b) repealer.

"We are not idiots," he told Griffin. "We know when there is more to a proposition than meets the eye."

Mitchell supported the position taken by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that strengthening of fair employment legislation should be accomplished through amendment of the Civil Rights Act, applying to unions and employers alike, rather than as an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act.

In reply to questions from committee members, Mitchell said Negro employment opportunities are "definitely increased" under union representation.

There are people, he said who are opposed both to Negro rights and to unions, who "would be delighted if we got into a big fight about whether we should have some kind of so-called non-discrimination provision in the bill so that 14(b) would be killed and we [Negroes] would not get any benefits either."

Mitchell told the subcommittee:

"I am past the stage in my life when I am deceived by things that are done up in pretty ribbons and fancy paper, because all too often when we open the box there is nothing inside."

Local R-T-W Law Killed In Kentucky

(Continued from Page 1)

the field" the Shelbyville city council attempted to enter with its anti-union shop ordinance, the court continued.

"We believe Congress was willing to permit varying policies at the state level but could not have intended to allow as many local policies as there are political subdivisions in the nation."

The State AFL-CIO case was argued by its general counsel, Herbert Segal, and former Gov. Bert T. Combs. The Court of Appeals decision is regarded as having the effect of invalidating all other municipal "right-to-work" ordinances in the state. In the only previous cases involving local anti-union shop laws, the California Supreme Court also struck them down, ruling that such ordinances contravened statewide statutory policy on the freedom of workers to organize and bargain collectively for a union shop.

Religious Scruples Seen No Barrier to Union Shop

Members of religious groups who are unable to participate fully in union membership can be accommodated under union shop agreements through special arrangements, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany wrote Chairman Frank Thompson, Jr., of the House Labor subcommittee considering repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act that no special legislation is necessary and that there is no single formula which would cover all of the cases which might arise.

He said he is "strongly of the view" that unions and employers should "accommodate themselves to genuine individual religious scruples," and expressed confidence that "all of our unions will take that view too."

Meany announced that he will propose to the federation's Executive Council "a strong policy statement" to insure that local unions "scrupulously respect individual religious reservations in the administration of union security agreements."

At present, he said, many unions exempt from various union obligations persons with religious objections, in some cases even arranging for the worker to pay the equivalent of dues to an agreed-on charity.

The issue, Meany wrote, has "only a remote relevance" to the repeal of Sec. 14(b).

'Monkey Wrench'



Church Groups Back Union Shop Defense

Clergymen speaking for the nation's major religious groups—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—told Congress that no law should prohibit workers and employers from negotiating a union shop agreement.

Testifying at House Labor subcommittee hearings on repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act were:

- The Rev. J. Edward Carothers, speaking for the National Council of Churches on the basis of a policy statement adopted by its general board. The council represents 31 Protestant and Orthodox denominations with a membership of 40 million.
- Msgr. George G. Higgins, speaking for the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.
- Rabbi Richard G. Hirsch, representing the Central Conference American Rabbis.

The subcommittee, winding up its two-week hearing on the repeal bill, also heard a spokesman for 56 St. Louis garment industry employers speak in favor of the right to negotiate a union shop.

"I want nothing to do with employers or any front organization subsidized by employers who speak of bestowing a 'right-to-work' on employes while taking away from both management and labor the right to negotiate," Joseph Moore said on behalf of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis.

Rev. Carothers, in a statement prepared for delivery, said the National Council of Churches believes the union shop "should be neither required nor forbidden by law."

The decision, he said, "should be left to agreement by management and labor through the processes of collective bargaining."

The general board's policy statement, he said, was based on a consensus reached by a subcommittee including churchmen from labor and management after two years of "soul-searching study and analysis of tough ethical issues."

Rev. Carothers said the only qualification set by the national council was that unions which negotiate a union shop agreement represent "all employes of the bargaining unit." But that requirement, he noted, is already established in law.

Msgr. Higgins told the subcommittee that the answer to the ethical question involved in the union shop "is a straight Yes." As a member of society, he said, man is subject to "rules necessary for harmonious social living."

The advocates of "right-to-work" laws, Msgr. Higgins said, "are claiming for workers a freedom which the latter do not desire." He added:

Contributes to Harmony

"The union shop contributes to harmony and stability in plants where there is a high degree of labor turnover. New workers are automatically required to join an organization which has proved its value to the existing employes of a company. . . . In the long run, the employer who accepts a union is the employer who will have good labor relations and good morale at his plant."

Employers who advocate "right-to-work" laws, he said, "are acting short-sightedly."

Rabbi Hirsch said 14(b) has "been used by 'right-to-work' states to attract industry with the inducement that strong unions will be weakened, the weak unions will be destroyed, and no others will be allowed to organize."

Judaism has been involved in the ethics of industrial relations, Rabbi Hirsch noted, since "Moses and Pharaoh engaged in history's first labor-management dispute."

He suggested that it is more than a "coincidence" that most "work" states "have the longest hours of work, the lowest pay scales, the least protection of women and child labor" and that many are "the last bulwarks of racial discrimination."

A law prohibiting the union shop, he said, "is not a protection of minority rights, but the destruction of majority rule."

Liebling Lecture In Booklet Form

The first A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture, by political analyist Samuel Lubell, has been published in booklet form by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The purpose of the lecture is to perpetuate Liebling's work, which the booklet notes, "was aimed at making newspapers better by exposing their faults." Lubell spoke on "The Improper Study of Public Opinion" at the ILPA convention in Washington, last Nov. 20.

Factory Farm Owners Seen Behind 'R-T-W'

The National Farmers Union has charged that multi-millionaire industrial farmers have allied themselves with leaders of the radical right, anti-union businessmen, and Goldwater supporters in opposing repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act to the detriment of family farmers.

The farm organization attacked the Citizens Committee to Preserve Taft-Hartley because "family farmers would be the losers" if efforts to retain Sec. 14(b) are successful.

"One needs only to look at those on the committee connected with agriculture — Wofford B. Camp, Allan Grant, Walter Knott, S. M. McAshon, Jr., W. H. Ruffin and Charles B. Shuman —to realize you can pinch one and the others will yell ouch."

The Farmers Union said that Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, heads a National Food Conference Association whose members are processors or middlemen, three of whom are on the agriculture committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Right-Wing Contacts

The Goldwater and right-wing contacts of Walter Knott, of Knott's Berry Farm in California, are cited in the statement along with his financial support of two former California congressmen who were members of the John Birch Society.

The statement links Camp, head of a big California corporate farm, to both the chamber and the Farm Bureau.

McAshon, president of Anderson, Clayton & Co., the world's largest cotton broker, and Ruffin, chairman of Erwin Textile Mills, are tied to the chamber and the National Association of Manufacturers. Grant was identified as president of the California Farm Bureau.

Other Links Seen

"We have only mentioned those who are involved with agriculture," the statement said. "It would be just as easy to run down the remainder of the 34-member committee, linking them to either the anti-collective bargaining National Right to Work Committee, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the 1964 Goldwater campaign and/or the right-wing movement in our nation."

'Work' Group Hit On Tax Claims

Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D.-N.J.) suggested to the National Right to Work Committee that it may be treading on thin ice in suggesting that businessmen may be able to claim a tax deduction for their contributions.

Thompson, chairman of the House subcommittee considering repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, read from advertisements of the "work" committee the statement that a contribution "may be claimed as a necessary business expense if it has a related business connection."

Tax officials had told him, Thompson said, that contributions to the National Right to Work Committee would not qualify for deductions.

The "work" group's spokesman, Exec. Vice Pres. Reed Larson, replied that a businessman's decision on whether to claim a deduction would be "a judgment for him and his tax counsel."

More Liberal Bill Urged:

U.S. Aid to Higher Education Gets Strong Labor Support

The Administration's wide-ranging program of aid to higher education, with emphasis on assistance to young people from low-income families, won labor's strong backing in the Senate Subcommittee on Education.

Testifying in support of the draft bill sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller gave the AFL-CIO's specific endorsement to proposals for federal grants to expand university extension programs, to widen and increase existing scholarship and loan programs, to expand the present work-study college system and to pour federal funds into strengthening small and struggling colleges.

Accompanied by AFL-CIO Dir. of Education Lawrence Rogin, Biemiller suggested various changes in the bill—largely in the direction of increasing authorized funds and liberalizing student financial assistance.

Rogin had testified previously before a House Education subcommittee, which has approved the bill with amendments.

Authorization of federal grants for college and university extension services, the AFL-CIO statement declared, would be a "milestone in the development of adult education" comparable to other programs approved by Congress in recent years.

The appropriations authorized—$25 million a year—are "extremely modest," Biemiller observed, and he suggested that the figure be gradually doubled across a five-year period.

In addition, he urged that provision of adult education in labor-management relations and technological development be spelled out as among the bill's objectives. Workers feeling the need to further their education, he said, have a natural desire to learn more about the efficient administration of unions and become "more skillful in the art of labor-management relations."

In regard to student assistance, Biemiller praised the "variety of approaches" embodied in the Administration program, ranging from work-study system to loans and scholarships.

For most working-income families the cost of a college education for sons and daughters "is the largest expenditure [they] will ever make, except for buying a home," he said, observing it is "little wonder that some 100,000 high-ability high school graduates each year never see the inside of a college."

On specific programs he suggested that:

- The $70 million annual scholarship authorization embodied in the bill be raised to $100 million, thus providing maximum scholarships of $1,000 instead of $800, which he termed "far more realistic."
- The work-study program begun under the anti-poverty program be expanded to $250 million a year instead of the $129 million proposed in the bill.
- Federal guarantees of private loans to students carry also a provision that the total cost of such loans shall not exceed interest paid by students under National Defense Education Act loans extended directly by the government.

Biemiller gave full endorsement to the bill's proposal for $30 million to improve smaller colleges, "many of them unsurpassed in academic facilities and quality of education" but others "chronically short of funds" and "below standard." Thousands of students are still going to have to be served by these colleges, he said, and "upgrading these small schools is vital" to the purposes of the higher education bill.

Biemiller added an endorsement of the so-called Cold War GI Education bill—a separate measure specifically designed for veterans and already cleared by the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee.



HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of laws was conferred on Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers at commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute. Assisting is Dr. Russell Brown, vice president of the college. At lower left is the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., who also received an honorary degree and gave the address.

Excise Tax Cut Clears House by Huge Margin

Amid predictions of savings to consumers and a spurt to the national economy, the House voted 401-6 to wipe out $4.8 billion of federal excise taxes within the next four years.

The bill was sped to the Senate less than three weeks after the excise tax cuts were proposed by Pres. Johnson, and the Senate Finance Committee announced that it will take up the legislation immediately.

Two of the cuts would be retroactive to May 15 under the House bill—elimination of the 10 percent tax on the manufacturer's price on air conditioners and a first-step reduction in the automobile excise tax from 10 to 7 percent.

On July 1, the 10 percent retail tax would be eliminated on such items as jewelry, furs, cosmetics, luggage, handbags and other leather goods, along with a variety of manufacturers' taxes, including levies on radio, television and phonograph sets, musical instruments, refrigerators and sporting goods.

Additional levies would be repealed next Dec. 31, including the cabaret tax and the tax on theater tickets. The auto excise tax would gradually be eliminated over a four-year period.

The first year loss of revenue is estimated at $1.7 billion, with the amount doubling in the second year. There would be no reduction in tobacco, gasoline and alcohol taxes.

While purchasers of autos and air conditioners after May 15 will be entitled to refunds, the tax to be rebated on those items is based on the price received by the manufacturer, not the retailer. Thus if an air conditioner is sold by the factory for $125 and priced at $175 to the consumer, the rebate would be 10 percent of the $125 figure.

Pres. Johnson had recommended a $4 billion cut in excise taxes as a spur to economic growth. He predicted it would "move us closer to full employment" by removing an "unnecessary drag" on purchasing power.

He coupled his proposals with an appeal to American business to translate the reductions "promptly into lower retail prices for consumers."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council also stressed the importance of price reductions in a statement supporting an excise tax cut.

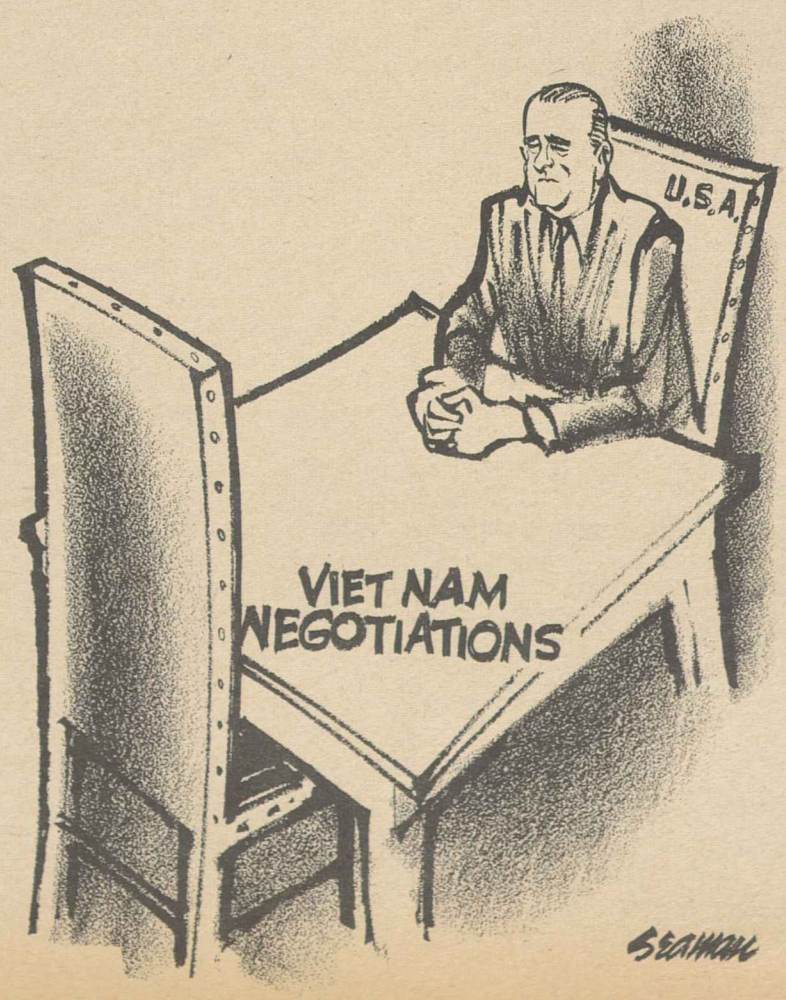
It saw "needed buying power" added to the economy by elimination of "a wide variety of nuisance taxes that generally hit low and moderate-income families hardest."

The Executive Souncil urged that the President's Council of Economic Advisers make public reports on the extent to which the tax cuts have been passed on to consumers three months after the cuts become effective.

In taking up the House-passed tax bill, the Senate Finance Committee put aside temporarily its deliberations on the medicare measure.

The delay is expected to be short, however, with only one day of hearings scheduled before the committee starts closed door consideration of the tax measure. The only witness will be Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler.

'Come, Let Us Reason . . .'



Senate Votes Passage Of Regional Works Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bill drawn up by committee Democrats, which includes a flat ban on state and local poll taxes. Most of the GOP members backed a weaker substitute proposed by Rep. William M. McCulloch (O.), ranking Republican on the committee, and House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.). However, three indicated they would support the committee bill as the best vehicle available to meet the problem. Nineteen Democrats signed the majority report, with five southern Democrats dissenting. The bill is now before the Rules Committee.

- **The House voted 335-43 approval of a bill extending federal coal mine safety legislation to small mines employing 14 workers or less and authorizing federal matching funds for mine safety education in cooperation with the states.**
- The House Education & Labor Committee approved an increase in the authorization for the anti-poverty program from the $750 million last year to $1.89 billion. This is $395 million more than the President requested.
- The Senate tacked a rider to a bill authorizing funds for the Peace Corps which would require Sargent Shriver to give up one of his two government posts—director of the Peace Corps and director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the poverty program. Senators made it clear that the move was not a reflection on Shriver, whose offer to resign his Peace Corps post had been rejected.
- The Senate passed one of its biggest spending authorization bills, 79-4. It would earmark $5.2 billion for the government space program.
- In his first public reference to proposals to amend the Constitution to allow states to apportion one house of a legislature without regard to population, Pres. Johnson told a news conference that the decision is up to Congress but added:

"I am generally sympathetic with the reapportionment that's taking place throughout the country in compliance with the Supreme Court's decision."

- At House hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Farmers Union strongly supported minimum wage coverage for additional agricultural processing workers and hired farm workers on large farms. The American Farm Bureau Federation opposed any new minimum wage coverage in agriculture.

6-5-65

Prison Staff Study Backed By AFL-CIO

The AFL-CIO has expressed strong support for legislation that would authorize a $2.1 million study program to find ways to meet the need for qualified persons in the field of correctional rehabilitation.

In a letter to Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Employment & Manpower, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said passage of the bill would be an "important first step in overcoming our nation's long-standing neglect of its prisons."

He explained that the AFL-CIO has traditionally backed proposals to meet the needs of the country's handicapped, whether the handicaps result from physical or social causes.

The bill, he suggested, would help advance government efforts against crime and juvenile delinquency. It would provide grants for research into the availability of educational opportunities leading to careers in correctional rehabilitation and recruiting methods in this field.

14(b) Repeal Wins Committee Approval

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 12, 1965 | No. 24

Significant Gains Achieved By Labor in State Sessions

House Unit Votes 21-10 For Repeal

The bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act won 21-10 approval from the House Labor Committee. It would strip states of their authority to outlaw the union shop and nullify so-called "right-to-work" laws in 19 states.

Its sponsor, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N. J.), saw a "tough fight" ahead in the House but declared "we have the votes" for repeal.

Nineteen Democrats and two Republicans voted for the repeal bill, H.R. 77. Two southern Democrats and eight Republicans were opposed.

Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said, however, that he will oppose further action on 14(b) repeal until a separate bill strengthening the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act has been started on its way to congressional passage.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) said they will co-sponsor such a bill with the hope of getting it through the committee within a week.

The Labor Committee turned down all amendments to the 14(b) repeal bill, approving it in the form in which it was introduced and endorsed by a nine-member subcom-

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Summer Job Aid Pressed By Meany

The AFL-CIO has urged its affiliated international unions to take immediate steps to create additional work-training opportunities for young people this summer in support of Pres. Johnson's Youth Opportunities Campaign.

Pres. George Meany in a letter to union officers specifically urged that they:

- Employ in their union offices one or more young students who are trying to earn part of their college expenses.
- Make sure that normal and proper trade union regulations "do not inadvertently operate as barriers to employment of youngsters on summer work-experience jobs."

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HONORARY DEGREE of doctor of laws was bestowed on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at Georgetown University's 166th commencement by the Rev. Gerard J. Campbell, S.J. (right), university president. The citation hailed Meany for his success in working for "recognition of the dignity of labor and its rightful standing in the social and political life of our nation." **(Story Page 12)**

Goldberg in Sharp Dissent:

High Court Limits Trust Law Immunity

By Willard Shelton

The Supreme Court has sharply limited the area of union immunity to charges of antitrust law violations in bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions.

In parallel decisions viewed by labor lawyers as opening both unions and employers to multiple lawsuits and damage claims, the court held that antitrust immunity does not exist if a jury finds from "clear evidence" that the union "has agreed with one set of employers to impose a certain wage scale" on employers "in other bargaining units."

The AFL-CIO, though not directly involved, viewed the cases as of major importance and intervened as friend of the court in a brief urging the court to uphold the immunity doctrine previously considered to be spelled out in the labor law expressly approved by Congress.

The brief was filed by the federation's general counsel, J. Albert Woll, Theodore J. St. Antoine and Robert C. Mayer, and Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

The key decision, involving the Mine Workers and a small coal company, sent back for trial in U.S.

(Continued on Page 3)

Some Bills Passed In Half-Loaf Form

By David L. Perlman

Labor's legislative program made significant headway in most of the 47 state legislatures which met this year, although usually in "half-loaf" form which fell short of the goals set by AFL-CIO state central bodies.

With more than 20 of the legislatures still in session, the overall record is almost certain to be the best in many years.

Already, a survey by the AFL-CIO News revealed, 18 states have improved workmen's compensation laws, 12 states expanded unemployment benefits, 10 states enacted or improved minimum wage laws, and eight states strengthened civil rights protection.

Highlight of the legislative year was repeal of Indiana's so-called "right-to-work" law, especially significant since it was the only northern industrial state which had banned the union shop.

Two other states came within an inch of repealing their "work" laws—Wyoming and Iowa. In both cases, repeal bills easily passed the lower house and were narrowly defeated in a malapportioned state senate. The only serious effort to enact a union shop ban in a "free" state was soundly defeated in New Mexico.

Some of the biggest gains were made in states where the coattail effects of last November's presidential election or the beginnings of "one man, one vote" apportionment brought a surge of liberal legislators.

Thus in Maine, where Democrats

(Continued on Page 9)

'Fairness' Pact Ends Tire Strike

Akron, O.—A pledge by top management to go into local plants if necessary to assure "fair and just working conditions" ended a strike by 22,700 members of the Rubber Workers in 19 plants of the U.S. Rubber Co.

The settlement, which embraced economic agreements reached with other members of the industry's "Big 5," must be ratified by a majority of the locals representing a majority of the strikers, and by the union's international executive board.

The walkout centered on the URW's demand that "intolerable working conditions" in some plants be settled "once and for all." It charged some local managers with "misapplying, twisting and distorting" contract provisions.

"We believe we have reached an

(Continued on Page 5)

AIFLD Graduates Urged to Lead Latin America's Democratic Forces

By Gervase N. Love

The challenge facing the Latin American labor movement was spelled out by former Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela for 48 young union leaders from below the border at the 10th commencement of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

"It must make a sustained effort in order to modify—in favor of the working class—the inequitable distribution of national income," Betancourt said.

"It must spur agrarian reform and see to it that government budgets include large social investments in low-cost housing, schools, hospitals, potable water, etc.

"It must be the bulwark of democratic institutions and the battering-ram to compel de facto regimes to hold free elections. It must confront both the minority extremists of the right and the Sovietized pseudo-left."

Betancourt, a stalwart in the continuing fight for freedom and social justice in Latin America, was heard by a group that included 22 students who spent three months studying in Washington; 16 given six weeks of special training in research and legal statistics, and an international group of 10 who visited European unions as part of their training.

They raised to 365 the number of Latin American unionists to complete studies since the AIFLD—backed by the AFL-CIO, the government and business leaders—was established in June 1962.

Betancourt told the graduates that the time is past when "certain talents" in public speaking and organizing sufficed to create a union leader. Now, he said, he must be informed on the international trade

(Continued on Page 5)



HOW TO SAVE LIVES and prevent accidents was discussed by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council at a recent meeting in San Juan, P.R., to which delegates were welcomed by Vice Pres. Juan Perez-Roa (right). Seated at the head table, from left, are Deputy Dir. George T. Brown of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Standards; Vice Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, former NSC vice president for labor; Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety, chairman of the Labor Conference; Agustin Benitez, AFL-CIO regional director for Puerto Rico; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, NSC vice president for labor, and Robert M. Wilkins, manager of the NSC Labor Dept.

Union Backs Hospital's Doctors In 'Heal-In' Pay Hike Campaign

Los Angeles—Doctors at one of the world's largest hospitals have taken "concerted action" to get a pay raise in a battle which has won strong union support.

The young interns and resident physicians called a "heal-in," which amounted to a strike in reverse, but the purpose was to improve wages and working conditions.

In the case of the doctors, improved working conditions means better care for the bed patients—121,071 were in the Los Angeles County General Hospital in the past 12 months for an average of eight days per patient; there were 14,254 surgical operations, 15,739 babies were delivered, and the emergency wards handled 205,529 cases—three a minute all around the clock every day of the year.

The number of out-patient visits totaled 892,800, and the 3,000 interns, resident physicians and volunteer doctors along with 6,351 other employes took care of 90 percent more patients per employe than the average of the four largest public teaching hospitals in the United States.

Despite the workload, the county refused to provide enough money to boost the pay of physicians-in-training to the amount they sought—$475 a month for interns and $600 a month for first-year residents. They now receive $300 and $419 respectively for their 80-hour workweek.

The Building Service Employes, who represent laundry workers, janitors and other equally underpaid General Hospital workers, know the future of the union's members is going to be different from that of the young doctors. The physicians will for the most part go on to well-paid practices from which some will oppose many of the goals of organized labor, including extension of medical care for the aged under social security. But the union and the Interns & Residents Association at General Hospital agreed the young doctors, whatever their future, are underpaid now.

When the County Board of Supervisors disagreed—or at least failed to act on the association's request—the "heal-in" was started.

Problems Dramatized

The doctors decided that to dramatize the problems of an overworked and underpaid staff, they would tax even further the hospital's overburdened facilities.

They intensified medical care so that it reached the level of a good private hospital in Los Angeles, and some of the top university-supported hospitals.

Patients were not discharged before they were absolutely ready for discharge, as is routinely done to make room for even sicker patients. The doctors increased their workweek to about 100 hours, and the other hospital workers kept it up, too.

Patients requiring hospitalization but who normally would not have been admitted because of the competition for space were admitted anyway. In the previous month, 27,855 persons had applied for admission to the hospital, but only 9,512 were admitted.

The work load jumped substantially, along with the costs to the county which foots most of the bills because General takes mostly low-income families.

The strange strike began to take effect. The county supervisors did not capitulate, but they finally agreed to make a new investigation of the complaints of the doctors. While the "heal-in" did not produce all the doctors and their union supporters sought, it did dramatize the problems for the community and left the prospect of major changes in procedures and some increases in wages for the doctors.

Union members at the hospital hope that the doctors—described by one supervisor as "insubordinate county employes"—will recall their experience in the "heal-in" after they go on to other areas and that it will give them a more sympathetic view of the problems faced by organized labor in getting higher wages and improving working conditions.

Wage, Pension Gains Feature Textile Pact

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America has won a new three-year contract for 7,500 synthetic fiber workers at the American Viscose Division of the FMC Corp. which provides for a wage-benefit package valued at more than 29 cents an hour.

The pact covers workers employed in the company's plants in Lewistown, Pa.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.; Parkersburg, W. Va., and Nitro, W. Va.

Across - the - board increases include 10 cents an hour effective June 1, 1965, and an additional hike of 9 cents on Dec. 1, 1966. Average straight time pay has been $2.35 an hour, according to the TWUA.

The package allocates 5.5 cents to pension program improvements. This will increase credit for past service and result in benefit increases for veteran employes. Present pensioners will receive an extra $5 per month for the first year of the contract, with the expectation that higher social security retirement benefits will be effective thereafter.

Other gains were an extra paid holiday, for a total of eight, and improvements in the vacation, condolence pay and disability clauses.

TWUA Sec.-Treas. John Chupka and Intl. Rep. William Davis headed the union's negotiating team.

Wins 249 to 183:

Gillen President Of Insurance Union

Miami Beach—Forty-six-year-old William A. Gillen has defeated incumbent George A. Rollins for the presidency of the Insurance Workers. The roll call vote was 249 to 183.

The election contest was the highlight of the union's 4th biennial convention, with 266 delegates from 167 locals in attendance.

Gillen, who headed the former CIO Insurance Workers, had served as IWIU secretary-treasurer since the merger of the CIO union and the AFL Insurance Agents in 1959. Rollins had left a staff position to defeat former Pres. George Russ at the last IWIU convention in 1963; Russ is now president emeritus.

The delegates also elected Vice Pres. Charles G. Heisel, who ran unopposed, to the post of secretary-treasurer.

An earlier roll call vote decisively settled an important internal issue when the delegates rejected by 239 to 191 a series of resolutions seeking to reduce the number of vice presidents from the current total of five. The reduction move won about 60 percent support at the last convention, but such a constitutional change requires a two-thirds majority.

Two speakers warned that the onrush of automation will force drastic changes in traditional attitudes and working and living patterns.

Schnitzler a Speaker

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler predicted the four and five-hour day foreseen by experts in 20 years' time will arrive much sooner. He said the nation will have millions permanently unemployed unless the workweek is cut.

"I don't know any other way" to promote jobs and combat unemployment in the face of automation than reducing the workweek, Schnitzler declared.

Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, chairman of the National Council for Industrial Peace, told the convention that "the age of scarcity is dead" and the values based on it must be replaced. He said a labor-farmer-minority group coalition is emerging which promises to build a new society in "an age of abundance."

Schnitzler reaffirmed labor's top legislative priority—repeal of Taft-Hartley's Sec. 14(b), which permits states to outlaw the union shop. He described the lower living standards of "right-to-work" states and said the open shop laws demonstrably failed to bring the promised economic progress.

"We are going to get repeal of 14(b). It has to come," he declared.

Labor stands "four square" behind the Supreme Court decision compelling the redistricting of both houses of state legislatures on the basis of population, he said.

Labor 'Kicked Around'

Schnitzler told the delegates to look at those who oppose reapportionment and said the same people likely would be found in opposition to minimum wages, to union organizing, to social security, to civil rights. Labor, he added, has been "kicked around" by rural-dominated state legislatures for a long time.

He urged the delegates to make clear in their communities that labor stands for a broad program of social welfare, from adequate education, housing and health care to cultural and recreational facilities. He recommended that their political support go to those candidates favoring labor's program.

Patton, while praising anti-poverty program aims, said present actions are "piddling."

"The way to end poverty," he declared, "is to raise wages for everybody to $2 an hour."

And to end poverty among farm workers, he added, federal labor laws should be amended to protect their right to organize.

Rollins reported on two years of progress in organizing.

He said the advance was made possible by a two-year grant of $60,000 from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., with the Insurance Workers to match that sum. In addition, he reported, the IWIU received generous aid from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

In the past two years, Rollins said, the IWIU has won 36 of 51 National Labor Relations Board elections, with 2,650 agents in the units won.



MANNING the AFL-CIO and AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries exhibit at the Pittsburgh Union-Industries Show were members of the Akron, O., and Pittsburgh Auxiliaries. Left to right are: (seated) Coletta Miller, Gertrude Beeler, Virginia McGinnis and Estelle H. Blanks, all of Pittsburgh; (standing) Ruby Baker and Lucille Stephens, Akron; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., director of the Union-Industries Show; Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Bridget Jones and Mary Mattarochia, Pittsburgh, and Dir. Marcella S. Beatty, AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries.

Goldberg in Sharp Dissent:

High Court Rulings Limit Unions' Antitrust Immunity

(Continued from Page 1)

District Court in Kentucky an antitrust law suit for triple damages against the union. The company charged that in a multi-employer contract with the Bituminous Coal Association, involving automation, wages and welfare-fund payments, an agreed purpose was to drive out smaller competitors by imposing the same wage and welfare-fund requirements.

The 6-3 majority opinion was written by Associate Justice Byron R. White.

Second 6-3 Split

In the second case, involving the Meat Cutters and the Jewel Tea Co., Chicago, the court agreed in another 6-3 split that Jewel could not maintain an antitrust action against the union for threatening the company with a strike to obtain the same opening-and-closing hours previously accepted by a multi-employer Food Retailers Association.

The reasoning of White in this case was that a trial court had previously ruled that the union was dealing with Jewel at "arms-length . . . in pursuit of its policies, and not at the behest of or in combination with" other food association employers.

In a strongly-worded dissent to both the White opinions, Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg charged that the majority had repeated errors stretching across a half-century in refusing to give full effect to "congressional actions designed to prohibit judicial intervention via the antitrust route in legitimate collective bargaining."

Labor lawyers observed that White's majority opinion in the coal case carried a footnote explicitly stating that "unilaterally, and without agreement with any employer group to do so, a union may adopt a uniform wage policy . . . even though it may suspect that some employers cannot effectively compete if they are required to pay the wage scale," and that "a union need not gear its wage demands to those which the weakest units in the industry can afford to pay."

The immunity to trial on antitrust law charges is "forfeited" under certain conditions, they noted, but the majority left open questions of the weight of evidence needed to prove an illegal conspiracy and whether unions might not establish the reasonableness of uniform wage demands.

Goldberg in his dissent nevertheless cited statute after statute—the Clayton Act, Norris-LaGuardia Act, Wagner Act, Taft-Hartley Act, Bacon-Davis and Walsh-Healey laws, the Fair Labor Standards Act—to argue that Congress has expressly declared that the "labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and that antitrust laws do not prohibit the "elimination of price competition based on differences in labor standards."

The thrust of national law in labor policy, he said, is to encourage collective bargaining as a means of securing industrial peace and Congress has made bargaining on wages, hours and working conditions "mandatory."

"It makes no sense to turn antitrust liability of employers and unions concerning subjects of mandatory bargaining on whether the union acted 'unilaterally' or in 'agreement' with employers," Goldberg continued.

Common Practice

"The history . . . shows that labor contracts establishing more or less standardized wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment . . . are often secured either through bargaining with multi-employer associations or through bargaining with market leaders that sets a 'pattern' for agreements with other employers."

Goldberg in an unusually intense oral statement from the bench labeled the UMW decision "the most important labor case to reach the court" since the Jones & Laughlin case in 1937, when the Justices upheld the Wagner Act as constitutional.

The Supreme Court twice previously had been corrected by Congress—in the Clayton Act and the Norris-La Guardia Act — from "roaming at large in the area of collective bargaining under cover of the antitrust laws, by inquiry into the purpose and motive of employer and union bargaining," he wrote.

Congress "intended to foreclose judges and juries from making essentially economic judgments in the antitrust actions by determining whether unions or employers had good or bad motives," he continued. "It is precisely in this area of wages, hours and other working conditions that Congress has recognized that unions have substantial, direct and basic interests of their own to advance."

Yet a jury would be allowed under the majority decision in the UMW case, he said, to find that a wage scale was too "high" and thus "become arbiters of the economic desirability of the wage scale in the nation's coal industry."

Penalty on Employers

If unions are held liable under the antitrust laws for collective bargaining activities regarding "mandatory" subjects, Goldberg further warned, "the employer parties to this mandatory bargaining would also be subject to antitrust penalties, criminal and civil."

"It would seem the height of unfairness so to penalize employers for the discharge of their statutory duty to bargain on wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment, which duty, this court has held, requires the employer to enter into a signed contract with the union embodying the collective bargaining terms agreed upon."

"My view," Goldberg wrote, is that Congress intended in basic national labor law that "collective bargaining activity on mandatory subjects" should not be subject to antitrust law attack.

The majority decision, he said, "will severely restrict free collective bargaining."

The "rational thing" for an employer, confronted by union wage demands, "is to explain why he believes he cannot agree." Labor law, indeed, requires that he "meaningfully address himself to the union's requests." Yet under the White opinions, he said, an employer's statement that he cannot, for competitive reasons, accept union proposals "may start both the employer and union on the road to antitrust sanctions, criminal and civil."

3-Way Division

The high court split in unusual patterns in its decisions in the UMW and Jewel Tea cases.

White was joined by five other members in his majority opinion in the UMW case, but three justices—William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black and Tom Clark—filed a concurring opinion stating more sharply a viewpoint that a high-wage agreement made with the "purpose" of forcing some marginal employers out of existence was subject to antitrust attack.

In the Jewel case, White held the union blameless on the basis of trial court findings, but Douglas, Black and Clark dissented, arguing that opening-and-closing hours agreement between the Meat Cutters and the multi-employer Associated Food Retailers was itself "evidence of . . . [an illegal] conspiracy . . . on the marketing of goods and services," which was then imposed on Jewel by strike authorization.

Goldberg was joined by Justices Potter Stewart and John M. Harlan in dissenting from both White and Douglas opinions. He wrote:

"My conclusion that unions and employers are exempt from operations of the antitrust laws for activities involving subjects of mandatory bargaining is based solely on congressional statues which I believe clearly grant such an exemption . . . and not on any views past or present as to the economic desirability of such an exemption."



INTERNATIONAL AMITY is symbolized in handclasp by Fire Fighters Pres. William D. Buck (center) and officers of the British Fire Brigades Union at the 45th annual conference of the FBU in Bournemouth, England. Appropriate tokens of the historic visit were exchanged by both organizations. With Buck are FBU Sec. Terence Parry, left, and Pres. Enoch Humphries.

Office Workers Urged To Seek 4-Day Week

San Francisco—Office Employes Pres. Howard Coughlin called on the representatives of some 60,000 organized office workers to put the four-day week on their collective bargaining agenda.

The shorter workweek, he told the union's 10th convention, is the "inevitable" answer to the white collar workers' "greatest problem," automation and technological change.

Coughlin pointed to 26,000 computers already in use in the United States and Canada, with more efficient, more productive, faster machines coming. He predicted "more and more jobs in the clerical field will be eliminated by virtue of the onrush of automation and technological change."

The shorter workweek will provide "a broader and more equitable sharing of available jobs," he said; it will lead to full employment, a real job boom, particularly in leisure and recreation activities, and to expanded interest in adult education.

It will not come overnight, he said, but "we do feel that the shorter workweek is inevitable."

Coughlin noted that the OEIU has carried on a widespread campaign of public education on the merits of the four-day week over the past two years. Now, he added, "it is imperative that local unions join in the quest for the shorter workweek."

In its first major business, the convention approved the creation of the union's first defense fund. Monthly per capita contributions of 15 cents will build a fund which, proponents said, would pay strike benefits of from $25 to $35 a week after the first year or so.

Flexible Program

In the past, the international union had supported strikes in which its members became involved through treasury contributions or appeals to other locals. The creation of the fund, under the direction of the general executive board, will provide a flexible program of support.

Coughlin called on the delegates "to dedicate themselves to the task of organizing the unorganized."

He urged local unions without full time representation to do all they can to obtain it "at the earliest possible moment," and to join with the international union in its subsidy plan for organizing.

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey and Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning were scheduled to address later sessions.

Dues, Per Capita Hikes Voted by Laundry Union

Pittsburgh—The Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union cleared the decks for an expanded organizing effort by raising per capita payments to the international and local dues to provide more membership services.

Delegates to the union's fourth convention here approved increases from 60 to 75 cents a month in per capita payments and from $3.50 to $4 in minimum local dues.

They hiked the international's share of initiation fees from $3.50 to $4.

The convention also extended the officers' tenure from three years to four and agreed to hold the next convention in 1969 instead of 1968. Earlier the convention had re-elected Pres. Russell R. Crowell, Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler and nine vice presidents.

Strong support was voted for the AFL-CIO legislative program including a shorter work week, repeal of Taft-Hartley Sec. 14(b) which allows states to prohibit unions and employers from negotiating union shop agreements, and health care for the aged under social security.

The convention recommended that all laundry and hotel workers be protected by the minimum wage law and that the income tax laws be amended to exempt low-wage workers earning less than $3,000 a year, the so-called poverty level.

Assistant Dir. Walter G. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights reported that the ultimate goal of rights workers is to get the entire affiliated labor movement—130 unions, 50 state federations, 783 local central bodies and 60,000 local unions—behind affirmative action programs to eliminate all traces of discrimination.

"With the organized strength of the labor movement behind such a program, America," he said, "can rid itself of the burden and shame of racial discrimination and we then can turn our full attention to the task of building a truly great society."

It was heartening, he said, to learn that national civil rights leaders have come out for repeal of T-H Sec. 14(b).

Citywide Union Vote Set For New York Cabbies

New York—A representation election in which 16,000 regularly-employed taxicab drivers and garage mechanics will decide if they want the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee to bargain for them will be held June 14 and 15.

Announcement of the vote was made by Acting City Labor Commissioner James J. McFadden. The city Labor Dept. was directed to conduct it by Mayor Robert F. Wagner on recommendation of a three-member fact-finding panel he appointed after a one-day strike Mar. 24.

The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee has been campaigning for members under the banner of the AFL-CIO and the New York City AFL-CIO. Leaders of the committee and of the central body, headed by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., have appealed to all AFL-CIO affiliates to give full support to efforts to get the drivers to the polls.

The election is being conducted on a citywide basis over the protests of some fleet owners, who said they will not recognize the results and are holding out for separate National Labor Relations Board votes in each of 82 garages.

McFadden said the eligibles were determined from a list of drivers covered by the industry's welfare plan. To qualify, a driver must have worked at least three days each week during the first three months of 1965. The number of eligibles is smaller than was anticipated by some because most of the 44,000 hackers licensed by the city work part time.

Ballot boxes will be open from noon June 14 to noon June 15 in eight polling places in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

The ICFTU: Estimate and Perspective

By George Meany

WHEN THE ICFTU was founded more than 15 years ago, in 1949, two major tasks confronted the international free trade union movement. It was imperative to defeat the determined drive by the Moscow-controlled WFTU to subvert the free trade unions throughout the world. At the same time, we faced the challenge of helping to build bona fide trade unions in the colonial countries and to assist their emerging people to gain national independence and achieve economic and social progress.

The ICFTU was established during a period of very intense cold war which saw the following grave developments: the Prague coup whereby Stalin completed the satellization of Eastern Europe; the Berlin blockade; the Communist campaign to sabotage the implementation of the Marshall Plan; the Korean war which exploded several months after our founding congress. However, during this period, we also witnessed the first countermoves and triumphs by the free world: the success of the Truman doctrine in Greece and Turkey; European recovery; the emergence of Germany and Japan as democracies; and the formation of NATO.

The free trade unions played a major part in this counter-offensive by the free world. The founding of the ICFTU was itself a mighty blow against communism and for freedom. The birth of the ICFTU signalled the decline of the WFTU and a clear separation between free trade unions and the state-controlled "unions" behind the Iron Curtain. In Italy and France, the democratic trade unionists left the Communist-dominated federations and formed their own organizations. In Germany and Japan, strong free trade unions were formed.

ICFTU Successes

With the rapid recovery of Europe, the European affiliates of the ICFTU obtained substantial gains for their members. The rise in the living standards of the workers was unprecedented. Full employment prevailed, wages increased, working hours were reduced, social security was expanded, vacations and other benefits were improved. Industrial democracy spread and the voice of the unions was heeded more and more in government councils. The free trade unions were in the front ranks of those who championed economic integration.

The Communists had lost the battle for West Europe. Their defeat was, in large measure, due to the vital role played by the international free trade union movement. Its uncompromising and forceful opposition to communism was constructive and decisive. The successes scored by the free trade union movement were a source of hope and inspiration for the enslaved people in the satellite countries.

There were other manifestations of free world labor solidarity with the oppressed peoples. The ICFTU persistently refused to have any dealings with the so-called trade unions behind the Iron Curtain. It consistently demanded free elections in the satellite countries and German reunification in freedom. Through its campaign against slave labor, which had been initiated by the AFL, the ICFTU was instrumental in bringing about the adoption of the ILO convention against forced labor. This action was one of the factors that forced the Kremlin to abandon the Stalinist system of slave labor on a mass scale.

Anti-Colonialism

The ICFTU gave full moral support and financial assistance to the unions in the countries fighting against colonialism. It provided them with an international forum for voicing their demands. It pleaded their cause in the United Nations, the ILO and other inter-governmental bodies. Notwithstanding Communist slander, the ICFTU has consistently defended and promoted the aspirations of the colonial peoples. The anti-colonialist record of the ICFTU stands out in sharp contrast to that of the Communist unions which mechanically echoed, on the colonial as well as other questions, Moscow's foreign policy line. This was demonstrated significantly by the ambiguous stand of the WFTU and the French-Communist CGT towards the Algerian war for national independence. The ICFTU has every reason to be proud of its many valuable efforts in behalf of the peoples and the trade unions of the once-dependent countries.

In discussing the ICFTU we cannot limit ourselves to an examination of the past. It is even more important for us to look at the present and anticipate the future. What are the current tasks of the ICFTU? What challenge does the future hold for free world labor? The changes which have occurred in the international situation in the last 15 years do not require the ICFTU to change its basic objectives. However, the changed international picture does mean new obligations for the ICFTU. These new obligations require from us new approaches and new methods.

Three Major Goals

At its founding congress, the ICFTU expressed its main goals in three demands: bread, freedom, peace. In the years that have elapsed, these goals and slogans have not lost their importance or timeliness. In many parts of the world, entire populations are still living on the brink of starvation. Nowhere do the workers receive an adequate share of the wealth they produce. Totalitarian regimes continue to deny their people fundamental rights. Nations in East Europe and Asia are still under the yoke of Communist domination and oppression. The evil of colonialism has not yet been completely eradicated. The dangerous situation created by Hanoi's aggression—with the support of all Communist powers—against the people of South Viet Nam demonstrates painfully how insecure world peace is today.

Within the framework of its general objectives, the ICFTU faces in 1965, as it did in 1949, certain specific tasks. Today, as then, it is a major task of the ICFTU to fight against communism. This task deserves our paramount attention because it involves the very existence of free trade unionism in the world. If communism were to triumph, there would be no free labor anywhere. It might be argued that, compared with 1949, the Communist threat against the ICFTU has declined and that, consequently, the fight against communism has lost much of its urgency and significance.

It is true that in the ICFTU's first years the confrontation with the Communists was more open, frontal, and, on occasions, more violent. But the basic conditions have not changed: The Communists are still determined to capture control of the free trade union movement and transform it into their tool. What has changed is the tactics they now employ for attaining their goal.

In the period of stepped-up "peaceful co-existence," the Communists do not resort as often to verbal insults and direct clashes; they resort instead to appeals for "international labor solidarity" and "unity of action." They seek contacts, "dialogues," meetings and exchange visits with free trade unions. They maneuver to organize "joint" conferences and campaigns for their political ends.

The special efforts made by the WFTU to penetrate the international trade secretariats of the ICFTU have not been entirely unsuccessful. For example, the ICFTU Mineworkers Trade Secretariat has been maneuvered into cooperating with the WFTU's so-called miners trade union international. The Intl. Graphical Federation (ICFTU trade secretariat) has decided to recommend that its forthcoming congress accept the application for affiliation by the Communist-dominated CGT printing workers organization. Such actions hurt free trade unionism everywhere and cannot be countenanced by the ICFTU. They are in crass violation of the decision of the ICFTU executive board (December 1964) that "it is the policy of the ICFTU to refuse to co-operate in any way with any ITS which may admit into affiliation any organization directly or indirectly affiliated to the WFTU."

The Communists try to take advantage of the "relaxation of international tension" and to exploit it for the purpose of facilitating their infiltration of the ranks of free world labor. They would like us to believe that the de-Stalinization process has also been applied to their "trade unions" which are alleged to have become "liberalized" and, thus, worthy "socialist" partners of the democratic labor organizations in the free world. Actually, nothing of the kind has happened.

There has been no change in the character of the Communist "trade unions." They are still the "labor fronts" of the Communist regimes. Today, as in the past, Communist "unions" are state-run organizations for the regimentation, control and exploitation of the workers. Their members still have no say in the administration and policies of these "unions."

The free trade unions have nothing to learn from Communist "unions." Relations with them are of no value to us. ICFTU relations with them can only benefit the Communists. Through their phony fraternization with free trade unionists, the Communist labor bosses hope to solidify their position, increase their prestige, tighten their grip over the workers, destroy the confidence of the latter in free labor's support of their aspirations. Through contacts and joint actions with bona fide labor unions, the Communists try to lull the vigilance of the members of the free trade union movement and infiltrate and subvert its ranks.

New Communist Drive

These Communist maneuvers can be observed in all free countries—in the industrially advanced as well as in the developing nations. They are carried out sometimes in the name of the WFTU, sometimes by Soviet, Chinese or satellite "unions," sometimes by the CGT or the Italian-Communist CGIL, sometimes by Tito's labor front and sometimes by dozens of crypto-Communist or "neutralist" organizations under various fraudulent names and deceptive titles.

The Communists are especially active in the developing countries where they seek to peddle their totalitarian ideas about union structure, activities and policies and to exploit the relative political inexperience of new leaders. The Communists further attempt to exploit the need of the emerging unions for material help, technical assistance and training to gain influence in and control of these organizations. Communist efforts, open and covert, have assumed large-scale proportions in Africa. Unfortunately, they have had some success.

It cannot be said that their drives in the advanced countries have been complete failures. Despite the official ICFTU ban on exchanges with Communist "unions," there has been a noticeable tendency in recent years to weaken the adamant opposition to dealings with Communist organizations. Communist attempts at a "rapprochement" have all too often not met a sufficiently strong rebuff. Moreover, illusions about improved conditions in the "trade union" field behind the Iron Curtain, especially in the East European countries, have multiplied. There is much wishful thinking about possibilities to further the "democratization" of these Communist Party-controlled organizations.

New Studies Needed

Under these conditions, it is imperative that the ICFTU should devote more attention to the Communist problem as it manifests itself today. The latest developments in the Communist countries should be continually studied. Such studies should relate not only to the labor field, but also to economic matters, international policies, intra-bloc relations, the Soviet-Chinese conflict, etc. All these aspects are of great interest and concern to the free trade union movement. The findings of these studies should be made available to all ICFTU affiliates and widely publicized in the press, radio and ICFTU publications and pamphlets. The study of Communist propaganda and infiltration tactics should be included in all ICFTU training courses. The anti-Communist campaign should be stepped up in all fields of activity.

Special consideration must be given to the enlightenment of the peoples, leaders and unions in developing countries about the nature and aims of communism and its threat to their newly-won freedom and to the dignity of the individual human being. In particular, it should be stressed that Communist labor practices destroy the rights of the workers and endanger economic progress and productivity. In view of the importance of this task it might be advisable to establish a new ICFTU department devoted to the struggle against communism.

As in 1949, the other major task confronting the ICFTU today is help for the unions in the developing countries. Although this task has remained the same in its general context, its specific aspects have changed in the course of the last decade, notably during recent years.

The struggle for national independence which the ICFTU supported has been won in most cases. Some pockets of old-style colonialism still exist in the Portuguese territories and Southern Rhodesia. No doubt, the ICFTU will continue to fight for their elimination as well as for an end of South Africa's shameful apartheid policy. But, on the whole, the scene is different. New problems have arisen. This is particularly true for the African continent. The order of the day is no longer independence but nation-building—the development of a healthy economy and a sound democracy.

The trade unions which played a decisive role in the struggle for national emancipation can today make still more important contributions to the welfare of the new nations. The free trade unions are indispensable instruments for creating a stable, trained and responsible labor force—a force without which African hopes for rapid economic advance cannot materialize.

In addition, African unions have begun to engage more and more in production undertakings. By investing their funds in the development of producer, consumer and housing cooperatives and in founding credit and savings institutions, the unions are making significant contributions to the building of their nation's economy. Finally, by organizing adult education, vocational and leadership training courses and providing social welfare services, they aid the whole nation and not only their own members.

Problems in Africa

In the relatively short period since independence, African unions have made great strides in political maturity, social responsibility and economic efficiency. Nevertheless, some African governments have adopted totalitarian methods in labor relations. They have done so in the mistaken belief that they would speed up economic growth by turning the trade unions into mere government instruments.

Closely connected with the anti-labor attitude of certain African governments is the issue of affiliation of the unions in their countries with the ICFTU. In the name of a fictitious non-alignment they have forced their trade unions to leave the world organization. As a result of these developments, the work of the ICFTU in Africa has become more difficult. The question is: how to deal with the new situation.

In our view, it would be a mistake for the ICFTU to resign itself to the prospect of being eventually pushed out of Africa. The ICFTU should, on the contrary, fight for the right to maintain its presence on the African continent.

It should intensify its efforts to convince the African governments of the valuable help it can render African labor and economic and social progress in Africa. As the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO pointed out in its resolution of last March: "Asian nations do not consider the affiliation by their unions as contrary to the policy of non-alignment. Why then should any African government leaders adhering to 'non-alignment' consider such affiliation to be contrary to this policy? It is rather

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At AIFLD Graduation:

Betancourt Maps Latin Labor Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

union movement and be familiar with the "complex economic factors" in modern society—and a diploma from a labor university is not enough.

"You must have other requisites, such as perseverance in defending the interests of the workers and honest comportment," he declared. "Hard work every day and clean hands are the two fundamental requirements . . ."

To "those workers in the sprawly shacks and hamlets of Latin America who are struggling to break the bonds of poverty," Luis Ernesto Nieves of Chile promised on behalf of the class "help . . . with all of our strength until your aspirations are fulfilled."

"Latin America needs and demands a revolution with freedom, a revolution without the firing squad," he declared. "We must fight for a genuine agrarian reform, the cornerstone of economic development and social justice based on the real interrelation of farm cooperatives, housing and production. We need the economic integration of Latin America, but we insist that the trade union movement participate in its planning and development."

He told his fellow-graduates that in their hands lies the success or failure of AIFLD ideals. He added:

"Again the trumpets call us, not to bear arms but to shoulder the burden of a long struggle, a struggle against the enemies common to all mankind: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who distributed the diplomas, in a brief talk said cooperation between labor and management is essential if the preservation and extension of freedom are to be achieved.

Message from Johnson

Meany also read a message of congratulations to the graduates in which Pres. Johnson hailed the AIFLD for enabling the free Latin American worker to "achieve a growing voice and status" in the Alliance for Progress.

Administrator David E. Bell of the Agency for Intl. Development declared the AIFLD and AID share many of the same goals, such as the establishment of strong, free unions, the attainment of higher living standards and the strengthening of freedom.

During the coming year, he said, Latin America will be the scene of AID's "most intensive assistance," accounting for nearly one-third of all AID funds.

At a luncheon for the class, Robert C. Hill, former U.S. ambassador to Mexico, warned that the Western Hemisphere may yet prove the "last bastion" of freedom and stoutly defended the Organization of American States and its officials against criticism of their role in the Dominican Republic.

He predicted the possible development of a vacuum there with free elections impossible. In such a case, he said, the OAS may have to "come forward" with a committee or commission, and he expressed the hope that Betancourt might head such a body.

Wilfredo Chau Villanueva of Peru on behalf of the class expressed its thanks for the training and presented a plaque to Joseph A. Beirne, secretary-treasurer of the AIFLD and president of the Communications Workers, who presided. AIFLD Executive Dir. Serafino presided at the commencement.

Furniture Workers Win Third Election Try

Louisville, Ky.—Workers at the Louisville Chair Co. here chose the Furniture Workers as their collective bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The election was the third held among the firm's 300 workers in less than three years. The union lost one vote and won another, but both of the earlier elections were set aside by the NLRB.



A LARGER SHARE of wealth for workers in their home nations was urged by former Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela as a goal for 48 graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's 10th training course for Latin American union leaders. Seated, from left, are AFL-CIO, Pres. George Meany, who distributed diplomas and spoke briefly; AIFLD Exec. Sec. Serafino Romualdi, who presided; Administrator David E. Bell of the Agency for Intl. Development, another speaker, and Dr. Enrique Tejera-Paris, Venezuelan ambassador to the United States.

'Fair Conditions' Pact Ends U. S. Tire Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement our members can live with," said URW Special Rep. H. D. Dawson, international coordinator of the negotiations.

The contract runs until Apr. 20, 1967, and provides slightly more than 16 cents an hour in average wage increases. In the firm's four long-established tire plants the raise is 7.25 cents an hour, effective June 7; in non-tire plants, 6.5 cents, and in the year-old Opelika, Ala., tire plant, 14.5 cents as a step toward correcting interplant inequities. Skilled tradesmen and related hourly employes get an additional 7-cent inequity adjustment.

Another general increase of 9 cents for all employes will become effective on June 6, 1966.

A new supplementary unemployment benefit (SUB) clause extends coverage over periods ranging from one to four years, depending on length of service, and provides for an annual bonus for each employe if the fund exceeds a specified level.

Vacations, previously topped by four weeks after 22 years, now go to four weeks after 15 years and five weeks after 25 years. A ninth paid holiday was agreed upon, and allowances for paid grievance and arbitration handling time and for military service were liberalized.

"Our efforts were geared to seeing that our members receive a fair share of the increased production they bring about, and also to making sure they have fair and just working conditions," said URW Pres. George Burdon.

"We also believe that this agreement, as well as those reached earlier with the other four of the 'Big 5' companies, will bring about a higher degree of job security and new job opportunities for the unemployed and for the new people coming into the labor market."

Meany to Head Delegation to ICFTU Parley

The AFL-CIO delegation to the 8th world congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, scheduled to meet in Amsterdam July 7-16, will be headed by Pres. George Meany and will include the following AFL-CIO vice presidents:

Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers; Joseph D. Keenan, secretary, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Paul L. Phillips, president, Papermakers & Paperworkers; James A. Suffridge, president, Retail Clerks; Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union; A. Philip Randolph, president, Sleeping Car Porters; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers; Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Also named by Meany to the delegation are: Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Pres. Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, Pres. Max Greenberg of Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Workers, John McCartin, assistant to the president, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, and Jay Lovestone, director, and Ernest Lee, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Strike Man-Days Up Over Year

Work time lost because of strikes amounted to 1.6 million man-days in April, compared with 1.2 million in April 1964, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said in a preliminary report.

The three preceding months of this year showed similar rises over the comparable months last year. About 340 strikes involving 128,000 workers started in April, with stoppages continuing from March raising the total involved to 175,000, slightly less than in April 1964.

April's strike idleness accounted for 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent of total working time, as against 11 one-hundredths of 1 percent a year earlier.

(Continued from Page 4)

significant that the trade unions of the majority of the non-aligned countries are affiliated to the ICFTU."

As we have already pointed out, the tasks of the trade unions in the developing countries extend beyond the traditional scope of labor activities in the industrially advanced nations. While organization, training and collective bargaining will continue to be the main reason for the existence and pre-occupation of the unions in the newly independent countries, these labor organizations will be assuming wider responsibilities in order to serve also the nation as a whole.

Today, the ICFTU has to expand considerably the range of its helpful activities. These must include assistance to the development of cooperatives, housing, health, adult education and similar community projects. In all these areas, the needs of the trade unions in the developing countries are tremendous. In order to meet them, it will be necessary to mobilize all available resources—on the international and national level, through the ICFTU and through its affiliates.

Just as it is not possible to channel general help for the developing countries solely through the United Nations, so it is not feasible to assist their trade unions solely through the ICFTU. National sources must also be tapped directly.

In our opinion, the criticisms made of such bilateral activities in the developing areas are not justified. As long as such activities promote free trade unionism and are carried out in conformity with the principles and policies of the ICFTU, they complement rather than compete with, they supplement rather than supplant, the work of the world organization.

There is no reason why the experience, personnel, means and facilities of national centers should not be put at the disposal of the trade unions of the developing countries. In addition, national centers are able to win financial support for undertakings from public agencies in their country which would otherwise not be granted. The soundness of this approach is confirmed by the AFL-CIO relationship with ORIT. Through the AFL-CIO American Institute for Free Labor Development, it has been possible to obtain union and public funds for projects and training programs in Latin America. ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu recognized this in his address to the 6th ORIT congress last February when he declared: "Much of this is bound to be done on a bilateral basis."

In order to expand its assistance to the African free trade unions, the AFL-CIO recently organized the African-American Labor Center. This center is concentrating on projects in vocational training, workers' education, cooperatives, health clinics and housing. Such assistance is not given at the expense of ICFTU work in Africa.

Some have argued that the ICFTU has been unable to function more effectively in Africa and Asia as a result of the AFL-CIO and DGB being engaged in independent activities in these areas. By now, every officer of the ICFTU must know that there are no facts or figures to sustain this argument.

Many national centers, trade unions and regional groupings are now engaged, for the reasons we have mentioned, in independent activities in the developing countries. The ICFTU should not resent or oppose these activities. The ICFTU should, instead, become the coordinating force for these various organizations. It should act as a clearing house in order to avoid duplicating and overlapping and bring order, purpose and orientation to these manifold efforts and facilitate the most effective use of all resources and opportunities.

In the entire economic and social field, and especially in regard to help for the developing countries, inter-governmental organizations play an increasing role. In this realization, the ICFTU has strengthened its UN office in New York. But to assure a continued and greater presence in UN agencies, the ICFTU should expand its participation and improve its representation in these bodies. All such work might well be centralized in a special department in Brussels.

Serious Challenges

In all appropriate international organizations the ICFTU should avail itself of every opportunity to represent not only free world labor but also champion the interests of the oppressed peoples in Communist countries. We must never forget that the people of these lands have no freely elected representatives of their own to voice their grievances and seek redress. This applies especially to the Economic & Social Council, the ILO and the UN Human Rights Commission.

Last but not least, there are the problems faced by the trade unions in the industrial countries. Their tremendous achievements in the postwar period should not lead us to overlook the fact that these unions still face serious challenges. We need but cite the problems of organizing the white collar workers and coping with automation. ICFTU studies and recommendations could contribute to a solution of these complicated and difficult questions. ICFTU analyses and evaluations of recent developments in collective bargaining, such as fringe benefits, profit sharing, and new trends in social security and labor legislation, could also be helpful to its affiliates.

Free trade union unity has remained an issue in several countries, as well as in the international arena. New efforts should be made to overcome the obstacles to such unity which still exist because of organizational rivalries or different philosophies. Where no immediate merger is possible, expanded cooperation in national and international endeavors in regard to specific issues should be sought.

A militant and effective ICFTU is today needed as much as it was in 1949. The ICFTU ideals, principles and goals are just as valid today as they were 15 years ago. It is true that, in the last decade and a half, the world has become more complex and the responsibilities of the international free trade union movement have risen considerably. With energy, imagination, and with devotion to its fundamental democratic principles and aims, the ICFTU could fulfill the new tasks it faces and make new historic contributions to the progress of free trade unionism, human well-being and freedom everywhere.

A Clear Issue

A BROAD COALITION representing every facet of American life has appeared before the House Labor subcommittee to oppose state "right-to-work" laws and urge repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act that makes them possible.

The Administration, the major religious groupings, employer associations, civil rights organizations and the trade union movement have explored the moral, legal, social and economic grounds for repeal of 14(b). They have built a record that is irresistible.

Ranged against this broad coalition is a narrow group of far right extremists, segregationists and union-busters, intent on weakening and ultimately destroying the free trade union movement and with it free collective bargaining.

Here is one of the clearly drawn issues of our times, with those favoring national progress on one side and those who would turn the nation down a reactionary path on the other. A vote to repeal 14(b) is a vote for progress and the national interest.

A Crisis for the 'Kids'

THE MAY unemployment figures translate into a relatively simple summary: all areas of unemployment are showing a gradual improvement except the "kids."

All the measurements showed rates of unemployment roughly comparable with the rates in 1957, except for the teenagers. The teenage jobless rate is up sharply from the 1957 level and has shown no real improvement so far this year.

If the May rate of 14.5 percent continues in June, the number of teenage unemployed is estimated at 1.9 million—compared to 1 million in May.

The President has warned that this situation will result in an unemployment crisis "of the first order" this summer and has called on employers to increase their work force by 1 percent by hiring additional young persons. Labor is supporting and cooperating in this campaign; but at best it is a stopgap operation.

Job-creating public policies that will create permanent employment for the millions of youngsters coming into the labor market are the only long-term answer to the problem.

A Vote of Confidence

ORGANIZED LABOR'S impressive record of handling its financial affairs has resulted in a strong vote of confidence from the U.S. House of Representatives.

After more than five years of experience under the Landrum-Griffin Act, the House voted overwhelmingly to remove the requirement for bonds to cover "faithful discharge of duty." This added coverage, written into L-G in 1959, cost unions a 50 percent surcharge. The bonding companies later cut the cost to 25 percent on the basis of the experience record. Now the House has removed the requirement entirely.

Union funds will continue to be safeguarded by standard bonding provisions against loss due to "fraud and dishonesty," the common bonding provision applicable to nearly all handling of funds.

But the additional cost factor will be gone if the Senate approves of the House-passed measure, and with it the unspoken accusation against thousands of union officials and employes that they are less trustworthy than their fellows.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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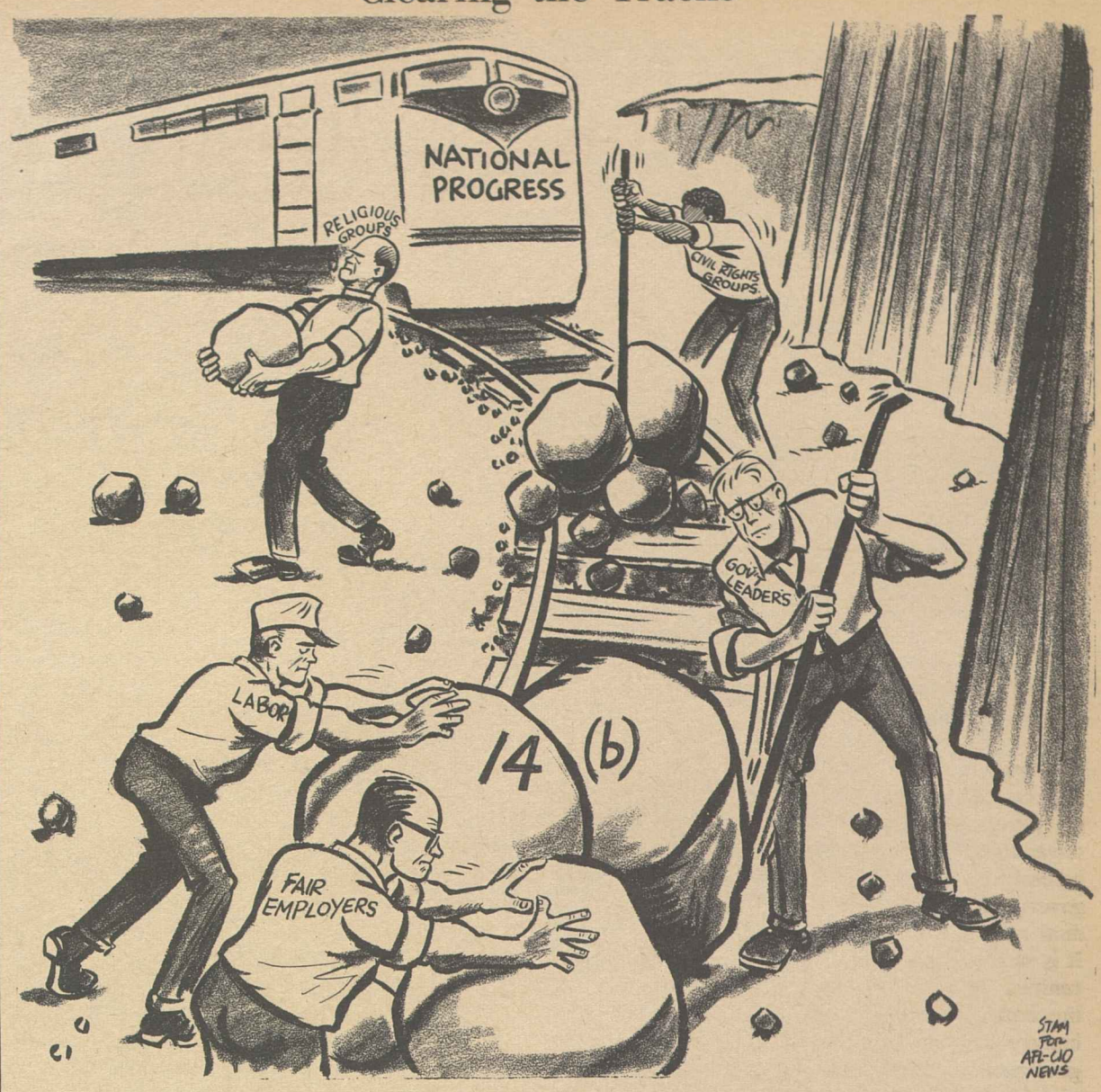
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, June 12, 1965** **No. 24**

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Clearing the Tracks



Training a Major Problem:

Fair Employment Title Seen Spurring New Civil Rights Era

The following is excerpted from an article appearing in the June 1965 AFL-CIO American Federationist, "A Common Goal—Equal Employment Opportunity," by Walter G. Davis, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

DESEGREGATING A LUNCH COUNTER in the South and opening up job opportunities for skilled workers in the North obviously are different problems.

In the first instance, once the individual is served at the lunch counter, the problem is resolved. This could take but a minute.

To place a skilled, non-white mechanic or craftsman on a job requires much more than mere willingness on the part of employers to hire non-discriminatorily. There must be a job opportunity and the job applicant must be trained and qualified to fill it. Matching all these separate elements might sound simple but recent experiences indicate otherwise.

To deal with this complex problem, unions, employers and employment agencies have been gearing their operations to meet the deadline date of July 2, 1965, when Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will become effective.

Congress allowed a one-year period to elapse since the passage of the law to enable those covered by its provisions to prepare for compliance.

This action tells a story—a story of the formidable task that lies ahead for the civil rights movement and in fact for the nation. Furthermore, it points to a new direction in the civil rights field.

No serious observer of the civil rights struggle in America expects a loss of momentum in the movement, although in contrast to 1960-1964 it may appear so. This is because the fundamental nature of the problems have changed.

The plain fact is the nation's non-white population is currently suffering from the fall-out of 100 years of discrimination. Substandard housing and education have contributed substantially to the inability of many who seek the new job opportunities available to them to qualify.

Since most of the training programs in the highly skilled occupations require from four to five years of concentrated work in the trade. it will take at least that much time before sufficient numbers of qualified Negroes and other minorities present themselves for job opportunities that do exist. There are qualified non-whites, to be sure, but few remain unemployed if their skill is in demand.

The hard work ahead lies in the areas of training, education and motivation of minority-group youth. These are the areas on which the civil rights movement is expected to focus in the future.

ONE ALSO must understand that there are two revolutions occurring concurrently in America, each having a bearing on the other. One is the civil rights revolution. The other is the technological revolution which is wiping out a great many semi-skilled and unskilled jobs through automation. The effect of this phenomena is to further complicate the problems facing the civil rights organizations in terms of their ability to conduct meaningful and effective programs for equal job opportunity.

The law and the voluntary efforts of scores of organizations and individuals can help attain the goal for several reasons:

- The declaration of public policy that it is unlawful in the job field to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin will help educate all Americans to the injustices of barring an individual from an opportunity to earn a decent living because of some artificial distinction which has no bearing on his ability.
- As Negroes and other minorities acquire new skills and bring them to the job market, they will help promote the economic growth of the nation.
- **By closing the gap in earnings between whites and non-whites, the entire economy will benefit through increased purchasing power, which will in turn strengthen business, create more jobs and give unions greater growth potential.**
- Better job opportunities for minority group citizens will enable them to break out of the vicious circle which confines them to ghetto housing and over-crowded, substandard schools.
- The new law certainly can operate as a catalyst in bringing new encouragement to the American Negro and inspiring him to strive towards his potential.

All of these things can be accomplished with the sincere support of the general community. Once the American people arrive at the full realization that equal job opportunities will not only help Negroes and other minorities but each individual and the nation, full support of the law should be no problem.

Morgan Says:

Growing Respect for Learning Finds Humanities Still Lagging

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

MATERIALISTICALLY oriented though our American culture still is, a strange thing is happening: it is becoming quite respectable to be an intellectual. Maybe it would be more accurate to say that egghead is no longer a dirty word. Either way the trend is an encouraging curve away from the ridicule of brainpower. Still, there are painful paradoxes and dangerous pitfalls along the way.



Morgan

The more educated the population becomes, for instance, the more apparent is the inadequacy, even speciousness in some respects, of the education we have allowed ourselves to be satisfied with heretofore. The federal government is playing a dual role in this change. It is raising the standards and widening the opportunities for education to a degree unparalleled in the nation's history. At the same time its own hungry demand—or the concomitant demand of government contractors—for scientists and technicians threatens to leave the arts and the humanities on a shelf of neglect.

Recently the horizons of Washington were almost visibly brightened by the presence of a special group of high school graduates. They are the Presidential Scholars for 1965, 121 of them —at least two from each state. This is the second year that national recognition has gone to the cream of the nation's high school crop under an admirable plan devised by Pres. Johnson himself. He handed them medallions of achievement in a special White House ceremony.

They met other bigwigs and then scattered to fulfill summer and college commitments. They were a likely looking lot but the majority of them are pointed toward highly specialized careers. This is because, as one government official explained it, it is easier to detect brilliance in mathematics, chemistry and related subjects than to discover potential statesmen, philosophers, promising artists and the like via the criteria of college boards, national merit scholarship and other tests through which a commission winnowed the successful 121 from more than 800,000 students.

Science is riding high on the triumphant orbit of Gemini 4. But it is no reflection on the astronauts to note the warning given at the Johns Hopkins University commencement by Philosophy Prof. George Boas. He said "we have become accustomed to search for our destiny in those parts of the universe which are either lifeless or populated by only rudimentary life" when in the "long run the test of values is not truth but happiness and misery."

Boas, notes the Baltimore Sun, "was not pleading with science for a hearing but saying in effect that science without humanity is a digression from the eternal verity of humanness, which science can disregard at peril not only to itself but to all humankind."

WHAT WE ARE confronted with, basically, is a conspiracy of ignorance. Even as we stretch the frontiers of our knowledge of the universe, we are discovering how little people know of other people, and how ill-prepared we are to cope with the facts that separate them. While the space program was humming along, the superintendent of schools of Portland, Ore., received a letter from a girl who had just graduated from a Negro university in Louisiana applying for a job as a teacher. It mangled the English language as one would hardly expect a fifth-grader to do.

Yet the exercise in counterfeiting which we call "education" for the Negro, as reflected by that pathetic letter, is only one facet of our national ignorance. Military brass and members of the foreign service are just beginning in significant numbers to realize that their missions are supposed to be complementary, not in conflict. This belated enlightenment comes largely via the intensification of special graduate and refresher courses wherein diplomats and military men study their respective roles in foreign policy.

Business tycoons and labor leaders might benefit from a similar cross-fertilization of facts. One encouraging straw in the wind—if it does not hold to a narrow curriculum: the state AFL-CIO proposes to establish a two-year junior college in New Jersey.

What would happen to the Cold War, one wonders, if the minions of the Kremlin and Peking were coming to conclusions about the West on the basis of facts instead of largely disproved Marxist theories, and if the leaders of the Atlantic Alliance, for their part, embraced policies more sharply attuned to the realities of the Communist world?

In this sense especially a little knowledge may be a dangerous thing because it leads to miscalculations and wrong judgments. It should follow from that that a lot of knowledge is far less dangerous. Eggheads of the world, arise and shine! Civilization may have nothing to lose but its misconceptions.

'Greatest Single Forward Step':

Updating of Wage-Hour Law Urged as Key to Poverty War

LOW WAGES are "the biggest single cause of poverty in this country," organized labor's top economist has charged.

Updating the Fair Labor Standards Act to boost low-wage worker income and spread job opportunities "would be the greatest single forward step that we can take in the war against poverty," declared Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, on the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Goldfinger said the AFL-CIO will urge Congress to extend coverage of the act "further than the President has suggested," particularly to employes of large retail chain enterprises. A great many unprotected workers not included in the Administration's proposals are paid far less than the present minimum wage—some as little as 50 cents an hour, he said.

Renewing the AFL-CIO's call for a $2 hourly minimum, Goldfinger asserted that this, coupled with extended FLSA coverage, would "increase consumer incomes and lift the entire state-of-being of the American economy."

Double time penalties for overtime should apply to all hours over 40, instead of 45 as suggested by the Administration, Goldfinger said, to expand the impact of new job opportunities more effectively.

"IN A PERIOD of high unemployment," when "large numbers of youngsters are coming into the labor force, this kind of job creation would be a very valuable positive contribution" to the national economy, he declared.

"On the basis of current trends," he said, it appears "that the big boom—or the big rise in production and employment of the past year is easing-off," causing him to be "edgy about the economy."

The FLSA improvements backed by the AFL-CIO "can provide a great lift to economic conditions" and ward off possible worsening of the unemployment situation, Goldfinger said.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Hobart Rowen, economic correspondent for Newsweek, and Alan Adams, Washington correspondent for McGraw-Hill.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



REPUBLICANS MOVED their weight around in two states—Ohio and Mississippi—in election and money-raising events as they continued the search for the correct road to a political comeback after the disastrous Goldwater experiment of 1964.

In a series of dinners in Ohio, GOP supporters raised an estimated $1 million to help modify the financial pains of the Republican National Committee, now headed by the former Ohio state GOP leader, Ray C. Bliss.

Neither Goldwater himself nor Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, the one Republican potential who fought the Arizona senator all through the primaries last year and continued to fight to change the Goldwater platform at the national convention last July, was invited as a speaker at the dinners.

Otherwise the range of speakers was broad—from former Pres. Eisenhower to governors, senators and potential candidates for the future including Ronald Reagan, who hopes to be governor of California and is now busily engaged in trying to shed a rightist reputation.

Gov. George Romney of Michigan, who tried most emphatically and publicly at the Governors' Conference last year in Cleveland to launch a stop-Goldwater drive, came back to the same city to warn that his party now "confronts the possibility of extinction. . . . we're in a battle for survival."

Even Gen. Eisenhower, who could have "stopped" Goldwater in 1964 if anyone could but never made up his mind to do it, dropped his usual posture of discussing internal party splits as minor matters. In praising Bliss for taking on the party chairmanship, he acknowledged that it came "on the heels of a crushing, nationwide political defeat . . . and despite his awareness of sharply differing convictions in his own party's ranks."

* * *

MISSISSIPPI election gains for the Republicans emphasized rather than understated the existence of these "sharply differing convictions," for Mississippi is Goldwater country and the GOP leader, Wirt Yeager, helped carry the state for the senator overwhelmingly last November.

"I am awed" at the progress the GOP has made, Yeager commented, in pointing out that four years ago "there was not a single Republican municipal candidate," whereas this year there were 47 candidates and the GOP elected two mayors, a city commissioner and a number of aldermen.

The new mayor of Gov. Paul B. Johnson's home city of Hattiesburg will be Republican Paul Grady, who switched from being a Democrat. The state's senior senator, James O. Eastland, now has two Republican aldermen elected in his home county.

The problem for Bliss, in rebuilding the party nationally, is that Mississippi Republican voices are the same kind as GOP voices in Alabama and Georgia—as segregationist in spirit, if not more so, as the Democratic organizations they left behind them—and likely to be far more solidly conservative in economic and social affairs. A Democratic candidate, as Harry S. Truman proved as far back as 1948, can win nationally without carrying all of the once Solid South; a Republican presidential candidate certainly can't win with only the South, and very possibly can't win with southern Republicans controlling the choice of both nominee and platform.

The national leadership—congressional leaders, governors and national committee members—has five task forces at work to revise the Goldwater platform, but so far it's come up with only two reports, and it hasn't openly acknowledged that revision of that platform is a political must. The money is slow in coming in, the Goldwater zealots are hanging on to some they raised, and altogether the Bliss rebuilding task still looks as formidable as it did the day after the election in November.



LOW WAGES are "the biggest single cause of poverty in this country," charged Nathaniel Goldfinger (center), director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, as he was questioned by Hobart Rowen (left) of Newsweek and Alan Adams of Business Week on the AFL-CIO-produced public service radio program, Labor News Conference.

How to Buy:

Wage-Earners' Debt Problems Increasing Concern for Unions

By Sidney Margolius

WAGE-EARNER DEBT problems and the need for legal guidance on these and other questions have become a major concern. With over-indebtedness considered the No. 1 consumer problem, the single most dangerous prospect for a worker is garnishment because this can lead to job loss.



A "garnishee," as many working families have learned from experience, is a court order directing your employer to turn over part of your pay to a third party. It differs from a "wage assignment," in which you voluntarily authorize your employer to turn over part of your pay if you do not meet your payments. About three-fourths of the states permit wage assignments to be included in installment contracts and notes.

Workers who are aware of the dangers can avoid wage assignments if they are careful to read contracts before signing. But garnishees are harder to avoid. They give credit sellers a weapon to force you to pay because of fears of job loss, even when you have a legitimate complaint about the merchandise.

Another serious problem is repossession, not only because you may have paid a large part of the price of a purchase, but because you also may be liable for a deficiency judgment. This means you would have to pay the balance you still owe after the goods have been resold, plus repossession and legal costs.

Under the Uniform Commercial Code in use in most states, the creditor has the right to sell repossessed property either at a public or private sale, or to purchase it himself, attorneys point out.

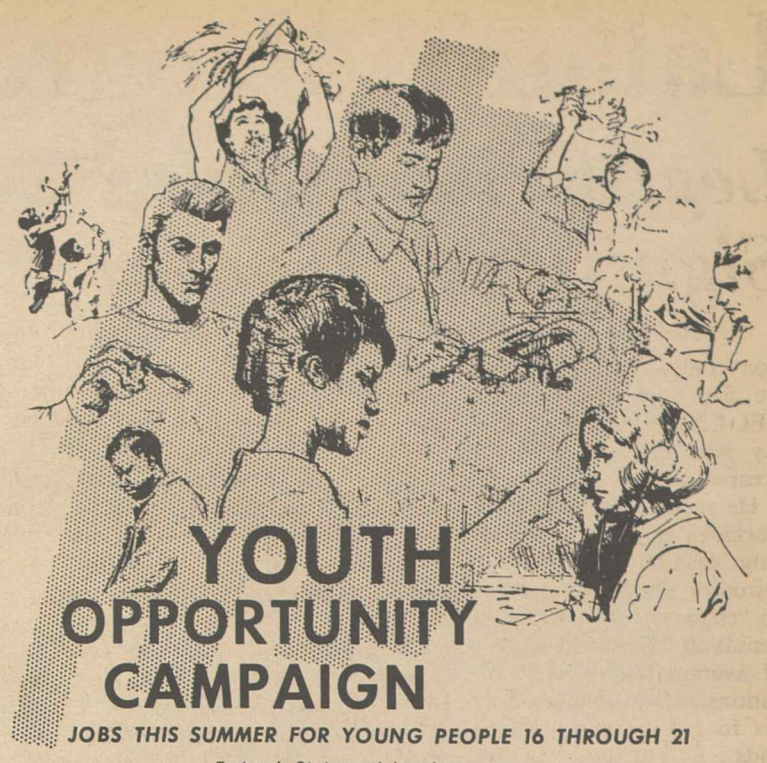
In these days of habitual installment buying, it is vital to make sure you have not obligated yourself for more payments than you can handle, and to read your installment contract carefully to know beforehand obligations and what late penalties you may have to pay.

The serious plights many installment buying families get into emphasize the need for legal advice before signing contracts, and for having legal representation if you do get into credit scrapes. Attorneys reported at a recent conference of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association that their presence at sales of repossessed merchandise resulted in fairer deals for the debtors they represented.

Another evidence of the need for legal assistance for moderate income families is that legal aid societies increasingly have become involved in family financial problems.

Community organizations such as labor unions always have been handicapped in efforts to provide legal counseling by laws sponsored by the bar associations forbidding the practice of law by "corporations." Until recently, it was considered unethical and even illegal for an organization to employ a salaried lawyer to advise individual members.

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JOBS THIS SUMMER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE 16 THROUGH 21

Federal, State and local governments and private employers have joined forces to provide extra job opportunities this summer for those who need them. Young men and women who need summer work and employers who can provide these jobs should obtain information and assistance at the nearest State-Employment Service Office. Ask about the Youth Opportunity Campaign.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Sacrifices Parents Make Often Have to Be Odd Indeed

By Jane Goodsell

THERE WERE no two ways about it, the dress looked awful on Molly. Even the clerk admitted it. "No, it's not her style," she said, shaking her head. "The little blue shift is much more becoming."

"It certainly is!" I agreed. "Molly, take off that dress and put the blue one on again so we can see if the hem needs raising."



Molly made no move to unbutton the dress. "I love it!" she said. "I don't want to take it off. I think it's neat!"

She stared at herself in the mirror, and so did I. The dress, in an unbecoming shade of orange, had a tight waist and a full skirt with big tulips appliqued on it. To make matters worse, it had a ruffled hem. Molly had picked it out herself and showed it to me, saying, "Isn't this pretty?"

I said, "Mmmmm," and told her to try it on, assuming that she would realize her mistake when she saw herself in it. How could she help it? Everything was wrong with that dress. It even made her look fat. Couldn't she see that?

No, she could not. "I think it's just beautiful," she said doggedly. Our gazes locked in the mirror, and we stared at each other. She thought the dress was beautiful. I thought it was dreadful.

I made another attempt to persuade her. "The little blue dress is so much prettier on you," I said. "It's so cute and perky, and you look adorable in it." She did, too.

"Not to me, I don't," Molly said flatly. "I hate the blue dress. And I love this one."

"All right," I said, "let's ask Katie."

We found Katie, who was looking at sweaters in the teen-age department. "What do you think of the dress Molly's wearing?" I asked her. And, to make sure she'd know what to think, I made a face and shook my head violently. Molly, who wasn't taking any chances either, said, "Isn't it pretty, Katie? Don't you love it?"

Katie looked at me and then at Molly and said, "Oh, so that's the situation, is it?" Then she stood back to look at the dress. She looked at it for a long time. Finally she said, "I think you should get it."

Molly and I both said, "Oh, Katie!" in very different tones. "A fine Solomon you turned out to be!" I said accusingly.

Katie turned to Molly. "If you get the dress," she asked, "will you promise not to wear it when you go some place with Mommy?"

Molly looked very earnest. "I promise," she said. "Cross my heart. Can I get it, Mommy, if I promise?"

KNOWING I was licked, I nodded. Molly skipped off to the dressing room, and I turned on Katie. "How could you?" I asked. "She looks simply awful."

"Absolutely fierce," Katie agreed. "Almost as terrible as I must have looked in that pink ruffly dress you once let me coax you into buying for me. I used to stand in front of the mirror and admire myself. I've never had a dress since that thrilled me so much. Oh, I know now that I looked terrible, but then I felt just beautiful. Do you remember?"

I remembered. I remembered, too, a bilious green sweatshirt with a huge picture of Mickey Mouse emblazoned on the front. I must have been about Molly's age when I'd wheedled my mother into buying it for me. Never, since then, had I worn anything that made me feel so supremely confident that I was the finest tiger in the jungle.

Parenthood requires some odd sacrifices. If my mother could rise above her good taste for my sake, I could do it, too, for Molly.

As we walked to the car, Molly clutched the box containing her dress and her eyes were shining. "I just love my new dress, Mommy!" she said. "Do you really, truly hate it?"

"No," I said, "I'm glad you got it."

Laws With Teeth Needed:

Cancer Quacks Run In All Shapes, Sizes

"CANCER QUACKERY is not just immoral and not just fraudulent—it is a crime, and to stop it, we must have laws with teeth in them," says Dr. Sol R. Baker, president of the California Division of the American Cancer Society.

It has been estimated that as much as $100 million is spent each year by a deceived and unsuspecting American public on worthless cancer remedies. Not only is the money squandered, but the time spent in looking for a non-existent guaranteed cure is time lost in seeking treatment which might truly save a cancer victim's life.

The cancer quack comes in all shapes and sizes, and his "explanations" can range from the frankly superstitious and magical to a convincing line of patter which sounds highly scientific. His "cures" can be something as primitive as a "lucky charm" or stick of incense, or an impressive looking gadget complete with flashing lights, cog wheels and yards of electrical wiring.

The quack himself may be illiterate, or occasionally even a physician or scientist operating in an unfamiliar field. An imposing list of degrees and highly complicated explanations may make it next to impossible for the average layman to tell a sheep from a goat.

Nonetheless, there are certain characteristics which most if not all quacks share in common, from the least educated to the most apparently brilliant: they guarantee cures in all cases, or at least in the vast majority; their "cures" are secret; their "cures" are claimed to be "natural," or based on some principle supposedly overlooked by all other researchers; they present testimonials; they claim they are being persecuted by "the medical trust" or are generally being conspired against; and they are avid for publicity and advertise their wares far and wide.

Since the modern day is the age of electronics, however, one of the most profitable bits of quackery has been the use of electrical gadgets. None does any good, of course, but the humming, buzzing and/or flickering of tubes looks very impressive.

One of the leaders in the field of electronic quackery was Dr. Albert Abrams, who ended a long life of "treating" the public by leaving a $2 million estate. By means of an "oscilloclast," Abrams claimed to be able to cure disease by remote control, by aiming radio waves at the patient. The American Medical Association had its doubts, however, and sent Dr. Abrams a blood sample from a "Miss Bell." His diagnosis was cancer and streptococcus infection of the female sex organs. Unfortunately for Dr. Abrams, "Miss Bell" happened to be a healthy male guinea pig.

Although Abrams died in 1923, his machine and others like it are still used by many a quack. Indeed, until recently, one of them claimed to be able to treat patients while they were at home, or even in Europe, simply by beaming "rays" in the appropriate direction.

When brought to court and asked to diagnose a particular blood sample with gadgetry, however, this "practitioner" ran into trouble. Her diagnosis was cancer of the left breast, with infiltration to other parts of the body. In fact, the blood sample came from a patient with tuberculosis of the right lung.

For some reason, perhaps because of unreasoning fear by the general public, cancer is one of the quack's favorite diseases. This is all the more tragic in view of the fact that to cure cancer truly, prompt treatment is vital. Time lost at the quack's office can be literally a death sentence.

Labor's Program Advances in States

Legislation Making Significant Headway

(Continued from Page 1)

won control of the legislature for the first time in 54 years, State AFL-CIO Pres. Benjamin J. Dorsky was able to wire: "All bills favored by Maine labor enacted."

He reported passage of a model workmen's compensation bill, pegging maximum benefits to two-thirds of the state's average wage; an "escalator" unemployment compensation bill linked to 50 percent of average wages with "disqualifications radically reduced . . . strikers to receive benefits after strike ends . . . one-week waiting period eliminated after four weeks of unemployment." The legislature also set up a labor education extension service, increased vocational schools, established college scholarships, outlawed the use of professional strikebreakers and passed a little Davis-Bacon Act.

Thus also, Delaware State AFL-CIO Pres. Clemen J. Lemon credited reapportionment of the House the previous year for "passage of more labor-sponsored legislation than at any previous time in our history."

The record he recited included adoption of the state's first minimum wage law, a model wage payment and collection law, two consumer bills, improved workmen's compensation, and additional days for voter registration. And in a state which has known repeated "right-to-work" battles, this year, he noted, "there hasn't been a whisper about it."

Apportionment Troublesome

Apportionment continued to be the most troublesome and time-consuming issue in some legislatures and further court tests are being pressed in many states where token reapportionment bills were enacted under court-imposed deadlines.

The frustration of legislators faced with the job of voting to dilute their own power—and in some cases to redistrict themselves out of office—was reflected in passage in several states of a resolution summoning Congress to convene a constitutional convention to adopt the "Dirksen Amendment." This proposal by the Senate Republican leader would allow apportionment of one house of a legislature on a basis "other than population."

The Dirksen proposal made little headway, however, in legislatures already based on "one man, one vote" standards.

The trend towards setting unemployment compensation ceilings as a percentage of average state wages continued with Rhode Island, Iowa and Maine joining the 11 states which previously had escalator provisions. While 12 states improved jobless benefit laws, none came close to the AFL-CIO goal of a ceiling set at two-thirds of average wages in the state. No state increased the duration of benefits.

The dollar increases tended to be somewhat higher in the workmen's compensation field, where 18 states improved their laws. Several AFL-CIO state organizations reported hard fights to overcome employer efforts to restrict coverage. In Tennessee, the state manufacturers' association sought unsuccessfully to eliminate coverage of back injuries, which account for nearly one-fourth of all compensation claims. And in Arkansas, passage of a bill was blocked in the regular session when employers insisted on elimination of coverage for job-related heart ailments. The bill was passed in a special session when the employers dropped their demand.

In the minimum wage field, Indiana, Maryland, and Delaware adopted state wage floors for the first time—all three at the $1 level. Nevada and Vermont matched the federal $1.25 level. Wyoming and North Carolina moved up to $1; New Mexico to 90 cents. North Dakota extended its wage board coverage to men, and Massachusetts enacted a deferred 5-cent increase for tipped service employes.

While the federal Civil Rights Act lessened the pressure for state laws, Rhode Island, Alaska and Maine went beyond the federal law to adopt or strengthen bans on discrimination in housing. Idaho prohibited job discrimination because of age for persons under 60.

Several states liberalized voting registration procedures, with the most notable law adopted in Indiana. It authorizes deputation of registrars from each party in each precinct authorized to enroll voters at home, at work, in stores—in fact any place where liquor is not sold. It also provides that a voter remains registered if he votes at least once in four years. Previously lists were "purged" every two years.

Laws prohibiting use of professional strikebreakers—pushed by unions in the printing and newspaper fields—were enacted in Iowa and Maine; vetoed in Indiana.

Virginia, Mississippi and Kentucky legislatures did not meet this year and the Louisiana legislature was limited to a fiscal session. Legislatures of most of the biggest states are still in session and major additions to the list of accomplishments are expected in the next month.

Summer Job Aid Pressed By Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

About 2 million high school and college youngsters, from 16 to 21, will be looking for summer jobs, Meany noted—half of them as new members of the work force and the others as temporary members who will return to their studies in the fall.

"As the President has pointed out," he continued, "many of these young people will be coming into contact with the world of work for the first time," and it is important that they find their first experience encouraging.

Six labor officials have been named to the special task force headed by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey to direct the campaign. They are:

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Howard Coughlin, Office Employes; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Miles C. Stanley, assistant to Meany and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

Auto Union Chosen At Pittsburgh Plant

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Auto Workers Local 1020 won bargaining rights for 115 workers employed by the Edwin L. Wiegand Co. in a National Labor Relations Board election by a vote of 81 to 30.

Summary of State Legislative Actions

Following are thumbnail summaries of major developments in a cross-section of states:

ARKANSAS—Workmen's compensation benefits raised from $7 minimum, $35 maximum to new range of $10 to $38.50—the first increase since 1956 when a labor-petitioned initiative bill was approved by the voters. The House defeated an 80-cents-an-hour minimum wage bill. Employer-sponsored amendments to the unemployment compensation law, which would have disqualified thousands of jobless workers, were vetoed by Gov. Orval Faubus (D).

ALASKA—Workmen's compensation improved, civil rights strengthened with fair housing provision.

COLORADO—Workmen's compensation ceiling up from $43.75 to $49. Some harsh disqualification provisions removed from unemployment compensation law.

CONNECTICUT—"Excellent" collective bargaining law covering municipal employes.

IDAHO—Fringe benefits in little Davis-Bacon Act. Ban on age discrimination for persons under 60. Workmen's compensation death benefits raised from $12,000 to $16,000. Public school funds raised 42 percent, higher education up 22 percent, and statewide junior college system established. House reapportioned largely on population. Senate reapportioned in unique way: each county still has one senator, but groups of counties are consolidated in districts which will elect from two to eight senators, with each voter required to vote for a candidate from each county.

INDIANA—"Right-to-work" repealed. Democratic legislature reapportioned both houses and adopted congressional redistricting. $1 minimum wage law enacted covering employers of four or more workers. Law barring inter-racial marriage repealed. School districts authorized to set up integration plans. Unemployment benefit ceiling raised from $36 to $40 ($43 for claimant with non-working spouse); compulsory retirement not disqualifying for benefits. Major improvements in election laws. On the minus side, legislature passed Dirksen Amendment proposal and Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) vetoed a bill outlawing professional strikebreakers and a bill establishing collective bargaining rights for fire fighters.

IOWA—Anti-strikebreaker law enacted. Unemployment benefit ceiling raised from $30-$44 maximum, keyed to number of dependents, to maximum set at 50 percent of state average wage (currently $49) with no variance for dependents. Payment for normal waiting period of one week will be made to persons still jobless after five weeks. Senate temporarily reapportioned under court order resulting from suit by State AFL-CIO. "Right-to-work" repeal bill passed House 75-46; d feated in Senate, 31-27, although the 27 votes represented 100,000 more people than the 31. Workmen's compensation ceiling up from $34-$50 range to $40-$56, depending on number of dependents. Death benefit ceiling raised.

MARYLAND—$1 state minimum wage enacted. Workmen's compensation up $7 to $55; unemployment benefit ceiling up $2 to $48, and vacation pay will no longer be classified as wages when a worker is laid off. Occupational safety strengthened. State Apprenticeship Council shifted from Dept. of Education to Dept. of Labor. New legislation protects individual union members from being held liable if union is sued.

MICHIGAN—Workmen's compensation benefits raised from present range of $33 to $57, based on dependents, in three steps to $64 to $93 plus cost-of-living adjustments, to be fully effective by Sept. 1, 1967. Gov. George Romney (R) had threatened a veto if effective date was made earlier. Senate approved, 32-1, bill raising unemployment benefit ceiling from $60 to $72 and extending coverage; House expected to approve. House has voted repeal of 17-year-old law making mandatory firing of public employes who strike and levying stiff penalties. State AFL-CIO sees big gains as "direct result of 'one man, one vote' apportionment" achieved last year which brought in first Democratic legislature in 30 years.

MINNESOTA—Unemployment benefit maximum raised from $38 to $47; taxable wage base up from $3,000 to $4,800, but qualifications for seasonal workers stiffened, dropping about 13,000 from rolls. Gov. Karl F. Rolvaag (D) vetoed a token reapportionment bill which would have left some districts with twice the population of others. Legislature adopted Dirksen Amendment proposal. Fair employment broadened to cover all firms; previously only those with eight or less workers.

MONTANA—Workmen's compensation increased $6 to $35-$56 range, based on dependents. Civil rights law strengthened.

NEVADA—Set minimum wage of $1.25 for persons over 18; $1.10 for girls under 18 and $1 for boys under 18. Civil rights act adopted covering employment and public accommodations. Unemployment benefits raised $3.50 to range of $41-$61 based on dependents. Workmen's compensation improved, legislature authorized participation in Kerr-Mills and manpower training programs. Lung diseases of fire fighters specified as occupational. Registration period extended. Dirksen Amendment plan adopted.

NEW MEXICO—"Right-to-work" bill defeated in both houses. Minimum wage rates raised 10 cents to 90 cents in general work and 80 cents in service. Workmen's compensation improved.

NORTH DAKOTA—Wage board coverage, previously only for women and children, extended to men. $1 statutory wage floor defeated. Equal pay for women enacted. Workmen's compensation increased $5 to $50, with higher benefits for surviving children. State Labor Dept. with elected commissioner to be set up in 1967. Compromise wage collection bill passed. Legislature reapportioned. New plan, State AFL-CIO reports, is "poorly drawn . . . but much improved over what it was." Dirksen Amendment proposal adopted.

NEW YORK—Unemployment benefit ceiling increased $5 to $55, after earlier veto by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) of a $10 increase. Much of labor's program was passed by Democratic legislature but vetoed—including an increase in the minimum wage to $1.50, higher workmen's compensation benefits and a ban on use of lie detectors in employment. Some vetoed bills have been re-enacted in modified form, awaiting the governor's action. A federal court has approved one of a series of reapportionment plans adopted last year by a Republican legislature.

OREGON—Legislature enacted a 'three-way" workmen's compensation insurance system—private, state and self-insurance—following defeat last November in referendum of labor-supported plan for exclusive state insurance. Benefits increased about $7 but three-day waiting period added. State full crew law repealed as of 1967.

RHODE ISLAND—Unemployment benefits put on escalator plan—55 percent of lost wages up to 50 percent of state average wage. State fair housing law enacted covering rental, sales, financing. Fringe benefits put in little Davis-Bacon Act.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Workmen's compensation improved. Jobless benefits up $2 to $36. Dirksen proposal adopted.

TEXAS—Poll tax repeal amendment to go on ballot in 1966, but includes an annual registration requirement. Legislative and congressional redistricting adopted, but being challenged in courts.

TENNESSEE—Unemployment and workmen's compensation both raised $2 to $38. Labor commissioner given authority to issue safety rules for construction work, long a labor goal. Legislature on third try came closer to "one man, one vote" apportionment standard but still being challenged.

UTAH—Passed good reapportionment plan; also Dirksen proposal. Enacted civil rights laws on jobs and accommodations. Raised workmen's compensation $2 to $42 for individual and $5.75 to $60 with maximum dependent allowance. Registration procedure liberalized.

WASHINGTON—Lie detectors banned as employment condition. Workmen's compensation raised 13 percent. Little Davis-Bacon improved with fringe benefits. Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R) vetoed bill strengthening collective bargaining for public employes. Also vetoed congressional redistricting bill which legislature repassed as referendum issue. Legislature reapportioned.

WEST VIRGINIA—Workmen's compensation maximum raised $4 to $42 plus other improvements. Equal pay for women enacted. Otherwise session "slow-moving . . . frustrating."

WYOMING—"Right-to-work" repeal passed House, lost by one vote in Senate. $1 minimum wage enacted. Minor improvements in workmen's compensation.

U. S. Housing Step-Up Urged To Meet Need

Geneva—Housing construction in the United States should average 2.5 million units a year in order to meet the real needs of the people, Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, told the Committee on Housing, Building & Planning of the Economic Commission for Europe at a meeting here.

Seidman, serving on the U.S. delegation to the committee session, pointed out that U.S. housing starts in 1964 totaled less than 1.6 million units.

"Thus we believe that housing output should be stepped up rapidly to a much higher level," he said. "This would give employment to tens of thousands of workers now unemployed. It would also move us more rapidly toward the realization of our national commitment to a decent home for every family."

Seidman said the Johnson Administration's housing proposals would "considerably advance the achievement of our housing goals," but still fall short of the program the labor movement advocates.

He stressed the need of housing which low and moderate income families can afford and gave the "greatest importance" to homes for the millions still living in substandard housing. Labor has "long been convinced," he said, that low-rent public housing is the sound way of giving decent housing to the 20 percent of the population with the lowest incomes.



UNION MAIDS among the 1965 Presidential Scholars included Linda Joan Dredge, Las Vegas, Nev., here chatting with Mrs. Lyndon Johnson in the White House rose garden after receiving medal from Pres. Johnson. She is the daughter of Jay R. Dredge, a member of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28, and took first place academically in her high school class of 605 students without missing a step as a member of a precision dance team that toured the nation.

12 Union Youths Win Presidential Medals

A young union member and 11 children of trade unionists were among the 121 outstanding members of this year's high school graduating classes to be designated as Presidential Scholars and receive medals from Pres. Johnson at a White House ceremony.

The union member was Rudy Steve Spraycar of Steelworkers Local 6002, Anaconda, Mont.—to which his father, Rudy J. Spraycar, has belonged for the past 15 years. He plans to attend Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., as a pre-law, biochemistry major.

Johnson inaugurated the Presidential Scholar Program last year to give national recognition to graduating high school seniors.

The winners are chosen by a committee headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, assisted by the National Merit Scholarship Corp. Selection is made on the basis of intellectual achievement, academic attainment, and potential.

After the presentation of the medals, the President and Mrs. Johnson entertained the winners and their parents at a gala garden party. They also were guests at a reception in the new faculty lounge at Georgetown University, where they were domiciled during their Washington stay.

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters gave a luncheon in honor of two children of members and their parents—James K. Witschy, Olney, Ill., whose father, Ward Witschy, is a member of Local 157, Terre Haute, Ind.; and Ray Louis Russo, New Orleans, son of Floyd H. Russo, Sr., of Local 60.

The other Louisiana winner, Marsha Marie Mason, of Baton Rouge, also is the child of a union member. Her father, Clyde P. Mason, belongs to Aluminum Workers Local 205.

Other unions with headquarters or representatives in Washington also played host to winners whose parents are members.

The remaining medal recipients from union families were:

Other Recipients

Bruce Leonard Heflinger, Fairbanks, Alaska, son of Carl F. Heflinger of Operating Engineers Local 302, Seattle, Wash.; Thomas R. Reveley, Little Rock, Ark., son of E. T. Reveley of Postal Clerks Local 189; Dan Ellis Connor, Paducah, Ky., son of Herman L. Connor of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 3-550; Marie Kathleen Carr, Flint, Mich., daughter of Bernard A. Carr of Auto Workers Local 659.

Also, Linda Joan Dredge, Las Vegas, Nev., daughter of Jay R. Dredge of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28; Susan Charlotte Smith, daughter of the late Donald E. Smith, for many years prior to his death in 1960 a member of Meat Cutters Local 314, Manchester, N.H.; Harlon Leigh Dalton, Denver, Colo., son of John W. Dalton of Auto Workers Local 766; and Mary Ruth Idso, Fargo, N.D., daughter of Percy T. Idso of Communications Workers Local 7303.

Harvard Union Course Graduates 37th Class

Cambridge, Mass.—Every union member should "make himself an apostle for repeal" of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sec.-Treas. Newell J. Carman of the Operating Engineers declared at graduation exercises of the 37th class of the Harvard University Trade Union Program.

Carman, a graduate of the program himself, denounced so-called "right-to-work" laws permitted by 14(b) as a "monstrous fraud . . . the companions of low living standards and wretched working conditions."

Hearing his address was a class that included 17 members of 11 unions and five foreign students. The exercises were held in Baker Library at the Harvard School of Business Administration, where the program was inaugurated 23 years ago to make available to union leaders training in administrative skills necessary to the effective, long-range functioning of unions.

This year's commencement raised to 646 the number of union officers who have completed the 13-week program, about one-third of them from other countries.

Carman pointed out that despite the growth in sentiment against "right-to-work" laws, which outlaw union shop contracts, state-by-state repeal would be a "slow and otherwise unsatisfactory process."

"What is needed to correct the injustice being done to the working man and to end state perversion of national policy is prompt and decisive congressional action," he asserted. "The cause for repeal is a just cause and should be supported by all America, for so-called 'right-to-work' laws are a fraud not only in name but in substance. They create no jobs and give no rights to jobs."

Instead, he said, "work" laws make it possible for a company to prevent collective action by its workers and in some situations to destroy their unions, "leaving the worker the melancholy 'Hobson's Choice' of not working or working under conditions unilaterally set."

Repeal of Sec. 14(b) is in the best interests of all Americans, he maintained, and is "an important 'must' to the fulfillment of the Great Society envisioned . . . by Pres. Johnson."

The valedictorian was another member of the Operating Engineers, Business Rep. LG Moore of Ardmore, Okla., Local 670, who praised the program for having "given all of us much more than he or she ever realized prior to coming here."

Other speakers included Dean George P. Baker of the Harvard School of Business Administration, who presented the certificates, and James J. Healy, professor of industrial relations at Harvard Business School and formerly program director.

The graduates included Frederick U. Ross of the Newspaper Guild, formerly on the staff of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

Labor Role Cited In L. A. School Vote

Los Angeles—The Los Angeles County AFL-CIO's extension of its anti-John Birch Society literature campaign into the recent school board election was credited by Exec. Sec. W. J. Bassett with contributing to the election of a labor-backed candidate.

Bassett pointed out that a series of articles in the central body's official publication, the Citizen, had "helped expose" the "true 'radical right' position" of Mrs. Marion Miller, a former undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who later found an ideological niche on the far right, and aided the election of the Rev. James Edward Jones, Negro pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church.

49th Conference Opens:

ILO Urged to Spur Aid to New Nations

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization must seek to aid its many new member countries in speeding up economic growth, Canadian Deputy Labor Minister George V. Haythorne said in the keynote address at the ILO's 49th conference.

Declaring that this "new direction" poses no conflict with long time goals, he said the ILO can "bring to the task of helping in economic development, the experience it has gathered in the past half century in improving working standards."

Saiyid H. Raza, secretary to the Ministry of Health, Labor & Social Welfare of Pakistan, was elected president of the session, which brings together government, employers and worker delegates from most of the ILO's 114 member nations. Raza said that it was "gratifying to note that in a world torn by conflict and on edge with fear and suspicion that the ILO is marching on against the real enemies of mankind—poverty, hunger and social inequality."

Rudy Faupl of the Machinists, U.S. worker delegate, was elected to the steering committee and the key selection committee of the conference.

Other committee assignments drawn by members of the U. S. worker delegation included: Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, resolutions committee; Lester L. Zosel, of the Railway Clerks, agrarian reform committee; John J. McCartin of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, drafting committee on international standards to protect young miners; Ralph Reiser of the Glass & Ceramic Workers, committee on protection of working mothers; Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and head of the West Virginia State AFL-CIO, committee on cooperatives; Edward J. Hickey, Jr., Washington attorney for several rail unions, committee reviewing the performance of member countries in meeting standards set by the ILO to protect workers.

Jean Moeri, veteran Swiss trade unionist, is chairman of the workers' caucus. Worker delegates chose Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga of Mexico as their conference vice president.

Faupl, Moeri and other worker delegates have presented a resolution to strengthen ILO work in the industrial field. It notes that actions in this field "have proved to be of basic value for the overall activities of the organization and very often indispensable for its activities in the field of technical cooperation and standard-setting."

Another important resolution before the conference calls for the recognition of the right of workers to "adequate paid educational leave." Such leave, it is stated, is necessary to permit workers to acquire the additional education that will enable them to do better jobs and to "assume their responsibilities in public life."

The conference has before it a report from a committee established by the ILO's Governing Body to study the future course of the ILO, one of the major problems before the session.

The committee expressed the conviction that by reorganizing its activities in the field of human resources the ILO would be able to increase greatly its contribution to the solution of development problems.

"The role," the committee said, "which human beings can play in the process of development will be enhanced if living and working conditions are improved, if standards of living are made more satisfactory, and if a greater degree of social justice is attained."

Court Test Expected On Priority Hiring Pact

New York—A court test is expected by Local 2, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, of a National Labor Relations Board decision striking down a contract clause requiring employers in this area to give "priority" in hiring to "qualified and competent men based upon their length of employment in the geographical area" of the local.

The union also will ask the courts to reverse part of the NLRB decision ordering the union to withdraw objections to the hiring of four nonunion members by one contractor and provide backpay for the period during which they might have worked.

The case goes back to Apr. 30, 1964, when four nonunion members were hired by Astrove Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing contractor on a city building, at the instance of New York City's Commission on Human Rights.

Union members walked off the job from Apr. 30 to May 15. The dispute was settled when Local 2 agreed to give the four nonunion members examinations for admission as journeymen. Three failed to pass the tests; one failed to appear for the examination.

Three of the nonunion workers were Puerto Ricans and one a Negro, but Local 2 repudiated charges of racial discrimination, pointing out it already had Negro journeymen members. The decision by NLRB Trial Examiner A. Norman Somers, which was adopted without change by a three-member NLRB panel, ignored the racial discrimination allegation except for one footnote rejecting it.

The case swung on whether Local 2 members could legally refuse to work on a job with nonunion men and whether the "priority" hiring clause, taken in conjunction with the local's constitution and by-laws and control of qualification tests, constituted an illegal closed shop and an effort to enforce it by a walkout.

Union Held Responsible

The local argued that its members left the job as individuals, asserting their personal right not to work with nonunion members.

Somers ruled in his decision that Local 2 was trying to enforce a closed shop, outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act, and that the union was responsible for the walkout of its members.

He also ruled that the employer should be the sole judge of a worker's competency and that qualification procedures, if jointly agreed to, must be in harmony with the Taft-Hartley Act's provisions allowing specific minimum training and experience standards rather than through a worker's success in passing the membership examination of Local 2.

Senate Hearings Scheduled:

House Unit Votes for Repeal Of Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14(b)

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee after two weeks of public hearings.

Meanwhile Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) announced that his Senate Labor subcommittee will hold a four-day hearing on 14(b) repeal starting June 22 and will consider at the same time a House-passed bill easing bonding requirements under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

NAM Under Fire

The final day of House hearings on the 14(b) repeal bill found the National Association of Manufacturers under fire from both sides of the political aisle.

The NAM spokesman, Kenneth G. Keller of South Dakota, contended that the union shop would "shackle" workers and charged that the repeal bill is "un-American in concept."

Thompson, the bill's sponsor, bristled. Why, he asked Keller, does the NAM think his bill is un-American?

"Anything which has a compulsive direction is un-American," Keller replied.

"Poppycock," retorted Thompson. He added that he would be glad to tell the witness privately and at greater length what he thinks of the charge, but the language wouldn't be appropriate for the hearing record.

The NAM also managed to antagonize a conservative Republican on the subcommittee, Rep. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), who wants to ban union political activity as the price of 14(b) repeal. The NAM witness said he was against any repeal of 14(b) although "most sympathetic" with Griffin's intent.

Griffin replied that he didn't consider the NAM "a very appropriate representative to speak for the rights of the individual workers . . . I don't think anybody is very impressed in such a case when the NAM comes before a committee of Congress."

The subcommittee departed from its schedule to hold a special one-day hearing for representatives of religious sects whose beliefs do not permit them to join or fully participate in unions or other secular organizations. Their principal spokesmen emphasized they were not testifying for or against 14(b) repeal but were asking guarantees excepting them from union shop obligations.

Earlier Thompson read into the hearing record a telegram from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressing support for voluntary agreements to accommodate workers with religious scruples. The Executive Council, Meany's letter said, will be asked to adopt "a strong policy statement" to that effect.

In other congressional developments:

● The Senate Finance Committee accepted an amendment to the medicare bill by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) which would cover services of most hospital specialists under the basic social security plan.

The House bill would have covered those fees under the optional voluntary insurance plan, which would have paid only part of the cost. The Senate change was sought by the Administration, labor and senior citizen groups and the American Hospital Association. It was opposed by the American Medical Association.

● Putting aside medicare temporarily, the Finance Committee approved an amended version of the House-passed excise tax repeal bill. The Senate tax cuts would add up to $4.7 billion and the first stage would take effect the day after the bill is signed, instead of June 30. Instead of completely eliminating the automobile tax as in the House bill, the Senate version would impose a 1 percent tax to be used to clean up automobile "graveyards" of junked cars and impose a 4 percent levy on cars which do not have specified safety and anti-smog devices.

● A Senate subcommittee approved a four-year, $7 billion housing bill including a modified version of the Administration's proposed "rent subsidy" plan under which families who cannot afford adequate private housing would pay one-fourth of their income for rent—with the government picking up the difference.

The Administration had originally asked that the tenant's share be only one-fifth of his income. The bill would also authorize 60,000 additional public housing units a year, continue slum-clearance urban renewal programs, and extend federal mortgage insurance to cover land purchases for large-scale neighborhood subdivisions. A similar bill has already been approved by the House Banking & Currency Committee.

● The Senate Labor Committee approved a bill to establish regional medical centers to combat heart disease, cancer and stroke—at a cost of $650 million over four years.



NATIONAL BRICKLAYING Champion Kurt Giera is congratulated by Bricklayers Sec. Thomas F. Murphy, left. Giera, an apprentice with Bricklayers Local 8, Milwaukee, won the national competition held during the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show at Pittsburgh. At right are Bricklayers Vice Pres. William R. Conners and Treas. George King.

Cement Workers Win 15c Raise, Other Gains

Chicago—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers won a 15-cents-an-hour general wage increase and other benefits in a two-year contract settlement with the Ideal Cement Co.

Pres. Felix C. Jones of the union, reported that the settlement also included a new three-year supplementary unemployment benefit plan and a one-year extension of the pension agreement with improved benefits. The contract is subject to ratification by the local unions. The old contracts expired May 1.

Other major improvements included:

● Liberalization of holiday pay eligibility and a ninth paid holiday.

● Two weeks of vacation after one year of service, three weeks after three years, four weeks after 10 years and five weeks after 20 years.

● Job safeguards covering the introduction of new equipment, changes in production methods, elimination of jobs and plant closings.

● Improvement in the group insurance program for employes, retirees and their dependents.

● Payment of $75 weekly accident and sickness benefits, starting with the first day of accident and second day of illness, up to a maximum of 52 weeks.

● Double time for overtime work and call-outs on Sunday.

● Triple time for overtime work and call-outs on a holiday.

● Increase in shift differentials to 12 cents and 18 cents.

● Termination benefits equal to 40 times the hourly rate times years of service for employes ineligible for pension benefits and 20 times the hourly rate times years of service for those eligible for pensions.

● A supplement to workmen's compensation to bring income to $75 per week for up to 52 weeks beginning the first day of disability.

Potters Gain 14c Increases At 7 Plants

Cleveland—A contract settlement valued at 14 cents an hour over a 32-month period was won by the Potters for 1,800 employes at seven chinaware manufacturing concerns in four states.

Under the agreement all employes received 5-cent an hour increases effective with the first full pay period after June 1. They will receive an additional 6 cents on Aug. 1, 1966, and a 3-cent increase on Aug. 1, 1967.

The companies also agreed to increase payments to the health insurance plan.

Potters Pres. E. L. Wheatley and Sec.-Treas. Charles F. Jordan headed the union negotiating team.

Negotiations began in Cleveland under a reopener clause in the old three-year contract, which was to have expired on Dec. 1.

The contract covers employes at the Sterling China Co. and Wellsville China Co., both in Wellsville, O.; Buffalo China Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Walker China Co. Bedford, O.; Mayer China Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Jackson China Co., Falls Creek, Pa., and McNichol China Co., whose workers belong to Local 99 in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Machinist Heads Buffalo School Board

Buffalo, N. Y.—Rep. Anthony J. Nitkowski of Machinists Dist. 76, has been elected president of the Buffalo Board of Education on which he has been serving since 1963.

IUE Sets Up New Campaign In Virginia

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have moved into Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of plants in the electronics industry that have moved from other parts of the country.

The objectives include 15 prime targets, among them some of the industry's giants. The only plants in the area with IUE representation at present are a General Electric Co. operation at Salem and the American Safety Razor Co. plant at Verona, near Staunton.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings declared at a news conference in Roanoke that the union "is in the valley to stay—our staff people will be here." Dan Arnold, his assistant for membership affairs, said an "intensified" program will be beamed at salaried workers.

A major problem, Arnold said, is to convince workers in the valley that "we're not here to sell unionism for the sake of setting up a dues collection agency" but to help them develop greater strength at the bargaining table.

Manufacturer Blasts 'Phony' R-T-W Issue

Individual freedom is a "phony issue" and "union-busting is the primary motive" of so-called "right-to-work" laws, Milton J. Shapp, president and board chairman of the Jerrold Electronics Corp. of Philadelphia, wrote in a recent issue of Factory Magazine.

Shapp's article was entitled "Should 'Right to Work' Laws Be Repealed?" He answered with a resounding "yes."

"Advocates of 'right-to-work' laws claim they are trying to protect the rights of the individual worker," he wrote. "An altruistic motive, to be sure. But have you ever heard of any workers' group sponsoring a 'right-to-work' law? On the contrary, you usually find management — misguided management—backing these laws. I think it's time we got rid of the phony issues."

So-called "right-to-work" laws, he wrote, "aim to weaken strong unions, destroy weak unions, and exert enough pressure in non-unionized areas to prevent unions from starting."

Shapp said that a raid on the union in his own plant taught him, by actual experience, "how badly both workers and management need peace and harmony."

"If you're going to have a union, go all the way," he advised. "Don't open your shop to battle."

He quoted labor commissioners in three "right-to-work" states—Indiana, which has since repealed its law, Tennessee and Iowa—on the adverse effects of such legislation, and added:

"As a manufacturer, I'm not exactly eager to compete with a factory that pays substandard wages. . . . A strong union that forces our competitors to pay just as much for labor as we do actually protects us. It compels companies to compete on quality and efficiency—not on the privation of their employes."

The "phony" issue of the individual worker's rights has, on the surface, "a lot of appeal," Shapp wrote. He said he favored allowing workers to stay out of unions if they were willing to work for the wages paid before unions were formed, but added that "no worker would accept this."

"It's reasonable to me that, in a democracy, the majority opinion should prevail," he concluded.

"In summary, 'right-to-work' laws are a step backward. We wouldn't install machinery of 1910 vintage, so why install the type of labor-management machinery of that period?"

Ex AFL-CIO Intern Named to CLC Post

Ottawa, Ont.—John L. Fryer, intern in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research in 1961-62, has been appointed assistant research director of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Born in London, Fryer attended the London School of Economics & Political Science, received a master's degree in labor economics from the University of Pittsburgh and has done graduate work at the University of Maryland. He has been research director for the Packinghouse Workers since leaving the AFL-CIO in June 1962.

Labor Backs Standards for Tire Safety

Basic safety standards for automobile tires and an end of the "confusing mish-mash" in grading and labeling were urged on Congress by the AFL-CIO as a means of assuring the American motorist of safety on the road.

Organized labor's endorsement of proposals now before the Senate Commerce Committee was spelled out in a letter to Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

"We believe it is absolutely vital to the safety of the American people that all automobile tires sold conform to federal minimum safety and performance standards," Biemiller wrote.

"Furthermore, we believe that the welfare of the consumer public requires a uniform, federally-enforced system of tire grading and tire labeling."

The need for standards is not restricted to replacement tires, Biemiller said, citing recent testimony before the Federal Trade Commission which "revealed a shocking, dangerous situation."

"Many new cars come equipped with tires which are not safe, not adequate even for normal use," he added. "Furthermore, as a result of the confusing mish-mash in tire grading and tire labeling, it is impossible for the tire buyer to make an intelligent choice among competing brands."

He said buyers and even dealers are often "completely unaware of the safety and performance features of tires."

Opposes National Quotas:

Labor Backs LBJ On Immigration Bill

Pres. Johnson's decision to "phase out" the national origins quota system in his Administration's proposed revision of the immigration laws was hailed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in testimony before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

"The labor movement, whose heritage is intricately interwoven with that of immigrant forebears and immigrant brethren, can most heartily endorse his proposal to terminate this manifestly unjust and discriminatory system," Biemiller declared in voicing organized labor's approval of the revisions.

Americans regard themselves as "warm-hearted" and "hospitable," he observed, but added that "often we are not thought of in this light overseas."

"This is largely because the national origins quota system conveys abroad an impression of ethnic meanness and racial bigotry," he explained. "As a people we place a high value on principle and integrity of purpose, but there can be no integrity in the advocacy of high principle and the advocacy of low prejudice."

The bill would raise the total number of immigrants to be admitted under a new pooled quota system from 158,000 to 165,000 a year. Biemiller maintained the nation can accept "many more," and urged that a study be undertaken to determine how many can be admitted without "adversely affecting employment or the general economy."

"The AFL-CIO is, of course, mindful of its responsibilities not only to our members but to all those who work for a living," he said. "While unemployment remains at high levels, unlimited immigration would be a disservice to everyone—including the immigrants. The criteria according to which immigration is limited must of course be neither arbitrary nor discriminatory. We should apply only such limitations as our legitimate interests demand, but limits are necessary."

Biemiller noted that the Administration amendments include a proposed preference classification for persons "capable of filling particular labor shortages." He expressed the AFL-CIO's agreement that "such a preference is proper," but maintained the legislation should spell out a requirement that such job shortages be permanent and not temporary or seasonal.

In all instances where a determination has to be made of a shortage of skill needs or labor, he said, the "ultimate responsibility and authority" should be vested in the secretary of labor, "who alone has the data and expertise to make such determinations."

Emphasized Position

Biemiller emphasized this position in discussing amendments dealing with temporary admission of immigrant aliens to perform "temporary services or labor," with special reference to actors.

He restated the AFL-CIO position that the temporary importation of foreign farm workers be "absolutely" prohibited and declared AFL-CIO members are willing to pay higher prices for farm commodities if they are necessary to assure fair wages for field and processing workers.

"The provisions (of this bill) are not hasty, unstudied or ill-considered," he concluded. "On the contrary, they have long been advocated by men of good will. The need for them has long been recognized. They are long overdue."



ADDRESSING delegates to national legislative conference of the Meat Cutters in Washington, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey pledged continued support of the Administration for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and for minimum wage improvements. He is flanked by Pres. T. J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the union. The meeting drew 350 delegates from all parts of the country.

State AFL-CIO Offers Solution To Montana Districting Impasse

Helena, Mont.—The Montana AFL-CIO has asked a three-judge federal court to allow the filing of labor's own proposed plan for reapportioning the now seriously-unrepresentative state legislature.

The court has scheduled a hearing July 7 on two suits filed by citizens—one requesting that existing legislative districts be declared illegal under the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" doctrine, the second urging the judges also to outlaw existing boundaries of the state's two congressional districts.

The court at a pre-trial hearing in the state case strongly indicated that it might issue its own legislative reapportionment plan in light of the fact that the 1965 session of the legislature had adjourned without any action while the judges held both lawsuits in abeyance.

The State AFL-CIO in submitting its detailed and mapped legislative reapportionment plan asked permission to intervene as friend of the court because no proposal previously submitted "presented a plan which fully comprehends all of the factors required to be considered by the U.S. Supreme Court" in its series of one man, one vote decisions.

The state labor body also said in its brief, submitted by Gordon R. Bennett, its counsel, that the more than 31,500 members of AFL-CIO unions constitute the organization "with probably the greatest stake in the equitable determination" of legislative reapportionment issues.

Union members "are predominantly urban," the brief pointed out, and the existing "malapportionment" of legislative districts "militates most strongly against the voting strength of urban residents."

The court in January ruled existing legislative districts illegal and ordered the then-current Legislative Assembly to revise them. The assembly was unable to devise a plan acceptable to both houses, which are controlled by Democrats, and Republican Gov. Tim Babcock. Instead, it reaffirmed a 1963 resolution asking that a constitutional convention be summoned to propose an amendment allowing apportionment of one house on some basis "other than population."

The State AFL-CIO reapportionment plan would provide a 56-member State Senate, each senator representing about 12,000 people, and a 110-member House, each member representing about 6,000 people. On a population basis, 47.7 percent would be required to elect a Senate majority of 29; 46.9 percent would be able to elect a House majority of 56.

The three-judge special court hearing the cases, both state and congressional, is made up of Judge Walter L. Pope of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco and U.S. District Judges W. D. Murray and W. J. Jameson of Montana.

6-12-65

Civil Defense Cuts Opposed By Schnitzler

Restoration of the full appropriation sought for fiscal 1966 by the Office of Emergency Planning and the resulting retention of 47 jobs has been urged on the Senate Independent Offices subcommittee by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Schnitzler, chairman of the OEP's Labor Advisory Committee, pointed out in a letter to Subcommittee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) that the Bureau of the Budget had approved the full amount requested for staff. The cut was made in the House.

The nation's whole civil defense and mobilization effort is being considered on the civilian side by the OEP, Schnitzler noted, including counter-measures to threats posed by new weapons.

"This small agency, which coordinates the entire program of non-military defense for the White House, is doing good work," he wrote. "We are particularly impressed by its administration of the monies appropriated by Congress earlier for the development of state and local capabilities for emergency resource management."

Housing Unit Names Keenan and Shishkin

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee have been elected trustees of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing at a meeting held in Washington, D.C.

Chicago Unions Sponsor Mental Health Project

Chicago—This city's first mental health clinic for blue collar workers was hailed by Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner (D) as "an excellent plan for total care of the body and mind, filling the unmet needs of union members for help with emotional and mental problems before the possibility of losing jobs."

Kerner addressed leaders of labor, education, medicine and government at ceremonies launching the Eleanor Roosevelt Union Health-Guidance Center.

The four-year pilot project was initiated by the Labor Education Division of Roosevelt University in cooperation with four union health centers sponsored by Chicago affiliates of the Building Service Employes, the Clothing Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Meat Cutters.

Funds for the project were provided by the National Institute of Mental Health and the Illinois Dept. of Mental Health. The four health centers will contribute toward maintenance of the new mental health clinic. About 50,000 union men and women, plus members of their immediate families, are eligible for the services.

Kerner said an important aspect of the clinic is that workers will receive treatment for physical and mental ailments without loss of time on the job and without social stigma. He noted that one of the goals of the clinic is to acquaint blue collar workers with the importance of seeking treatment for emotional problems on the same basis they seek treatment for physical disorders.

Complimenting labor and the university for cooperating in the project, the governor said: "Union members would rather light candles for mental health than curse the darkness, and no memorial to Mrs. Roosevelt could cast a brighter glow."

Other speakers were Walter Stachnik, secretary-treasurer of Meat Cutters Local 100 and managing director of its medical center; Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Dr. Harold M. Vistosky, director of the Illinois Dept. of Mental Health; Dr. Arnold Abrams, project director; Acting Pres. Rolf A. Weil of Roosevelt University; James Brice, president of the Mental Health Society of Greater Chicago; Dr. E. Emory Ferebee, National Institute of Mental Health; Frank McCallister, director of the Labor Education Division, Roosevelt University; Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters, and Dr. Geoffrey Levy, clinical director of the new Eleanor Roosevelt Health-Guidance Center.

Johnson Renames Panel Members

Pres. Johnson has reappointed Texas AFL-CIO Pres. Hank Brown and Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, to the National Labor-Management panel. Their terms expire May 22, 1968.

The President also named Irving J. Bluestone, adminstrative assistant to UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther to the panel. He succeeds Jack T. Conway, who was director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. before he recently assumed duties as deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other labor representatives on the panel are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Marvin J. Miller, union coordinator of the Steelworkers Human Relations Committee and Pres. John H. Lyons, Iron Workers.

The panel, which advises the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, also has six management members.

Georgetown U. Honors Meany With Degree

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was presented with an honorary doctor of laws degree by Georgetown University at the school's 166th commencement exercises.

The citation said the university was honoring "a man who has been actively engaged in elevating the status of the laboring men in our country for upwards of half a century, rising from the ranks of labor to positions of trust and policy-making at local and national levels, and for 10 years now as president of the AFL-CIO."

"In these posts," it continued, "he has perseveringly, and successfully, fought not only for the justice due to labor, in sharing the fruits of its efforts, but for the recognition of the dignity of labor and its rightful standing in the social and political life of our nation."

In the view of "genuine Christian humanism," the citation noted, "labor is not a mere galling development, but an extension and complement of human personality, fulfilling also a spiritual exigence, as the terminus and realization of human powers."

Degrees in course were awarded 1,473 graduates.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 19, 1965 | No. 25

Major Wage-Hour Changes Called Key to Poverty War

House Votes Urban Post For Cabinet

The House gave Pres. Johnson a major victory as it voted, 217 to 184, to create a new Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs.

The vote, sending the bill on to what is considered probable approval by the Senate in the session, came after a Republican substitute had been beaten down by a lopsided majority, but GOP opponents picked up substantial southern Democratic support against final passage.

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly expressed its support of upgrading the existing Housing & Home Finance Agency to full Cabinet status with responsibility for coordinating national housing, transit, urban renewal and community development programs.

In 1962 the House Rules Committee killed a proposal by the late Pres. John F. Kennedy for a Cabinet-level department of urban affairs, and the White House was rebuffed on a rollcall vote in a later Kennedy effort to create such a department by executive order.

In a burst of activity there were these other developments in Congress:

- The Senate passed and sent to conference committee, where agreement was quickly reached with House leaders, a bill to slash excise taxes by $4.6 billion across the next three years.

The bill was slated to go to the White House almost immediately for Pres. Johnson's signature.

(Continued on Page 12)



THE FIRST FAMILIES are moving into the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing Project in Mexico City, and here Suzy Navarrete (right), program officer of the Community Services Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, presents a key to one of the first residents. The project was financed by loans from AFL-CIO unions channelled through the AIFLD.

Powell Announces:

Bill to Wipe Out 14(b) Moves to Rules Unit

The House Labor Committee-approved bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act will be reported out and a rule sought for floor debate, Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) announced.

Powell's announcement came following a meeting of committee Democrats on the status of the 14(b) repeal measure, after the chairman had earlier indicated he would hold up further action pending movement of a measure on the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The committee chairman told reporters his decision to seek full House action on the repeal bill was buttressed by indications at the party caucus that a majority of Democrats on the committee would introduce measures to strengthen Title VII of the civil rights law.

The House committee approved the 14(b) repeal bill June 10 by a 21-10 vote. At Powell's request, a subcommittee held a special evening hearing June 15 on a hastily-drafted bill amending the Civil Rights Act. Every congressman present and the two witnesses—Clarence Mitchell, speaking for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller—rejected the effort to link the two issues.

Mitchell, who heads the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the move would be playing into the hands of those who "would be delighted if they could bury both bills."

He and Biemiller voiced strong support for strengthening the Civil Rights Act, but stressed that both the details of the changes to be sought and the timing of the legislative drive required more consider-

(Continued on Page 11)

Job Surge Features May Payroll Report

By Robert B. Cooney

The number of workers on non-farm payrolls in May rose past the 60 million mark for the first time, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The detailed job report showed an increase of 467,000 in non-farm employment to a total of just over 60 million. The rise was about 150,000 more than expected between April and May and it put payroll employment 2.1 million higher than May 1964.

The May job picture, while featuring a continuing job surge, also contained these bright and dark spots:

- A "sharp reduction" finally has been achieved in the total of long-term unemployed, with evidence that long-jobless blue collar workers have been finding jobs.
- Teenagers have been left outside recent job gains, with the jobless rate for young fulltime jobseekers at 23 percent and threatening to rise further. The overall teenage rate, including part-timers, stood at 14.5 percent in May.

In its earlier summary job report, the Labor Dept. had announced that the seasonally adjusted jobless rate fell to 4.6 percent in May, its lowest level since October 1957. There were 3.3 million unemployed in May.

The Labor Dept. said the job gains of 150,000 over the month, seasonally adjusted, were attrib-

(Continued on Page 12)

2 States Act To Ease Civil Strike Curbs

Democratic legislatures in two states, New York and Michigan, moved to modify harsh anti-strike laws applying to public employes by setting up substitute bargaining and grievance procedures offered to make walkouts less likely.

Neither New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller nor Michigan Gov. George Romney, both Republicans, indicated in advance whether such legislation would be signed.

The New York Legislature passed a bill authorizing collective bargaining by public employes, state and municipal, and modifying discharge and other penalties against strikers in the state's Condon-Wadlin Act All Democratic members of both houses voted for the measure, and were joined by only two Republicans in the lower house and three in the Senate.

New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett called the bill a "substantial advance" and said Rockefeller should have "no hesitation" in signing it.

The Michigan legislature passed a measure substantially amending the Hutchinson Act, repealing provisions imposing severe penalties on public employes involved in strikes and authorizing union activity, collective bargaining rights and an appeals procedure. A conference committee was named to compromise slight differences in Senate and House bills.

New York and Michigan are the only states that have felt it necessary to carry legislation imposing severe automatic penalties against strikes by government workers.

Boost Pay, Coverage, Labor Asks

By Willard Shelton

The minimum wage law amendments now pending before Congress are "anti-poverty" legislation, designed to improve the lot of the "working poor," and "must be viewed in that light," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

In a statement given a House Labor subcommittee by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, Meany spelled out AFL-CIO proposals that went beyond Pres. Johnson's Administration recommendations in some specifics:

- **Noting that Johnson had said the question of a higher basic minimum wage was "when and by how much above the present $1.25 an hour," the statement said labor had "very direct answers to these questions. . . . The time is now and the amount should be $2 an hour."**

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, at the request of the subcommittee, submitted data showing the estimated number of workers who would receive wage increases under a boost in the minimum to varying levels of between $1.30 and $2.

- On coverage, the AFL-CIO observed that the Administration would expand protection to 4.6 million more workers by covering employes of hotels, motels, restaurants, laundries and hospitals and by covering enterprises with gross receipts of $250,000 instead of the $1 million that is now the cutoff point. A modification proposed by labor, the statement said, would expand protection to 800,000 more

(Continued on Page 11)

Pact Provides 'Health' Day Off

New York—"Good health day" — a day off with pay each year for examination or treatment at the union health center — is a feature of the new contract between the Amalgamated Laundry Workers Joint Board, a unit of the Clothing Workers, and Pilgrim Laundry, Inc.

Joint Board Manager Louis S. Simon, an ACWA vice president, said one objective of the new clause is to "remind our members of the services of our health center" and to encourage them to visit it for preventive care.

The new three-year agreement covers some 365 workers at the Brooklyn plant.

Deck, Engine Officers Strike 25 Ship Lines

Unions representing deck and engine officers on the East and Gulf Coasts have struck 25 steamship companies, while settlements and extensions among the remainder of the U.S. merchant marine have relieved the likelihood of a nationwide tie-up.

Complicated negotiations involving nine maritime unions, all AFL-CIO affiliates, and four employer associations in New York and San Francisco produced the following situation when contracts expired on July 15:

Subsidized Lines Struck

The Marine Engineers Beneficial Association on June 16 struck nine companies represented in negotiations by the American Merchant Marine Institute, made up primarily of government subsidized freight and passenger lines, including the giant passenger vessels. The Masters, Mates & Pilots announced that it would also strike the same companies if "meaningful talks" should cease.

The MM&P, the following day, struck 16 tanker companies represented by the Tanker Service Committee after charging the employer group with refusal to bargain. Earlier the MEBA had reached agreement with the committee.

Understandings by both unions were also reached with companies represented by the American Maritime Association, which is made up mostly of non-subsidized lines, and with individual steamship companies unaffiliated with any of the bargaining groups.

On the West Coast, both officer unions have agreed to continue negotiations with the nine companies of the Pacific Maritime Association.

Automation an Issue

Monetary agreement revolves around a 3.2 percent increase of total employment costs: however, greater difficulty for settlement involves the issue of semi- and fully-automated vessels where employers are pressing for less restrictive contract language and a reduction in manning scales. The unions consider that employer automation demands can cost them 10 percent of their members' jobs on American flag vessels.

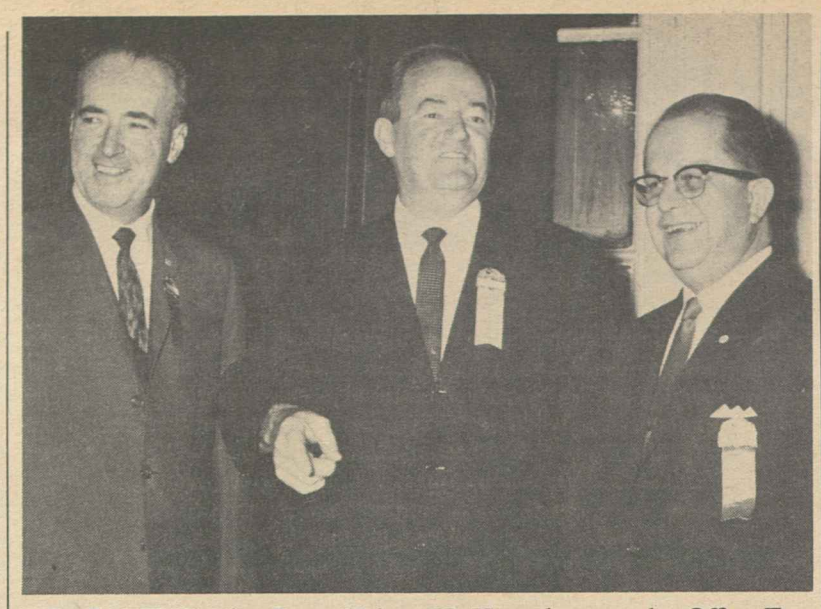
Other issues involve pension ceilings and the employers' demand that the MEBA-employer arbitrator be replaced because of their dissatisfaction with his decisions.

While current attention is being given the officer unions, 60 day contract extensions were agreed to by four Seafarers affiliates and their employer associations. The SIU extension was made, the union stated, to give the federal government time to develop a new federal maritime policy and end its "apathy" toward the maritime industry.

Other unions involved in negotiations are the American Radio Association, the Radio Officers Union and the Staff Officers Union (pursers).

The National Maritime Union, whose contract runs to 1969, is not involved, though, as in all maritime disputes, a strike by one union is respected by all other unions having contracts with the same company. Inasmuch as the MM&P and the MEBA represent the officers on all but a handful of U.S. deepsea vessels, disagreement with all four employer groups could have resulted in a nationwide strike.





WELCOMING Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey to the Office Employes convention in San Francisco are OEIU Pres. Howard Coughlin, left, and Sec.-Treas. Howard Hicks.

Citizens' Group Spurs Immigration Reform

A blue-ribbon citizens' group, the National Committee for Immigration Reform, has been set up to work for enactment of the Johnson Administration's proposals to overhaul the immigration laws, including elimination of the national origins quota system.

Robert Murphy, board chairman of Corning Glass, Intl., and formerly undersecretary of state and ambassador to several countries, announced formation of the group at a Washington news conference. He was a member of its organizing committee, headed by Nathan Strauss III, which also included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Walker L. Cisler, board chairman of the Detroit Edison Co., and David Sarnoff, board chairman of the Radio Corp. of America.

The committee itself includes former Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, a score of top union officers, and leading industrialists, professional men, educators, churchmen and civic leaders.

Murphy said he spoke with conviction of the need for immigration reform—"conviction that it is a three-pronged weapon that can help to wage the peace."

Moral Principle

"First," he said, 'it will reveal to the world at large that humanitarianism is a foremost principle in our American tradition. The moral principle involved in family reunion is one which we believe.

"Second, I feel that this long overdue reform can make an important contribution in our relations with other countries. It can prove to the world that we are determined to ban ethnic and racial bigotry.

"Third, it is to our own best self-interest in gaining skills to advance our scientific and technical progress."

The Administration's proposals would abolish the national origins quota system and put eligibility for admission to this country on a first come, first served basis subject to preferences, with no more than 10 percent of those to be admitted to come from any one country.

They would increase the number of authorized immigrants from the present 158,000 a year to 165,000. However, the actual increase would be about 60,000 because many authorizations from the countries of Western Europe currently go unused.

The committee, Murphy said, will seek to map out a public information campaign so as to enlist the support of the great mass of Americans, and will try to promote support for the bill among members of Congress.

In a message endorsing formation of the committee Pres. Johnson said the revisions were "designed to correct serious defects" in laws, and recalled that he had sought priority for the legislation.

"The committee which you are forming will, I am sure, perform a valuable service in mobilizing wide support for a sound and equitable immigration law," he added.

Union leaders serving on the committee include Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; Pres. George Burdon, Rubber Workers; Pres. David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. John J. Grogan, Shipbuilders; Pres. Paul Hall, Seafarers; George M. Harrison, chief executive officer of the Railway Clerks; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Herman Kenin, Musicians.

Also, Pres. Frederick O'Neal, Actors' Equity; Pres. William Pollock, Textile Worker Union of America; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers; Pres. Walter P. Reuther, Auto Workers; former TWUA Pres. Emil Rieve; Pres. Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Pres. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Pres. Joseph N. Curran, National Maritime Union, and Pres. Jerome J. Keating, Letter Carriers.

Vote Name Change:

Office Union Bids For Professionals

San Francisco — Representatives of some 60,000 union office workers voted to change their union's name and thereby invite the membership of still more thousands of white collar workers.

Delegates at the 20th anniversary convention here agreed to add the word "professional," to the union's title, making it the Office & Professional Employes Intl. Union.

Their action reflected a rising interest of the OEIU in white collar workers holding a broad and expanding variety of professional jobs. A spokesman said, too, that it was a response to a display of interest in collective bargaining by some professional associations and societies.

The name change as well reflected the union's concern with automation and technological change, "the greatest problem" facing the OEIU membership, according to Pres. Howard Coughlin.

These considerations, in turn, provided background for the job to which the delegates assigned top priority, that of organizing. Resolutions emphasized its importance and urged local unions to join the international in its program of subsidizing organizers and full-time representatives.

Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey, also touched on the subject in a brief visit with the convention, pointing to the higher standards of education and training that are being demanded. He noted the rise in white collar occupations and the growing insistence on technical and college education, better training, higher standards of excellence.

Need A Union

"If you ever needed a union," he told the delegates, "you need it now."

He stressed that Pres. Johnson and he are working to get people together, to lift the standards of performance, to help people lift themselves and their country.

"We are determined to open the gates of opportunity," he said.

America is richer and happier, the vice president concluded, because its workers have their unions and their collective bargaining.

The convention urged the union's officers to work for a full tax deduction for child care for working mothers. It noted that the OEIU had initiated the partial deduction that is presently allowed.

It endorsed the broad sweep of the AFL-CIO legislative program—Sec. 14(b) repeal, medicare, extension of wage-hour standards and an increase in the minimum wage, protective legislation for consumers.

The delegates set the 4-day work week as a goal and urged legislation—and contract clauses—to prohibit the use of lie detectors.

Coughlin was returned to the union's presidency for his sixth term. J. Howard Hicks was re-elected secretary-treasurer for his 11th term.

Action Urged To Modernize Broadcast Law

Columbus, O.—Congressional action to bring the Communications Act of 1934 up to date and impress on radio broadcasters their obligations to the public was urged by Morris S. Novik in an address to the 35th Institute for Education by Radio-Television at Ohio State University.

Novik, who is radio and television consultant to the AFL-CIO, charged that many radio stations today are offering only "rock - and - roll and headlines, classical music and headlines, talk jockeys and headlines, or conversation and headlines."

He urged specifically that Congress:

- Evaluate the performance of radio in terms of the 1934 act and decide what new legislation is needed to meet 1965 needs.
- "Define public interest, convenience and necessity to take account of the need for time on the air for responsible groups."
- "Require all stations to offer programming that will serve the various needs and conveniences and interests of the entire public."
- Spell out the power of the Federal Communications Commission to enforce the laws of the air waves and "make certain that radio resumes its great role in American life."

New Nations Urged at ILO Parley To Accept, Encourage Free Unions

Geneva—Government leaders of the newly developing countries have been warned at the Intl. Labor Organization's conference here that free trade unions are necessary for economic growth.

Joseph Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress denounced as both "morally reprehensible and economically wrong" the contention that the poorer lands can not afford to permit workers to organize independent trade unions.

"We can not accept the notion that national wealth can only be accumulated as a result of the exploitation of those who work," Morris told the worker, government and employer delegates to the UN specialized agency's 49th session.

Another spokesman for free labor, New Zealand's T. E. Skinner, urged the new nations to spare themselves the "agony and wasteful conflict" that marked the struggle waged by western trade unions to achieve their present status.

"The ILO," Skinner said, "is already working along these lines, but a greater impetus seems necessary in the form of co-operation and understanding by governments as well as by workers and employers."

The need for ILO aid in assuring workers' rights in the newly developing countries was stressed by S. J. Zaidi, general secretary of the Malaysian Trades Union Congress.

"I appeal to this body," he said, "to be vigilant and ever more vigilant in preventing the steady erosion of workers' basic and fundamental rights in many newly emerging countries under one pretext or another."

There are too many states, Zaidi stressed in a verbal swipe at Communist regimes, that proclaim themselves democracies but "have failed to guarantee even the minimum standards of basic rights to the workers."

The three-week conference avoided a political wrangle when its three-member credentials committee ruled against attempting to decide whether either of the contending forces in the Dominican Republic constituted a legal government.

Both the "constitutional government" of the rebel forces in the Dominican Republic and the "government of national reconstruction" of the rival military junta had named delegations to the session.

The credentials committee said neither delegation would be seated since there was no way of telling whether either of the contending groups was "competent legally" to name representatives to the conference.

The unanimous ruling of the committee was not subject to appeal under ILO regulations.

Union's Progress Hailed:

Hatters Put Priority On $2 Minimum

New York—A $2 hourly minimum wage with corresponding increases in all crafts was adopted as a "primary policy" objective of the Hat Workers at the union's 12th convention here.

The delegates also endorsed the AFL-CIO legislative drive to boost the federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act to $2 an hour for all workers.

The action followed a declaration by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that "anything less than $2 an hour is poverty. If we are against poverty, then we have got to be against any wage of less than $2 an hour."

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose expressed gratification over progress in organizing and improving wages and conditions in the South. He said the union had succeeded in "equalizing and stabilizing" conditions in virtually every part of the country and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Label as 'New Missile'

Rose termed the Hatters' union label a "new missile" in achieving this success because of its appeal to consumers.

In an address to the convention, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey called for whatever "investment" is necessary "to realize the American dream." Whatever the cost, Humphrey observed, it will be far less than that of illiteracy, school dropouts, poverty, discrimination and world isolation.

Answering critics of federal spending, the vice president declared that "it makes no sense" to spend only $450 a year per child on public schools and $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent in a detention home; only $2,500 a year for a family on relief, but $3,500 a year for each inmate of a state prison.

Humphrey declared that "the American people are breaking through" to a "great national consensus" in support of "equal voting rights, an education which can give them the opportunity to lift themselves, adequate medical care, better cities in which to live and work, and the ability to adjust to technological revolution and social change."

Discussing the AFL-CIO's international affairs program, Meany asserted that American labor has a simple reason behind its efforts to advance the cause of free labor throughout the world:

"We want workers overseas to be free politically and economically, because we have the very simple theory that anywhere freedom goes down the drain, that represents a menace to the free way of life here in the United States."

Unemployment Problem

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the delegates that with unemployment posing such a serious problem to the nation, the federal government would not settle for any short-sighted goal in halting the importation of farm labor.

"The problem of migratory labor in this country," he said, "is the problem of complete distortion of the whole economic system, so that whether they come from Mexico or from Jamaica or from the United States they are paid rates which are way below any level of decency in this country, and are offered only a part-time job during part of the year."

The delegates re-elected Rose to a new three-year term as president of the union and chose Alfred Smoke as secretary-treasurer after Rose announced he was relinquishing the latter post and preferred to serve exclusively as president. Smoke had been union label director for the Hatters in recent years.

Convention resolutions covered, among other things, liberalization of the immigration laws, condemnation of the Soviet Union for its treatment of Jews, civil rights, housing and aid to education.

4 Unionists Named As U. S. Mediators

Four former union officials have been appointed as mediators in the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Dir. William E. Simkin announced the appointments of Ernest A. Demcheck, Metairie, La., former Machinists representative, assigned to Atlanta; Richard A. Hughes, Santa Ana, Calif., former business representative with the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Joseph M. Vierra, Santa Cruz, Calif., former general vice president of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, both assigned to San Francisco; and George R. Papp, Roselle, N. J., former New Jersey representative for the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, assigned to New York.

TV Series Dramatizes Mediation Case History

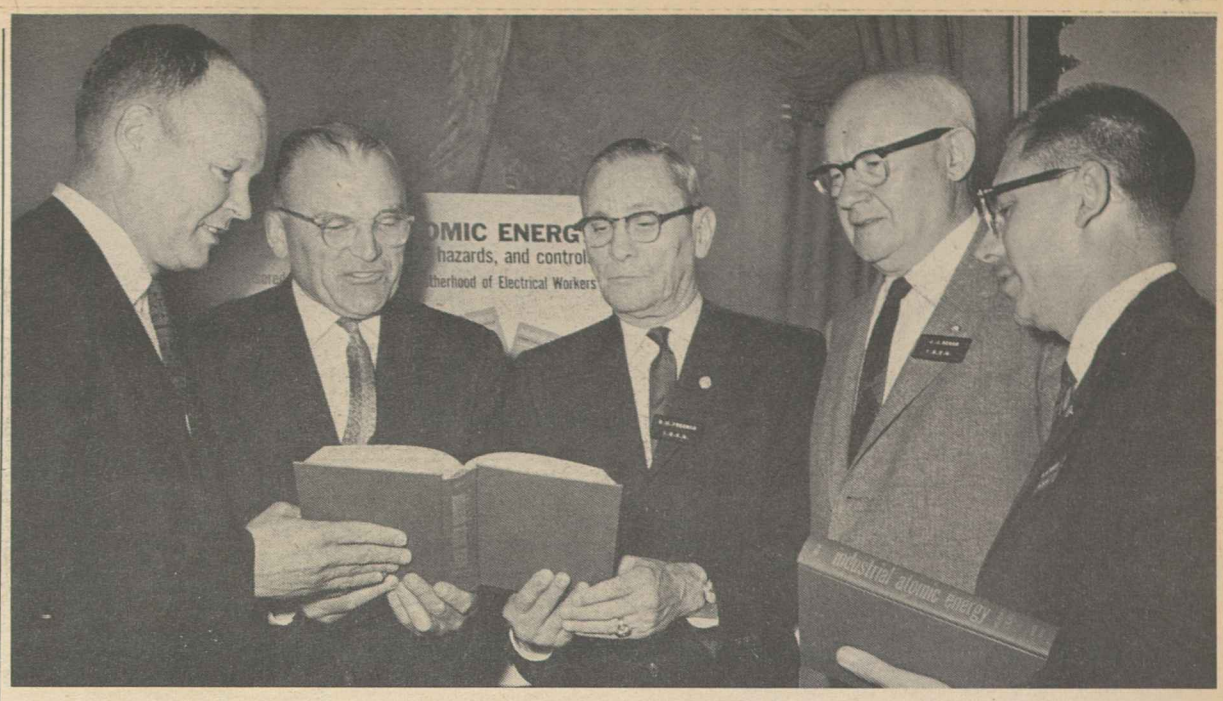
A seat at the bargaining table in a typical labor contract dispute is afforded viewers in a series of seven half-hour weekly programs being shown on local television stations affiliated with the National Educational Network.

The series, produced by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and Oregon State University, has appeared on UHF Stations in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Seattle and Minneapolis. Titled "Mediation: Catalyst to Collective Bargaining," the series is also being scheduled for other cities.

A complete contract negotiating process is recreated in the series with federal mediators playing the parts of the company and union negotiators as well as the assisting mediator. A crisis is developed and bridged and a settlement eventually obtained.

The story is fictitious, but the Mediation Service says it is a composite of the bargaining situations actually encountered by mediators, and therefore is not untypical of the negotiating problems frequently faced by unions and employers. The series also provides an insight into how mediators work in helping the opposing sides at a bargaining table reach a consensus agreement.

Private showings of one or several of the half-hour episodes in the series have been arranged for various labor and management groups for training sessions and for orientation on the bargaining process. Inquiries about the films may be directed to regional offices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service at New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, and San Francisco.



PIONEERING COURSE developed by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on industrial uses of atomic energy is examined by union, government and industry representatives at luncheon kicking off sale to the public with proceeds to go to the Peace Corps. Left to right: T. M. Holman, director of employe relations, Commonwealth Edison Co.; Oscar S. Smith, labor relations director, Atomic Energy Commission; IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman and Vice Pres. John J. Regan; F. Raymond Zintz, AEC.

Full-Scale Talks Resume in Steel

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Negotiations between the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry were resumed this week after a gap of more than a month during which three joint subcommittees explored various phases of the union's contract proposals.

The union's top negotiating team was cut down to six members headed by Pres. I. W. Abel and including Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Sec.-Treas. Walter R. Burke, Dir. James P. Griffin of the USWA's Youngstown, O., district; Economist Marvin Miller and Elliot Bredhoff, counsel.

The industry is operating under an extension of the contract from its Apr. 30 expiration date to Aug. 1. Meetings of subcommittees will be held regularly and sessions of the top committees will be held as required, the union said.

Taxi Ballots Impounded in N. Y. Election

New York—Ballots cast by some 12,000 taxicab drivers and mechanics in a representation election conducted by the city Labor Dept. were impounded by U.S. District Judge Frederick Van Pelt Bryan pending his decision on an application by employers to void the election.

The Taxicab Drivers Organizing Committee, backed by the AFL-CIO Central Labor Council, has been seeking a way to establish multi-employer bargaining rights for regularly-employed drivers. Many of the fleet owners have insisted that separate elections be held in their garages for separate units and that part-time drivers vote along with fulltime workers.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner, on advice from a three-member panel, directed the city's Labor Dept. to conduct the election. Thirty-six fleet owners have asked the National Labor Relations Board to conduct separate-garage elections, and the companies sought to void the city election on grounds that the NLRB has exclusive jurisdiction.

The voting turnout of more than 75 percent of an estimated 16,000 eligible voters was described by Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the Central Labor Council as "exceeding anything we expected."

Union Offers Schools Pioneer Study of Atom

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made available to schools and the general public its pioneering course in industrial atomic energy uses, hazards and controls.

IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman announced at a Washington meeting of government, union and public utility representatives that the three-section course was being released for sale with the proceeds to go to the Peace Corps to purchase electrical equipment for underdeveloped countries.

The course is priced at $12.25 in a single bound volume or $10.75 in a paperbound set.

Origin Explained

Freeman recalled that the course had grown out of discussions among top officials of the union, the Atomic Energy Commission and major utilities in an effort to develop a program to familiarize workers with the industrial potential, the danger and the control of atomic energy.

From the first institute in October 1961 came six qualified instructors who at five subsequent institutes trained 99 additional instructors. This teaching corps to date has taught more than 4,000 individuals in 38 states and parts of Canada.

Also from the original school—although refined, extended and amplified at subsequent symposiums—came the study text now being published by John F. Rider Publisher, Inc., of New York, a division of Hayden Publishing Co., Inc.

The first section of the course relates to peaceful uses of the atom in industrial applications and research. The second section is a guide to the development of radiation protection standards, and the third deals with community preparation for the arrival of a nuclear installation.

A person taking the course in public school extension classes, union-management training centers or, in some cases, local union headquarters ordinarily receives three hours of formal instruction one night a week for 16 weeks.

Joseph E. Taylor, IBEW director of skill improvement training, and Edward J. Legan, an international representative of the union who was a member of the first institute, report that the course has had some significant side results:

- General improvement of an electrician's skills through expansion of his background in chemistry and physics.
- The education of an entire community in atomic energy problems. For example, in a number of communities radioactive materials are regularly transported through the heart of the city and it is important that police, fire and sanitation departments know how to deal with spillage that might occur as the result of a traffic accident.

At the luncheon meeting, Freeman presented bound volumes of the course to persons who had made outstanding contributions to its initial planning and subsequent development.

He observed that "the close collaboration of labor, management and a knowledgeable technical writer [F. Raymond Zintz of the AEC] was mutually educational and is largely responsible for the quality of the texts and instructors' guide."

Union Action Wins $10,000 In Back Pay

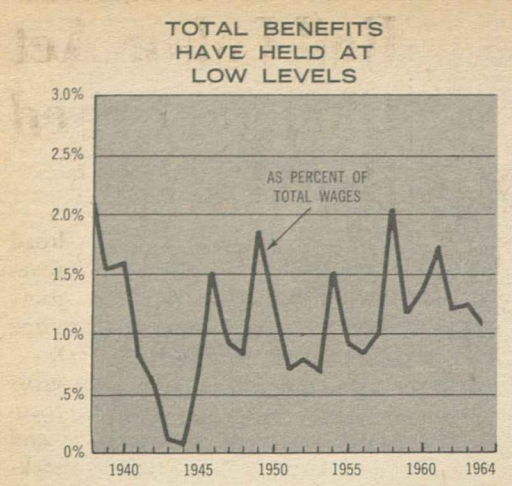
Houston, Tex.—Trade unionism scored its first breakthrough among service employes in this area when the operators of a large downtown office building agreed to stop discouraging union membership and to reinstate 16 discharged employes with back pay of more than $10,000.

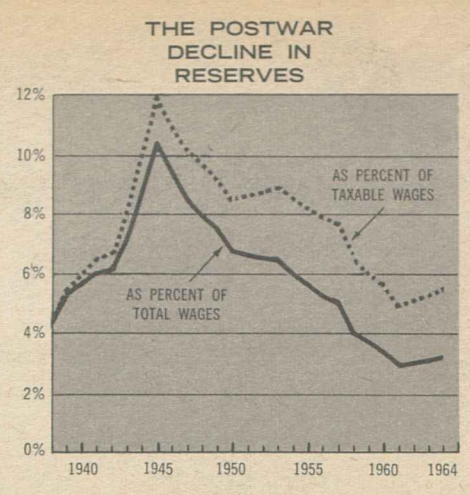
The consent stipulation was reached after the Houston Metal Trades Council and Hotel, Motel & Club Employes Local 251 filed National Labor Relations Board charges of unfair labor practices against H. H. Coffield and C. H. Coffield, a partnership owning the M & M Building.

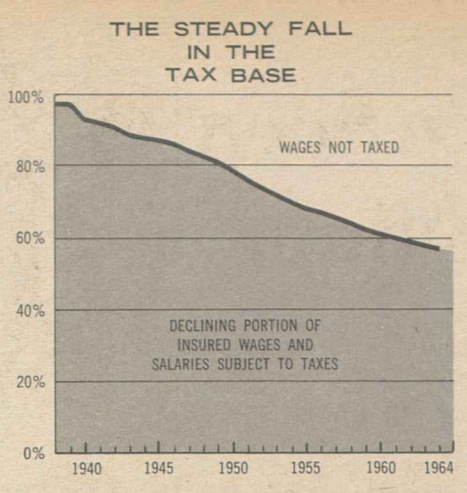
Management was charged with firing 18 employes and threatening to discharge others who showed an interest in unionization and with farming out its cleaning and janitorial jobs to another firm.

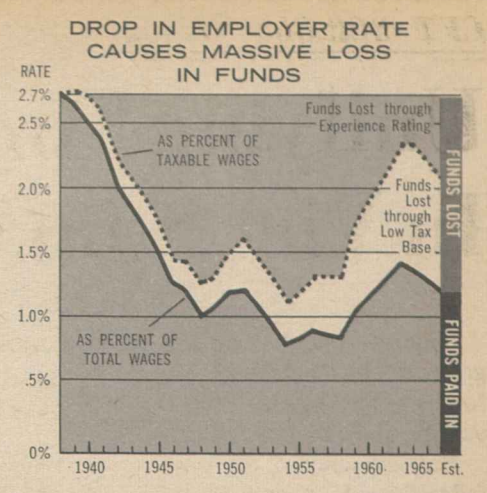
The settlement, approved by the NLRB, requires the partnership to cancel the cleaning and janitorial contract as well as to cease discouraging union membership or discriminating against employes who want a union to represent them in collective bargaining.

It also called for payments to 16 discharged employes of sums ranging up to $1,614 and reinstatement to their jobs, and payment of lost wages only to two employes who did not want their old jobs back.









Jobless Insurance Overhaul Seen Vital to New Manpower Programs

The nation's unemployment compensation system is "largely obsolete," and the cure is a modernized system "dovetailed" with the country's newly-developed manpower training programs.

Such a modernization—recommended by Pres. Johnson and embodied in the pending McCarthy-Mills amendments to the Social Security Act—would restore to jobless workers protections that have been eroded and "pump purchasing power into the economy to minimize recessions and aid economic recovery."

These are the basic conclusions of an analysis of the future of jobless compensation, "A New Role for Unemployment Insurance," by Raymund Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security.

"The twin recessions of 1958 and 1961" exposed the existing federal-state jobless insurance program as "too fragile" to withstand a "major crisis" after 30 years of gradual deterioration, he wrote, and the new "constructive manpower programs" offer the chance of reform that "promises to dovetail."

His article appears as a feature of the June issue of the American Federationist, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO.

Program Obsolete

The "obsolescence" of the present jobless insurance program is indicated in several ways, the analysis says:

- All but two states in 1939 provided maximum insurance payments of 50 percent or more of a jobless worker's previous weekly wage, but in 1965 only nine states provide insurance at that level. Twenty-five states offer a maximum benefit of 40 to 50 percent of weekly wages, 18 states have a maximum below 40 percent.
- "Disqualifications" have spread under state laws to deny or limit benefits to workers because of "misconduct" discharges, voluntary quits, pregnancy or other causes.
- An "experience rating" device attached to the tax system under which employers contribute to unemployment insurance funds has helped cut reserves, and states hesitate to impose special taxes not paid by competing employers elsewhere.
- Rapid technological change has created a class of "long-term unemployed" who may have lost "a lifetime skill, a career," with loss of jobs, and these become "exhaustees"—those whose benefit periods have run out.
- Summed up, only four of 10 unemployed today are entitled to benefits under the varying state laws, and of each "$5 lost through unemployment, only $1 is returned to the income stream in the form of benefits."

Even worse, the Federationist analysis points out, is the inconsistency of the jobless insurance program with the new manpower programs—training and retraining, area redevelopment, anti-poverty—in which people "are encouraged to upgrade themselves, to train and prepare" for substitute jobs or better jobs.

A middle-aged man who lost his job in a closed southern weaving shed decided to enter a New Jersey school to learn a new skill, for example—and was denied jobless benefits because of his school attendance.

A young Philadelphia man entered a government-sponsored auto mechanics course, paying barely enough to cover food costs, and lost $3 of his Pennsylvania jobless insurance benefit because of a "reform" law designed to improve the state's reputation as offering a "favorable climate" for industry.

A Cleveland machinist went to West Virginia to discuss a new job and discovered his weekly benefit was cut in half, because Ohio law requires this for anyone who leaves the state even to job-hunt.

These inconsistencies and abuses arose, the Federationist article points out, because in 1935 the Roosevelt Administration created a federal-state system for fear a truly national unemployment benefit program might be held unconstitutional.

This fear has since disappeared, but Congress has not yet been ready to remedy the evil by adopting a set of national standards on benefits, duration and eligibility below which no state is allowed to fall.

A New Role

The Johnson Administration's proposal, expressed in the bill sponsored by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.), would give unemployment insurance "a new and more creative role" and correct the weaknesses "built into the system at birth," the Munts analysis says. It would:

- Require the states, in step-ups, to raise maximum benefits to two-thirds of the average state wage, with a benefit floor of one-half each worker's wage.
- **Require a six-month benefit period under state law and extend federal benefits thereafter for another six months to the long-term unemployed, with benefits also payable while a worker participates in an approved training program.**
- Expand coverage to about 5 million workers not now protected.
- Set limits on disqualification provisions under state law.
- Strengthen the financing by raising the taxable wage rate from $3,000 to $5,600 a year, repealing the "experience rating" feature that allows employers to cut tax liability, authorizing federal grants in aid to states with abnormally high benefit costs.

The federal grants and extended benefits would be partly financed from general Treasury revenues, rather than special taxes, thus recognizing the national impact of high-level long-term joblessness.



COOPERATION among unions in the graphic arts field was the subject of a meeting of the executive council of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers and officers of the Lithographers & Photoengravers. Stereotypers Pres. James H. Sampson (left), LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown (center) and LPIU Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall are shown examining the LPIU's charter from the AFL-CIO, presented last year when the union was formed through a merger.

Charges Dropped Against O'Connor

Harvey O'Connor, former publicity director of the Oil Workers and author of the union's official history, is free of contempt-of-Congress charges after 11 years.

O'Connor in 1954 invoked the 1st Amendment in refusing to answer questions from the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), then chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. Indicted for contempt, he was convicted in U. S. District Court but the conviction was reversed by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In 1959 O'Connor refused to accept a House Un-American Activities Committee subpena to appear and was again indicted. The case never went to trial, however, and on May 7 the U. S. Attorney's office dismissed the indictment in Newark, N. J., U. S. District Court.

Posse's Charge on Pickets Outrages New York Town

West Haverstraw, N.Y.—An outraged community echoed labor's protests when a mounted posse of volunteer deputy sheriffs charged a picket line at the Kay-Fries Chemicals Co. plant here.

The volunteer Mounted Patrol formed three years ago by Rockland County Sheriff J. Henry Mock had previously been used only for parades and ceremonial occasions. Its first "action" came when seven of its pistol-carrying horsemen were used to clear a path for supervisory personnel through the picket line set up by Local 677 of the Chemical Workers. The union, representing the 175 plant workers, is on strike for higher wages.

Mock said the patrol was sent in at the request of plant management. The incident was not repeated after an agreement was reached on admittance of specified management officials to the plant, but a delegation representing the Rockland County Central Labor Union and the County Building Trades Council called on the sheriff to protest the use of his mounted posse in any labor dispute.

The Rockland Independent, county weekly newspaper, sharply criticized the use of the horsemen and compared the incident to the "mounted deputies riding down a right-to-vote demonstration in Selma, Ala."

Terming the incident "a bad mistake," the newspaper said:

"We enjoy seeing the colorful patrol at parades and ceremonial occasions.

"We shudder to see it set against the people."

3-Union Strike Closes Southern Paper Mills

A strike by three unions—the Papermakers & Paperworkers, the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—has closed down 10 Southern pulp and paper mills of the Intl. Paper Co's Southern Kraft Division.

Some 13,000 AFL-CIO members went on strike June 11 following the breakdown of negotiations which started May 5 in Mobile, Ala. About 6,000 of the striking workers belong to the UPP, 4,600 to the Pulp-Sulphite union and 1,000 to the IBEW. The locals are in Bastrop and Springhill, La.; Camden and Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mobile; Moss Point and Natchez, Miss.; Georgetown, S.C. and Panama City, Fla.

The unions rejected the company's offer as it related both to wages and job security.

UPP Vice Pres. Mark Fisher, of Mobile, said the company has gradually been reducing the maintenance forces even while the mills have been expanding.

"There are fewer helpers and apprentices," he said, "and when a maintenance man retires or quits, the job is eliminated. We want to see the maintenance forces expand in proportion to the continual mill expansion."

The unions have asked for an increase of 12 cents an hour the first year and 4.5 percent the second year, plus improvements in pension and other fringe benefits.

They are seeking to lower the retirement age to 62 with full benefits. At present workers retire at 65.

The company's top monetary offer was a 10-cent increase the first year, 3.5 percent the second year, and an additional paid holiday, plus increases in shift differentials and vacation improvements.

The Machinists, Plumbers and Steam Fitters are respecting picket lines at the 10 mills.

The Federal Mediation Service has entered the negotiations.

Woman Unionist Gets 'Golden Lady' Award

New York—Mrs. Ann Rizzo, vice president of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 452 in Brooklyn was presented a Golden Lady Award as "outstanding woman of achievement in the labor movement" by Amita, an international organization of Italian-American women.

Mrs. Rizzo was elected vice president of the local in 1946. She has served as a labor member of the New York Minimum-Wage Board.

Roland Sawyer Dies, USWA Housing Aide

Pittsburgh—Roland M. Sawyer, housing consultant for the Steelworkers since 1958, died in St. Francis Hospital here following a long illness. He was 54.

A nationally recognized authority in the field of housing, he was a member of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing. He had been associate director of ACTION-Housing, had served as executive director of the Pittsburgh Housing Assn., and was on the executive board of the Pittsburgh branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was secretary of the National Committee Against Discrimination in housing, and had authored several booklets on public housing.

CVT 300,000 Strong:

Unifying Force Seen In Viet Nam Unions

By Gordon H. Cole

Saigon—The Vietnamese labor movement, 300,000 strong and growing, has emerged as one of this war-torn nation's unifying forces. One big reason is the wise and courageous leadership of its veteran president, Tran quoc Buu.

Best evidence of the growing importance of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) are the efforts to raid and split its unions that began recently.

Gordon H. Cole, editor of The Machinist, filed this story from Viet Nam as the first correspondent of the U. S. labor press to cover the battle zone.

Until the past month the Viet Cong—which means simply Vietnamese Communists — has spared the CVT from its general campaign of assassination and disruption.

However, two recent events indicate a change in Communist tactics. During the recent Buddhist peace offensive, one of the larger Saigon locals — the Libretta taxi drivers — met in Buu's absence from the country and adopted a resolution urging negotiations with the Communists. In Viet Nam this is treason.

The local was expelled from the CVT and its leaders jailed. A new local representing a majority of the drivers was created. But the jailed leaders have been released—through the intercession, apparently, of the Buddhists—and are now attacking the CVT.

Recently, they threatened to march on CVT headquarters, but the march didn't materialize.

Last week also, a textile workers local — mostly women workers — staged a sit-down strike in their union headquarters to protest the plant's discontinuance of three-shift operations and the lay-off of third shift workers.

When the minister of labor intervened, the employer agreed to rehire the third shift workers. But the hunger strikers refused to eat until they got the consent of the Buddhist institute.

Buu charges that the Buddhists are fronting for the Communists. For the first time, the Buddhists are trying to organize their own labor unions, starting with bus drivers and utility workers.

The CVT has always been integrated. Buddhists and Catholics share offices. Ninety percent of the CVT membership is Buddhist, 10 percent Catholic. Buu and Sec. Gen. Tran huu Quyen are both Buddhists.

At 58, Buu has already outlived the average Vietnamese. Life expectancy in this teeming nation is only 35 years. But Buu appears strong, young and confident. He talks quietly.

What do union members in South Viet Nam think of their government?

Buu said the workers think the heads of their government are unworthy, putting their personal rivalries ahead of their nation's welfare.

"They sit at their desks and tell us to go out and fight the Communists, that is the attitude," he explained.

As a result, the workers have been apathetic and indifferent to the war with the Communists.

Buu appears to have some grounds for suspicion that all is not as it should be in high places. The leaders he expelled for urging negotiations with the Communists had influential friends in the Saigon police department. One police captain has been suspended for turning his back while dissident unionists harassed the loyal Libretta drivers. Many had their windshields broken.

Banners in front of the CVT building ask the government to investigate the crimes of the rebel unionists.

Buu is convinced that only by remaining aloof from the politicians can the labor movement maintain confidence in and respect for its leaders. In the most recent change in the cabinet the Prime Minister invited Buu to nominate some one for minister of labor. Buu refused.

The attorney who got the job is a friend of Buu, however.

Buu is firm in his opinion on negotiations with the Communists.

"They will always continue the war," he told this reporter. "Communists can't tolerate peace because peace means prosperity and that would stop their advance."

Buu has been close to the Communist attack longer than some.

Despite his independence of the politicians, local CVT leaders were victorious in 15 provinces in the recent local elections. It's the best showing labor has ever made in local elections.

Backbone of the CVT are the 60,000 organized plantation workers, most of whom work in the nation's rubber plantations. In addition, the CVT claims 50,000 in its Tenant Farmers Union.

Until 1961, there were no written agreements in Vietnamese labor relations. Five years ago the plantation workers negotiated the first written contract. This year the oil workers have signed with Esso.

Negotiations with Caltex Petroleum Co. are now underway. The union's negotiating committee was meeting at CVT headquarters when this reporter visited it.

Wages are low.





PICKET CAPTAINS at Aerojet-General plant in Sacramento, Calif., use a radio communications network to keep in touch with strike headquarters. Above, Clyde Thornton operates one of five walkie-talkies in use. Below, at strike headquarters, Dick Walker and Don Williams receive reports.

Aerojet Strike Fights 'Takeaway' Demands

Sacramento, Calif.—Nearly 6,000 Machinists at Aerojet-General Corp. plants here and in Azusa, Calif., put in their third week on the picket line in a strike over what they term management's "takeaway demands."

In a major showdown in this year's round of aerospace negotiations, members of two IAM lodges voted overwhelmingly to reject contract proposals giving management the right to:

- Assign work to employes outside of the bargaining unit.
- Restrict grievance procedures.
- Transfer employes without regard to senority.
- Require compulsory overtime.
- Change job classifications.
- Change employe shifts during a workweek without penalty payments.
- Reduce senority rights.

The company, a subsidiary of General Tire & Rubber Co., builds engines for the Titan, Polaris and Minuteman rockets. Bargaining and mediation efforts continued in an effort to settle the dispute.

The company, which is attempting to maintain limited production with supervisors, obtained an injunction here limiting the number of IAM pickets.

Meanwhile, at Montreal, more than 3,000 workers at Canadair Ltd. returned to work after ratifying a contract providing pay increases averaging 12 percent over a 30-month period. The hourly pay raise ranges from 20 to 25 cents.

The agreement also improves insurance, grievance and pension plans. It provides for an agency shop if approved by a two-thirds vote in a government-supervised election.

IAM Vice Pres. Mike Rygus termed the settlement " a significant breakthrough for union members in the Montreal area."

More Funds Urged To Police Wage Law

The AFL-CIO asked the Senate to provide the money and manpower needed to enforce the wage-hour law and police safety standards of companies doing business with the government.

Legislative Rep. James F. Doherty urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee "at least" to go along with the action of the House in voting $500,000 more than the Administration had requested for the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division. This, he said, would restore 45 of the 49 positions which were to be eliminated from the enforcement program.

There is a need for more, not fewer, investigators, Doherty said. He noted that minimum wage underpayments uncovered by the department last year were 84 percent more than the previous year, and overtime underpayments rose 27 percent. 'Thus," he said, "there is a need for an increase in investigators to assure full compliance."

Asking also for more investigators to enforce safety standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Doherty said there are currently "only 10 safety investigators to check the work places of some 15 million workers employed under federal contracts."

He urged also:

- Restoration of $125,000 cut by the House for Bureau of Labor Statistics research on the City Worker's Family Budget.
- Rejection of an Administration request for $2.25 million project to collect information on job vacancies. A labor advisory committee found the project "of questionable quality, derived at considerable cost and at the sacrifice of other possible statistical programs of much higher priority." The House refused funds for the program.

Steel Local Wins 4th Safety Award

White Pine, Mich.—For the fourth successive year members of Steelworkers Local 5024 and their fellow-employes at the White Pine Copper Co., a division of the Copper Range Co., have received the National Safety Council's Award of Honor.

The award was presented by Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hoeffer of the NSC to Pres. Sylvio Guisfredi of Local 5024 and Pres. R. C. Cole of the copper company. Present for the ceremony were Glenn Peterson, newly elected USWA district director, and USWA Staff Rep. Gene A. Saari.

CWA Removes Local Sanctions

The Communications Workers have removed an administratorship set up in December 1963 over CWA Local 1101, New York City,

At a membership meeting of the local, William T. Hipple, temporary administrator, turned the chairman's gavel over to newly elected local Pres. James McCabe. J. W. Webb, assistant to the CWA vice president, swore in new officers.

The CWA ousted top officers of the local in 1963 for aiding the expelled Teamsters in a raid on the 24,000-member local of New York Telephone Co. plant employes. Four former officers pleaded guilty in April to criminal conspiracy charges growing out of the raid.

Rail Labor Act Changes Urged By AFL-CIO

Full endorsement of the railroad brotherhoods in seeking improvement in Railway Labor Act grievance procedures has been submitted to Congress by the AFL-CIO.

The rail unions, charging gross inequities under adjustment procedures permitted by the law and practiced by the railroads, are seeking two amendments of the basic labor act:

- The first would make "all awards" of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, which hears grievance cases, "final and binding" on the railroads as well as on the unions.

At present, any award involving a money payment is not binding on the employer, although the denial of a money claim is binding on an employe filing a grievance.

The railroads in recent years "have generally adopted a policy of refusing to pay money awards," forcing employes to try again through "costly appeal" to the federal courts, the brotherhoods charge.

- The second amendment would require the railroads to agree within 30 days to set up special boards of adjustment when requested under the law.

Absence of such a provision, the brotherhoods charge, has allowed the railroads to deny "almost all claims automatically," even though the Railway Labor Act authorizes special boards in certain classes of cases, so that a "huge backlog" of claims has piled up and workers may be forced to wait "seven to nine years" for adjustment.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, in a letter to Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), fully endorsed the amendments sought by the brotherhoods "to enable the National Railroad Adjustment Board to operate more effectively and more rapidly."

Board Bars Bonus Cutback After Contract

An employer who discontinued a Christmas bonus after negotiating a union contract giving workers a substantial increase committed an unfair labor practice, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The NLRB ordered the employer —the New Orleans Board of Trade —to bargain with the Brewery Workers over the bonus issue, It refused to direct retroactive payment of the bonus, holding that the employer had acted in good faith and without anti-union intent.

Employes outside of the bargaining unit continued to receive the bonus, but the NLRB said this was because they had not received wage increases equal to the amount the union had negotiated for its members. The employer's attitude to the union, the NLRB trial examiner had found, was "amicable and cooperative."

The labor board said the employer was mistaken in holding that absence of an "existing benefits" clause in the initial contract waived the obligation to continue the bonus. Neither side had brought the bonus issue up in the contract talks, the board noted.

Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and John H. Fanning signed the majority opinion of the three-member panel. Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented, claiming that the employer had previously indicated that the annual bonus was a matter to be determined year by year and therefore was free to change the pattern unilaterally in the absence of contract language to the contrary.

The Court on Antitrust

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S recent decisions limiting union immunity to charges of antitrust law violations pose new and confusing problems for collective bargaining.

The majority decisions leave unclear what the court will regard as evidence of violation of the antitrust statutes and open both employers and unions to harassment through multiple law suit and damage claims. They raise also the question of whether competition based on substandard wage levels is to be imposed by the court as national policy.

There is no national economic policy requiring that those who deal with marginal producers give them favorable terms as a subsidy. To the contrary, the Supreme Court has held that a supplier violates the Robinson-Patman Act by selling at lower prices to a marginal producer in order to enable him to stay in business.

Congress has made it clear that marginal producers are not entitled to survive by means of substandard wages. The Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon acts bar from government business employers who will not pay the prevailing wage. They pose to employers the alternatives: pay the going wage or get out of the market place.

★ ★ ★

THE LATE Sec. of Labor James P. Mitchell explained the application of this principle in discussing Walsh-Healey and the coal industry. He said:

". . . About a year ago the Secretary of Labor, for the first time in history, found a minimum wage in the coal industry which controlled the wages that were to be paid to workers who worked on government contracts. We purposely sought that determination in order to exclude from government bidding those non-union mines which are a detriment to the industry. And I think by and large we have succeeded, except for certain areas of government purchasing which still have to be, shall I say, investigated.

" . . . I propose to continue this enforcement policy because I believe it is in the interest not only of the workers but is in the interest of the fair employer to prevent the chiseling . . . employer from competing in the market place with fair employers . ."

Unions know full well from their experiences over the years that if they do not seek to equalize wage rates and eliminate competition based on low wages, the organized producers may go out of business.

★ ★ ★

THE SUPREME COURT, after two decades of silence on the issue, has now come forward and sharply limited a union's immunity to trial on antitrust law charges. The dissenting judges say this would in effect allow a jury to determine the level of wages and the effect they might have on marginal firms.

There is some hope that the court will take note in the future of a footnote to the majority opinion by Justice Byron R. White that "a union need not gear its wage demands to those which the weakest units in the industry can afford to pay."

But the overall impact of the decisions was perhaps best expressed in the brilliant dissent by Justice Arthur J. Goldberg in which he said the majority decision "will severely restrict free collective bargaining."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, June 19, 1965 No. 25

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO



'Severely Restricts Bargaining':

Goldberg Files Sharp Dissent To Court's Antitrust Rulings

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg filed a vigorous dissent to the court's recent decisions limiting the area of union immunity to the antitrust laws. Following are excerpts from his dissenting opinion:

THE COURT ignores the history of the discredited judicial attempt to apply the antitrust laws to legitimate collective bargaining activity, and it flouts the clearly expressed congressional intent that the antitrust laws do not proscribe, and the national labor policy affirmatively promotes, the "elimination of price competition based on differences in labor standards."

While purporting to recognize the indisputable fact that the elimination of employer competition based on substandard labor conditions is a proper labor union objective endorsed by our national labor policy and that, therefore, "a union may make wage agreements with a multi-employer bargaining unit and may in the pursuance of its own interests seek to obtain the same terms from other employers," the court holds that "a union forfeits its exemption from the antitrust laws when it is clearly shown that it has agreed with one set of employers to impose a certain wage scale on other bargaining units."

This rule seems to me clearly contrary to the congressional purpose manifested by the labor statutes, and it will severely restrict free collective bargaining. Since collective bargaining inevitably involves and requires discussion of the impact of the wage agreement reached with a particular employer or group of employers upon competing employers, the effect of the court's decision will be to bar a basic element of collective bargaining from the conference room.

If a union and employer are prevented from discussing and agreeing upon issues which are, in the great majority of cases, at the central core of bargaining, unilateral force will inevitably be substituted for rational discussion and agreement. Plainly and simply, the court would subject both unions and employers to the antitrust sanctions, criminal as well as civil, if in collective bargaining they concluded a wage agreement and, as part of the agreement, the union has undertaken to use its best efforts to have this wage accepted by other employers in the industry.

The rational thing for an employer to do, when faced with union demands he thinks he cannot meet, is to explain why, in economic terms, he believes that he cannot agree to the union requests. Indeed, the Labor Act's compulsion to bargain in good faith requires that he meaningfully address himself to the union's requests. A recurring and most understandable reason given by employers for their resistance to union demands is that competitive factors prevent them from accepting the union's proposed terms. Under the court's holding, however, such a statement by an employer may start both the employer and union on the road to antitrust sanctions, criminal and civil.

IN ORDER to determine whether, under the court's standard, a union is acting unilaterally or pursuant to an agreement with employers, judges and juries will inevitably be drawn to try to determine the purpose and motive of union and employer collective bargaining activities.

It seems clear that the essential error at the core of the court's reasoning is that it ignores the express command of Congress that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and therefore that the antitrust laws do not prohibit the "elimination of price competition based on differences in labor standards."

This is made clear by a simple question that the court does not face. Where there is an "agreement" to seek uniform wages in an industry, in what item is competition restrained? The answer to this question can only be that competition is restrained in employe wage standards.

Under such an analysis, it would seem to follow that the existence of a union itself constitutes a restraint of trade, for the object of a union is to band together the individual workers in an effort, by common action, to obtain better wages and working conditions—i.e., to obtain a higher price for their labor. The very purpose and effect of a labor union is to limit the power of an employer to use competition among workingmen to drive down wage rates and enforce substandard conditions of employment.

If competition between workingmen to see who will work for the lowest wage is the ideal, all labor unions should be eliminated. Indeed the court itself apparently realizes that its holding that the antitrust laws are violated when a labor union agrees with employers not to compete on wages is premised on the belief that labor is a commodity and that this premise leads to the logical conclusion that unions themselves restrain trade in this commodity. This is the only reason I can imagine for the court's felt need, in 1965, to assert that "the antitrust laws do not bar the existence and operation of labor unions as such."

Morgan Says:

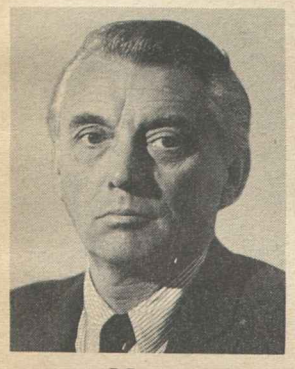
Wall Street's Dive Touches Off New Debate on Economic 'Mix'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

HOW STRONG is the nation's economy when the stock market can tumble over the wildest of rumors—such as the one that tripped it about a heart attack Pres. Johnson didn't have?

A partial answer is that Wall St. nervous tics are often more of a capricious weathervane than a reliable barometer of economic conditions. But while the market is known to be capable of reacting superficially to almost anything, its underlying behavior should not be ignored and some careful observers believe its current skittishness is due less to an imagined sneeze than to a combination of actually bearish developments.



Morgan

Thus, according to this theory, it wasn't so much the recent grim comparison of the present with the pre-depression past by Federal Reserve Chairman William McChesney Martin, or the earlier carefully controlled warning by White House Economic Adviser Gardner Ackley but factors behind their remarks which brought concern to the traders.

Some "downward adjustment" may be in the wind. The key question is whether conditions can be kept from spinning out of control into a serious recession. Here are some of the symptoms signalling a possible slowdown in the rate of U.S. economic growth:

● The rate of automobile production for the first quarter of 1965 was so fantastically high that it is almost bound to slip some.

● Because of a build-up of inventories as a protective edge against a strike, steel production is expected to slow in August and September, though the latest prospects for a new work contract without a strike are reported good.

● Residential construction is leveling off after weakening late in 1964 and no forward push is in sight.

● The purchase of goods and services by the federal government is also leveling off, with no promise of significant activity in that sector either.

● A troublesome "overhang" is developing in consumer debt. An estimated 14.25 percent of personal after-tax income is going for payments on goods bought on the installment plan. Some people are probably spending upwards of 30 percent of their income, after taxes, on installment purchases.

● The U.S. account on international payments is still out of balance; that is, more money is going out of the country than coming in.

Economists who agree generally on the identity of these warning signals differ sharply on what corrective action they should dictate. The Fed's Martin, sometimes described as a "conservative traditionalist," leans toward a tighter money policy or higher interest rates. But other economists, including, with some qualifications, Presidential Adviser Ackley, argue this restricts growth and it is more, not less, economic growth that we need.

But then what about the danger of inflation? Even some liberal economists see "ominous" overtones in the recent wage settlement in the aluminum industry which was substantially above the government's so-called guidelines tied to rise in productivity. The industry immediately passed the cost along in a price rise.

Some experts insist the industry could comfortably have absorbed a wage increase without hiking prices, so substantial are its profit margins, and trade union economists produce figures to prove that on the whole over the past five years, unit labor costs have been increasing more slowly than the gain in productivity—in other words, that labor's rising efficiency more than counterbalances its higher wages.

THOUGH THE PRESIDENT seems to be deliberately encouraing a certain tension between conservative and liberal economic advisers within his Administration, he is committed philosophically and practically to what is now called the "mixed economy"—a mixture of private enterprise with some government safety curbs and controlled federal spending.

It seems fair to credit this "mix" largely for the incredible stretch of prosperity now entering its fifth year uninterrupted by recession. Surely the mixed economy has proved itself sufficiently to deflect demands for its reversal. The question then becomes, in the face of indications of a possible slowdown already cited, of how and how much the mix should be increased to avoid recession.

Some experts, in and out of government, argue further tax cuts are called for. Others claim this won't really help the poor, that to defeat poverty, adjust properly to the Negro social revolution and to the industrial revolution of automation, far bolder measures are required.

Whatever the proper choice, the problem commands a top priority because America's economic strength is the key to every major venture at home and abroad. Our economic power, measured by gross national product, is already triple that of all six members of the European Common Market combined. What a weapon for progress, properly used, that can be!

But No 'Runaway':

Victory on Repeal of Sec. 14(b) Predicted by 'Substantial' Vote

THE AFL-CIO'S top legislative spokesman predicts victory in labor's fight to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, said the margin would be "substantial" although he did not expect a "runaway" vote. His statements came as he was questioned on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Pointing to the 1964 Democratic party platform pledge of repeal, Biemiller said that in addition many members of Congress "do not believe that this part of the Taft-Hartley law makes sense in a federal system." He predicted a substantial bloc of Republican votes in favor of repeal.

The repeal bill amendment proposed by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), which would have added an anti-discrimination clause and a ban on union political activity, is "absolutely dead," Biemiller declared. He said the trouble stirred by that part of the amendment relating to discrimination "ended once and for all" when Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testifying on behalf of the "big four of the civil rights leaders in this country . . . stated categorically that they are for repeal of 14(b)."

"THEY DID NOT want any riders affecting the question of discrimination because they trust the labor movement not only to proceed with its campaign against discrimination, but to help them strengthen Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, so there would be proper enforcement," he said.

Biemiller observed that the 19 so-called "right-to-work" states have in addition to legislation that weakens the labor movement, "weak protective laws" for workers—"the poorest workmen's compensation laws—the poorest unemployment compensation laws."

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program were Rowland Evans of the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate and Neil MacNeil, chief congressional correspondent for Time magazine.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE DEMOCRATIC National Committee is sponsoring a poll that it hopes will serve as a guide to selection of a candidate for mayor of New York City—not that the national committee can control the issue but that it may well fear the effects of a bitter-end primary battle between two, three or four candidates seeking the chance to succeed Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The veteran mayor, who had every prospect of winning re-election to a record-breaking fourth term despite the vigorous challenge of Republican Rep. John V. Lindsay, stunned the experts, to understate the fact, by announcing firmly that he would not run.

He also threw New York city and state politics into a turmoil that is associated generally only with California—although the New York turbulence involves less the element of dogmatic extremism and more the issues of personality—in short, who looks most like a possible winner.

A Republican victor in a race for mayor of New York hasn't been seen since Fiorello La Guardia's day, and La Guardia was more of a New Dealer than a good many Democrats were even in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first years in the White House. Lindsay is no La Guardia, particularly in campaign style, but he has an appeal to considerable numbers of independent and liberal voters because he ran for re-election to Congress last year while disavowing Goldwaterism.

The point can be made, justly, that it would have made little sense for him to run in his "silk stocking" district as a supporter of Goldwater primitivism, but he scored a smashing personal victory, and his congressional voting record puts him in the wing of modern GOP spokesmen.

* * *

WAGNER'S WITHDRAWAL, in any case, created at least a temporary political vacuum. Former Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., allowed it to be known that he wouldn't mind serving as the Democratic candidate if "the right people asked me," and three other Democrats openly entered the race within less than a week of Wagner's decision.

One is Rep. William F. Ryan, another is City Councilman Paul O'Dwyer, brother of a former mayor, the third City Council Pres. Paul Screvane.

The latter has often been considered Wagner's heir-apparent, but events came about in an unexpected manner and the situation is highly fluid.

There are some who consider New York City simply ungovernable—too big, too sprawling, too overwhelmed with transit, housing, health and educational problems to be managed in a coherent way. But Mayor Wagner is in his twelfth year, is leaving an honorable record, and suddenly finds himself being praised even by political opponents. The massive infusions of federal funds planned for the cities by Pres. Johnson may assist a new mayor in ways that were not available to Wagner.

* * *

THE POLITICAL significance of the battle for mayor is unmistakable.

Democratic loss of City Hall to a Republican would leave the state without a single major party officeholder of national celebrity except Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. It would affect the gubernatorial campaign next year, when Gov. Rockefeller is expected to seek a third term. It would have an effect of as yet undetermined extent on the 1968 choice of a presidential candidate and the election itself.

Lindsay is running hard—as Lindsay, not as a Republican—but the situation is as fluid for him as for the Democrats just now. He hasn't yet put together a fusionist ticket made up of vote-pulling Democrats to run with him.



VICTORY IN LABOR'S fight to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was predicted by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (center) of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Legislation as he was questioned by Rowland Evans, of the New York Herald Tribune Syndicate (left), and Neil MacNeil, chief congressional correspondent for Time magazine, on the AFL-CIO produced public service program Labor News Conference.

How to Buy:

Young Couples' Money Woes Often Start With the Wedding

By Sidney Margolius

JUNE IS A MONTH of weddings, and weddings often are the beginning of money problems. This is not supposed to be a joke. Various bankruptcy referees, bankers and other credit experts have reported that young couples are one of the major groups afflicted with heavy debts and other money problems.



Some readers have written expressing real worry that their youngsters are getting married without the slightest idea of how to handle money, and not much apparent interest in learning.

Judging from the experiences of family agencies as reported by the Family Service Association of America, money problems of young couples are both widespread and startling.

"We see many young people in almost hopeless debt situations," reports Mrs. M. S. McKay of Toronto Family Service. "Sometimes this is the result of factors beyond their control: sickness, loss of job, etc. With others, we find two young people who have had little parent guidance in spending, who perhaps go into debt for the wedding, including the rings, go overboard buying furniture and a car, without having figured out the monthly payments. If they have any qualms, their immaturity, manifested in inability to postpone satisfaction, allows them to go ahead."

Money problems have an especially damaging effect on the husbands in "young escapist marriages," reports William Piehl of Family Service Association of San Jose, Calif. "In many young marriages (age 17 to 20) social pressure forces the couple to over-indebtedness to buy a car, home, etc. When a baby comes along unexpectedly, debts soar, and the young husband tends to stay away from his wife and infant, unable to accept his heavy burden."

Even newlyweds with $7,000 to $10,500 incomes have been seeking help with money problems, Family Service of Racine, Wis., reports. The reason is that these youngsters want a level of living like that of their parents, though their parents may have worked years to reach it.

Rather than parents stepping in to help, it's important for a young couple to get a sound money plan themselves, especially since money arguments can cause strains at a time when they must make other adjustments.

THERE IS HELP available and an overall program a young couple can develop even if already in money trouble. Catherine Anzovino, director of Family Service of Tacoma, tells about a boy of 17 who had married a girl of 15. He was a school dropout, untrained, and making $300 a month for a family of four. They had gotten $1,500 into debt, mostly for home equipment, a used car for the husband's work, and medical expenses. Over an eight-month period, the agency helped the young family to stick to a strict budget, to use free or low-cost medical services, and upgrade the husband's job skills by night school vocational training.

Besides family agencies, money-management courses have long been given by the Y's, and churches and home-extension economists are expanding classes and financial education for young couples.

First step is to make a budget or spending plan. Only when you make a realistic estimate of your expenses can you know how far your income actually can go.

A couple without experience to guide them should expect to make many adjustments in their initial estimates before they develop a plan that works, advises home-economist Edith Taittonen of Community Service of New York. A daily spending record is especially helpful to test your estimate against actual expeditures.

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Pres. Johnson has appointed Sidney Margolius, whose column on consumer affairs appears in the AFL-CIO News, to the Consumer Advisory Council. Members of the council and representatives of federal agencies dealing with consumer matters compose the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

The committee is headed by Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs. Named chairman of the council was Dr. Richard H. Holton, professor of business administration at the University of California and a former assistant secretary of commerce.



NORTH DAKOTA'S Gov. William L. Guy (D) signs bill creating a State Labor Dept., to be headed by an elected commissioner. Invited to the signing were Pres. Wallace J. Dockter, right, and Sec.-Treas. Donald L. Hertz, left, of the North Dakota AFL-CIO.

At AIFLD Graduation:

Latin Labor's Role In Reforms Stressed

The American Institute for Free Labor Development recently graduated its 10th class of Latin American trade unionists. The graduation address by Luis Ernesto Nieves, excerpted below, eloquently spells out the goals and ambitions of these future Latin American leaders.

IT IS WITH deep emotion and great pleasure that we 48 Latin American trade unionists express our appreciation to the American Institute for Free Labor Development for giving us the opportunity—in your leadership training program—to broaden our technical and practical knowledge so that it will reverberate among the working classes of our countries in the form of vast benefits.

To those workers in the sprawly shacks and hamlets of Latin America who are struggling to break the bonds of poverty, we promise to help you with all of our strength until your aspirations are fulfilled.

Latin America requires basic changes in its economic and social structure. In this process the labor movement is going to play a decisive role in raising our economic and cultural levels.

Fundamentally, our efforts should be directed to the organizing of the campesino masses, who do not share in the benefits enjoyed in the more industrialized nations. It is of cardinal importance that these great masses participate directly in the development of our countries because this will result in such benefits as having a greater purchasing power, a higher cultural level and the reassurance of creating a better life for future generations.

The late Pres. Kennedy said: "Let every nation know whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge—and more."

We take this opportunity to pay homage to the great Pres. John F. Kennedy, who with his concept for the creation of the Alliance for Progress marked out the road for the realization of our aims. It is the clear responsibility of our governments, and especially the Latin American labor movement, to insist that this great program be carried out to the letter.

LATIN AMERICA needs and demands a revolution with freedom, a revolution without the firing squad. We must fight for a genuine agrarian reform, the cornerstone of economic development and social justice based on the real interrelation of farm cooperatives, housing and production. We need the economic integration of Latin America, but we insist that the trade union movement participate in its planning and development through the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

In the United States we have seen that where a labor movement is free and democratic, and where management and workers act in good faith, the goals that unionism seeks for all men are obtainable. This has been achieved by our North American brothers through their labor organization, the AFL-CIO, by winning greater social and economic benefits not only for their workers but for the entire nation.

Brother trade unionists: the seed has been planted in fertile soil, and it is the responsibility of each of us to make it yield fruit. I am certain that we shall know how to respond to the lofty motivations of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. This organization has spared no effort in training us as labor leaders so that we may triumph in this great battle against poverty and ignorance. Thus, it has contributed to the achievement of a united, strong and powerful America from Alaska to Cape Horn.

In our hands, brothers, lies the possible success or the definitive failure of these ideals. Again the trumpets call us, not to bear arms but to shoulder the burden of a long struggle, a struggle against the enemies common to all mankind: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.

With a clear conscience as our only reward and with history as the sole judge of our acts, we ask God only that he may give us sufficient strength to be able to achieve an enduring prosperity with peace and freedom. Thank you very much.

From Soup to Nonsense:

The Classics Might Be Different Had This 'Sibyl' Had Her Way

By Jane Goodsell

DEAR SIBYL: My husband was perfectly sane and normal until a few weeks ago when he suddenly got this crazy idea of building a boat. Ever since then he's spent every waking moment hammering away in the backyard, and I can barely persuade him to come in the house for meals. He's never shown any interest in boats up to now, which isn't surprising because there isn't any water for miles around our house. In fact, he doesn't even know how to swim! I think he's gone berserk, and that incessant pounding is driving me out of my mind. Frantically, Mrs. Noah.



Dear Mrs. Noah: Now calm down. Your husband has succumbed to the do-it-yourself mania, which is annoying but not serious. After all, he could be playing the horses or running around with other women. Still, it does seem a shame for him to waste his time and energy building something absolutely useless. Why don't you take him to a home hobby show where he could discover more worthwhile projects to utilize his creative urges? Perhaps you could interest him in building an outdoor patio or remodeling the bathroom. Hopefully, Sibyl.

* * *

Personal to King Claudius: While your stepson, Hamlet, sounds like an extreme case, an attitude of hostility toward a stepfather is not unusual. Try to gain the boy's trust and confidence. Treat him as your friend, and show an interest in his hobbies and enthusiasms. With patience and understanding, I feel that you can establish a mutually satisfying relationship.

* * *

DEAR SIBYL: I'm worried about my reputation. Some neighbors of ours have been spreading malicious lies about me all over town. They have accused me of vandalism. They say I broke and entered their house, ate their food, wrecked their furniture and left everything in a mess. Not a word of it is true, and I can't imagine why they would say such horrid things. Can you? Yours in bewilderment, Goldilocks.

Dear Goldilocks: Your neighbors are spiteful people with warped, twisted minds, and I advise you to pay no attention to their lies. Just go on being your own sweet, natural self, and no one will believe their vicious gossip. Virtue is its own reward, honey. Sibyl.

* * *

Confidential to Leda: I have heard some incredible excuses from wives who went astray, but your's takes the cake! I have no idea what you should tell your husband, but it had better not be that fantastic nonsense about a swan.

COPE at the Grassroots:

Labor-Built Alliance Wins at Local Level

Corsicana, Tex.—Labor went into local politics this spring in this central Texas city—and the experience was educational as well as victorious.

For one thing, the union leaders learned that endorsement of candidates didn't mean that a substantial block of union members could go to the polls and vote. Too few of them had bothered to pay their state poll taxes—a requirement for voting in state and local elections.

For another, the leaders of the unions learned that with hard work a coalition of liberal forces could still be built that would challenge and overthrow a long-entrenched local political machine. The machine, the Corsicana Citizens Association, labeled itself nonpartisan but kept tight control over the city's industrial growth and wage levels as well as the civic offices.

The coalition was built between labor, its friends and the city's Negro population with help from the local Democratic organization and with advice and backing from the State AFL-CIO. The local unions, particularly Local 125 of the Hatters, provided office space, telephones and volunteer workers for endorsed candidates.

The results: All three labor-backed candidates for the school board and both labor-backed candidates for the city commission were elected, and a last-minute write-in campaign for a candidate for mayor barely fell short.

Offices 'Rotated'

"Our town is loaded with millionaires," commented Local 125 Pres. John G. Elliott. Many of them are "basically good men," but they've "been in complete charge" of municipal affairs and the town's "social, religious and educational" life and they "rotated the offices from person to person."

More importantly, "no potential new industry that even suggested paying current minimum wages was welcomed. Civic leaders openly published statements that a minimum wage of $1.25 would upset the entire economy . . . They openly fought unionism," Elliott continued.

Local 125, with 650 members, is the biggest labor group in this city, but when it decided to get active in politics it found help and encouragement from the smaller locals of the Carpenters, Bricklayers, Barbers, Communications Workers and Glass Bottle Blowers.

Sherman A. Miles, political and legislative director of the Texas AFL-CIO, spoke to the Hatters local last February on the development of COPE activities, remarking, "There's no better place to start than in local politics."

'They Took Him Up'

"They took him up," says one State AFL-CIO official, and the result was defeat of the Citizens Association "rotation-of-office" candidates for the first time in years.

The first step was a survey of candidates and their platforms. The unions endorsed an opposition slate that would otherwise have had no organized backing.

Carl Otto, business agent of Local 125, was named coordinator of union affairs for the county Democratic organization. There was one "heartbreaking" moment ("we felt we had handed our candidates an empty plate," said Elliott) when only 35 names identifiable as union members could be found on the poll tax rolls. But by this time the Negro community was aroused and was heavily engaged in support of the labor-backed candidates.

As elections neared (there were two of them, two days apart) volunteers in the union office maintained a steady flow of telephone calls to prospective voters. On decision day, union officials drove voters to and from the polls. A last-minute backlash hit the Negro community from the Citizens Association just before the second election.

Youngsters Got Madder

"Many of the older people gave up," Elliott said, "but the young leaders only got madder."

Elliott, Otto and Mrs. Elliott joined these younger leaders in promising civic improvements in the Negro community and all worked in providing transportation to the polls.

Labor and the Negro leaders had only two days to publicize their write-in candidate for mayor but he "came within a whisker" of victory, while the rest of the labor slate won handily in both school board and city commission elections.

Labor in this town considers itself in politics to stay.

The unions have been approached by the city's junior college for help with a bond issue for expansion of college facilities. Union leaders are committed for at least a year to classes, courses and speeches in the Negro areas, and others are busy with groups of workers who for the first time have developed an interest in actively seeking union organization.

And labor in this city of 25,000 people will never again be caught with only 35 members who have paid their state poll taxes. The COPE program won the first time despite this handicap. It's a handicap the leaders never expect to have to face again.

Perlis Urges Day Care Plan For Children

A day care program for children of working mothers which meets their total health, education and welfare needs would be "an important break in the vicious cycle of economic dependency and social irresponsibility," AFL-CIO Community Service Activities Dir. Leo Perlis said.

Addressing the National Conference on Day Care Services in Washington, D. C., Perlis urged establishment of voluntary joint labor-management committees to explore the problems of providing day care. He said such committees could initiate community action or provide direct employer-union sponsorship of day care facilities.

Tax funds will have to bear the "lion's share of the financial burden" for day care because "there simply isn't enough voluntary money around," Perlis said.

He cited the Office of Economic Opportunity's Project Head Start as one of the most promising anti-poverty programs.

"It is a local action program for helping children of limited opportunity who will enter kindergarten or first grade for the first time in the fall of 1965," he pointed out.

The National Committee for Day Care of Children reports that at present there are 9 million working mothers in the nation. The Labor Dept. estimates that 50 percent of all women between 14 and 65 will engage in full-time work over the next 10 years.





WORKER-FATHER of 1965, Charles L. Rodgers, is congratulated by fellow workers at Florsheim shoe plant in St. Louis (top photo) and is shown below with his wife and seven of his eight children.

Union, Family Keep Worker-Father Busy

St. Louis—Charles L. Rodgers, 36, a member of the Boot & Shoe Workers and father of eight children, has been chosen as 1965 Worker-Father of the Year by the National Fathers Day Committee.

Rodgers, a shop steward and executive board member of his local union, has worked as a shoe assembler at the Florsheim plant here for 12 years.

He will represent millions of working fathers in the nation during the national observance of Father's Day, June 20. His schedule includes flights with his family to New York to receive the Father's Day Committee's George Washington Medal, and to Washington for meetings with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Missouri's Democratic senators, Stuart Symington and Edward V. Long.

He is also scheduled to attend the Boot & Shoe Workers convention which opens June 21 at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Rodgers' wife, Ann, also is a unionist, a member of the Steelworkers, employed by the Continental Can Co.

Son a Seaman

Their children are Charles, Jr., 18; Louis, 15; Kenneth, 14; David, 11; Cynthia, 9; Robin, 8; Mark, 5; and Jill, 2.

The oldest boy, a seaman at the U.S. Naval Training Center, Glenview, Ill., was given leave and flown by the Navy to join the family for the trip.

Rodgers, who is attending night classes to complete his education, left school in the 5th grade to support his family after his father suffered a heart attack. At the age of 12 he went to work in a textile mill in Dyersburg, Tenn. He and his wife were married when he was 17 and moved to St. Louis following the birth of their first child.

He is an active church member, coached the Watertown Baptist Church softball team and is a Boy Scout committeeman.

Court Upholds Labor Board On Pay Data

Philadelphia—A company may be required to furnish a union with job and pay data about employes not in the bargaining unit, the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

The court upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision ordering Curtiss-Wright Corp. to give Auto Workers Local 300 information regarding job descriptions, job evaluation factors and pay levels of a group of administrative employes not covered by contract.

The three-judge panel agreed with the NLRB and its trial examiner that the data sought by the union was relevant to its collective bargaining role.

The UAW was properly concerned, the court noted, at the declining number of employes in the bargaining unit, the corresponding increase in the number of excluded jobs—and the possibility that excluded employes were performing work that belonged in the bargaining unit.

It rejected the company's contention that other elements of "bad faith" bargaining must be shown to justify a finding of an unfair labor practice. It continued:

"While it is true, as the employer contends, that bargaining as to employes classified as administrative is not mandatory, for they are not in the bargaining unit, it does not follow that the employer is not required to divulge information with respect to such employes."

R-T-W Backer Exposed as Union-Buster

Little Rock—An Arkansas businessman who told Congress that his "union employes" didn't want repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act has a long record of unfair labor practices, State AFL-CIO Pres. J. Bill Becker charged.

William L. Gatz, president of the Wonder State Manufacturing Co. of Paragould, Ark., brought to the recent House hearings on 14(b) repeal what he said was a petition from his workers asking Congress not to deprive them of their "sacred right" not to have a union shop agreement.

Becker said the Machinists had won bargaining rights at the Wonder State plant in 1962 after a bitter campaign in which two employes were fired for union actvity—and ordered reinstated by the National Labor Relations Board. But the union has never been able to negotiate a contract.

The NLRB found the company guilty of unfair labor practices and refusal to bargain last year, but was forced to go to court to seek enforcement of its order.

The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a finding of unfair labor practices in the company's unilateral granting of wage increases to certain employes, but said the refusal to bargain could not be sustained because the company had made a wage offer to the union.

The "offer," quoted in the NLRB trial examiner's report, consisted of:

- A five-year contract with no pay increase for the first year-and-a-half.
- A 2-cents-an-hour increase after 18 months.
- A 3-cent increase after 36 months.
- A 3-cent increase after 54 months.
- A starting rate equal to the federal minimum wage.

Gatz, in his testimony on 14(b), said his business "has come into existence by sheer guts . . . the atom of the molecular composition of American commerce."

NLRB Bars Two Attorneys For 6 Months

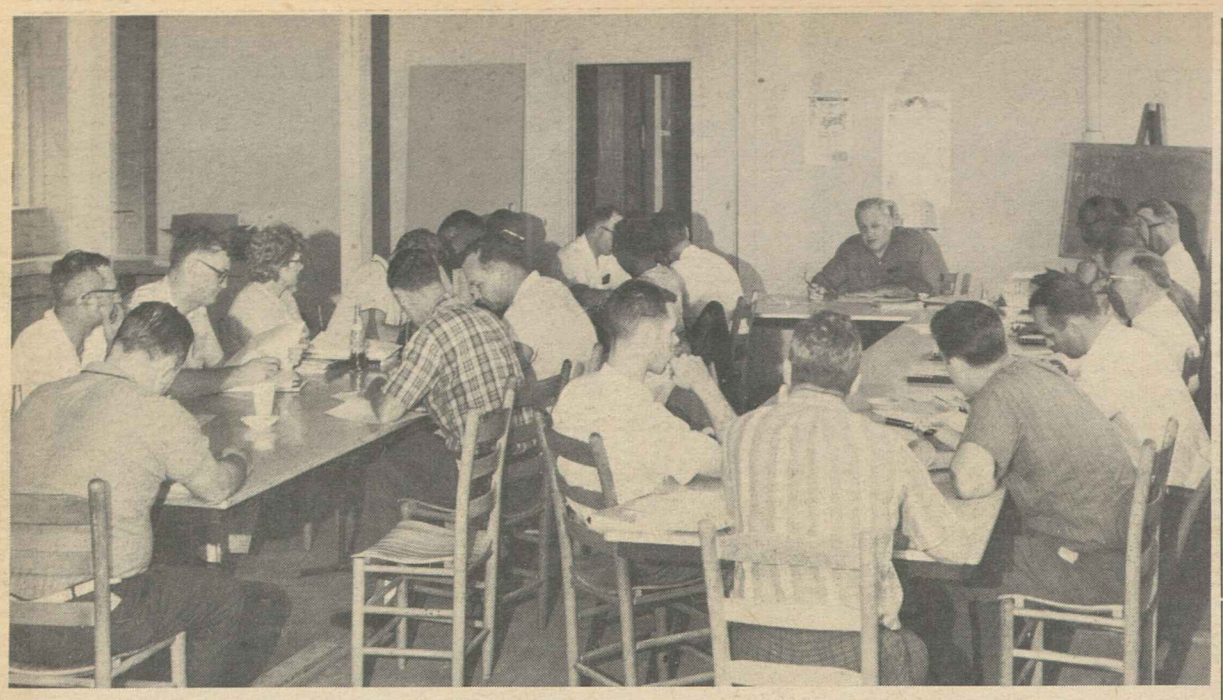
Two attorneys have been suspended from practice before the National Labor Relations Board for six months for misconduct in representing the Rose Printing Co. in an unfair labor practice charge before the NLRB.

The two attorneys, John H. Doesburg, Chicago and Roy T. Rhodes, Tallahassee, Fla., admitted using information from a file of letters and other documents relating to the Rose Printing Co. case, saying the file of the NLRB general counsel came into their hands by mistake.

Trial Examiner Charles W. Schneider, in his decision which was upheld by the NLRB, said that "temporary suspension from practice before the board for a period of six months is an appropriate remedy, in the expectation that the respondents will have arrived at a surer understanding of the obligations of members of the bar to respect the privacy of the files of the board and of their fellow attorneys."

Tallahassee Typographical Union 660 had charged the Rose Printing Co. with refusal to bargain. Doesburg and Rhodes were counsel for the firm.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



DISCUSSING "Building the Great Society" at the Tri-State Labor School at Camp Rockmont, Black Mountain, N. C., is George T. Guernsey, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Some 100 delegates from North and South Carolina and Virginia attended the school.

Tri-State Labor School Stresses Poverty Fight

Black Mountain, N. C.—Organized labor can play an important role in implementing federal programs to eradicate poverty and build toward the "Great Society" envisioned by Pres. Johnson.

This theme formed the core of the week-long Tri-State Labor School which drew 100 student-trade unionists from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina to nearby Camp Rockmont.

The school marked the beginning of labor's summer training season, which will see thousands of union members flocking to camp and campus classrooms across the country to bone up on labor's legislative and social programs, bargaining and organizing techniques.

Assistant AFL-CIO Education Dir. George T. Guernsey urged the tri-state delegates to return to their communities and press for representation of low-income and minority groups on committees responsible for local anti-poverty programs.

"The poor will not be properly represented in these programs unless labor takes the lead," Guernsey declared.

He also urged expansion of labor training so that union officials "will understand these complex programs . . . which require competence at a local level to be effective."

Evangelist Billy Graham paid a visit to the school and discussed with the students the similarity between his crusades and the labor movement's drive to raise the conditions of working people.

Tom Cosgrove, formerly education director of the Textile Workers Union of America and now with the Office of Economic Opportunity, discussed "Labor and the Poverty Program."

James Pierce, organizing director in the Carolinas for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., conducted classes on "The Problems of Organizing in the South."

Pierce urged the school's participants to help set up standing organizing committees in every local and central body. He stressed that they could be "the most effective organizers in the AFL-CIO" by helping to contact unorganized workers in their communities.

The school, sponsored by the state central labor bodies of the three states, is headed by Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Harold B. Boyd as president, South Carolina AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. E. T. Kirkland as secretary, and North Carolina AFL-CIO Pres. W. M. Barbee as vice president.

Cleveland Awards Cite 2 for Service

Cleveland—Executive Sec. Elizabeth S. Magee of the Consumers League of Ohio and Chapter Chairman Martin Morrison of the Greater Cleveland Red Cross were honored by the Cleveland AFL-CIO for their service to the community.

They received meritorious service awards—plaques and $100 contributions to charities of their choice—at the central body's 16th annual union counselor banquet, which also honored 137 graduates of this year's community service counseling course.

Apprentice Study Slated By Purdue

Atlantic City, N. J.—Hugh C. Murphy, administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, announced that Purdue University will launch a year-long study of the entire apprenticeship system to bolster facts and provide answers for those who believe the system has outlived its usefulness.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship approved the study, Murphy told the Eastern Seaboard Apprenticeship Conference here.

"Important voices have been asking whether there is further need to promote a system which seems to have become an anachronism in its time," he noted.

Murphy expressed confidence, however, that the study will prove the need for the apprenticeship system. He warned that apprenticeship could die if it did not keep pace with time and change.

He said the study would look into the types of apprenticeships, the selection and hiring procedures, the usefulness of some of the techniques involved, the results in terms of trained journeymen and the degree of skills imparted.

"And the study, once and for all time, should quiet the carping criticism of those who do not know or understand the fundamental tenets of our industrial labor force," he declared.

For Remainder of Year:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1965 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations are listed below. Changes and additions will be reported.

Date	Organization	Place
June 21	Boot & Shoe Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
June 21	Musicians	Minneapolis, Minn.
June 21-25	Communication Workers	Kansas City, Mo.
June 28-30	Arkansas	Hot Springs
June (No date)	Actors & Artistes	New York, N. Y.
July 12	Glass Cutters League	Columbus, O.
July 12	Operative Potters	Vancouver, B. C.
July 12-16	Newspaper Guild	Detroit, Mich.
July 20	Stove, Furnace	Baltimore, Md.
Aug. 2-5	Maryland	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 3-6	Texas	El Paso
Aug. 9-11	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 9-12	Washington	Spokane
Aug. 14-20	Typographical	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 16-21	Oil, Chemical & Atomic	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Aug. 19-21	Virginia	Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23-27	Lithographers & Photoengravers	Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 23-27	Teachers	Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 7	Stereotypers	Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 13	Pulp, Sulphite	New York, N. Y.
Sept. 13-15	New York	Buffalo
Sept. 13-17	Transit Union	San Francisco, Calif.
Sept. 15-17	Connecticut	Hartford
Sept. 17-19	Vermont	Barre
Sept. 20	Bill Posters	Cleveland, O.
Sept. 20-22	Broadcast Employes	Montreal, Que.
Sept. 20-22	Minnesota	Minneapolis
Sept. 20-24	Oregon	Seaside
Sept. 27-29	Nebraska	Lincoln
Sept. 27-30	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. (No date)	Iowa	(Not Set)
Sept. (No date)	Nevada	Reno
Sept. (No date)	Sleeping Car Porters	Chicago, Ill.
Oct. 4-8	Brewery Workers	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 4-8	Illinois	Springfield
Oct. 4-8	Woodworkers	Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 5-8	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 8-10	North Dakota	Bismarck
Oct. 11-14	Florida	Miami
Oct. 12-14	Air Line Dispatchers	Miami Beach, Fla.
Oct. 15-16	Delaware	Wilmington
Oct. 21-23	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. 28-30	West Virginia	Huntington
Oct. (No date)	Transport Workers	New York, N. Y.
Oct. (No date)	New Hampshire	Manchester
Nov. 8	Horse Shoers	St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 9-11	Flight Engineers	(Not Set)
Dec. 6	Maritime Trades	San Francisco, Calif.
Dec. 7	AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries	San Francisco, Calif.

South Carolina District Votes GOP for Watson

Columbia, S. C.—Voters of this state's 2nd Congressional District switched to the Republican Party for the first time in more than 60 years, giving a smashing 5-2 victory margin to a onetime "Goldwater Democrat," Albert W. Watson, in a special election.

Watson, elected as a first-term Democrat in 1962, openly supported Sen. Barry Goldwater for the presidency against Pres. Johnson last year, and in a disciplinary move was stripped of his one-term committee seniority status by the House Democratic caucus when the 89th Congress convened in January.

Protesting that he was punished for "standing up for his beliefs," Watson resigned his House seat, announcing he would switch to the Republican Party and seek vindication. He made it back to the House as a GOP member by beating Democrat Preston H. Callison, a state representative, by 55,849 to 24,781 votes. The House party lineup is now 294 Democrats, 141 Republicans.

Watson, in his one term as a Democrat in the House, was rated as one of the most conservative "states' rights" Southerners. On 12 key "conservative coalition" rollcalls listed by Congressional Quarterly, independent research publication, he voted on all but one with the Republicans against Administration-backed proposals. On the remaining issue he did not vote.

His voting record as a Republican is expected to be about the same it was as a Democrat.

The 2nd District has been shifting toward the GOP in recent years. Watson won by only 5,000 votes against a Republican candidate in 1962; in 1964, when he backed Goldwater, the GOP did not field a candidate against him.

Lithographers Get Charter from CLC

Ottawa, Ont.—The Lithographers & Photoengravers have been formally presented a charter as the newest affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress.

LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown told CLC Pres. Claude Jodoin that the union is exploring ways to cooperate with other graphic arts unions.

Canadian Unionist Gets Honorary Doctorate

Hamilton, Ont.—James Stowe of the Pattern Makers, just reelected to his ninth term as president of the Hamilton & District Labor Council, received an honorary doctorate at commencement exercises of McMaster University here.

House Unit's Report Hits Divisiveness of R-T-W

State "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop have led to "unfair" competition by states for industry on the basis of low wages and weak unions, the House Education & Labor Committee charged.

The committee said the divisive effect of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act contradicts the "basic principle" that the United States is an "economic whole" and "retards national growth."

In its formal report recommending passage of H.R. 77, the bill to repeal Sec. 14(b), the House committee declared:

"Sec. 14(b) has been seized upon by interests which have sought to promote so-called 'right-to-work' laws by representing that they will attract industry to particular states. In these campaigns it is sometimes explicitly stated that 'right-to-work' laws will provide competitive advantages in the form of weak unions with low wages and low labor costs, a point which, in any event, is always implicit in the representation that such a law will attract industry.

"States not having such laws quite naturally regarded efforts to attract industry in this fashion as an unfair method of competition. These 'right-to-work' contests have not only 'divided Americans in various states,' as the President stated in his message, but have set states against states."

The committee noted that normally federal legislation on a subject prevails over conflicting state law. It termed Sec. 14(b) the "one statutory exception" in labor law "to the rule of uniformity."

The "single question" the report said, is whether this "special treatment" should be eliminated.

Its hearings, the committee noted, had shown that union security provisions are "an integral part" of collective bargaining and in some cases "essential to the very survival of the collective bargaining principle."

Whatever may have been the reasons for allowing states to depart from federal policy through Sec. 14(b), the committee declared, "there is no longer sufficient reason to justify its continuance."



Wage-Hour Reform Keyed to Poverty

Meany Urges $2 Federal Floor, Wider Coverage, Doubletime Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

workers, making a total of 5.4 million.

● The Administration's proposal for an overtime penalty rate of doubletime pay rather than time and a half has been urged by labor for years, it commented, but the AFL-CIO believes the doubletime rate should take effect after a 40-hour week rather than after 45 hours, as provided in the Administration bill.

● "It is our deep conviction that a 35-hour workweek is both essential and inevitable," the statement declared in welcoming Johnson's call for a report on the subject from his Commission on Automation.

"We wish that instead of complaining about the impossiblity of coping with the inevitable, business leaders would tackle the positive problem of how to do it," the federation statement said. "We think the time has come for Congress to give this matter its attention" and "we hope the Automation Commission will respond promptly to the President's request."

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), indicated in questions a general sympathy for a higher minimum wage, greater coverage and increased penalty pay for overtime work, but various members suggested a gradual "step-up" in basic wage levels with a $2 wage stated merely as a "commitment" or "goal."

Speed Urged

Goldfinger warned against "too cautious and too slow" an approach, saying that employers already covered could "easily" meet a $1.60 wage minimum next year, and that a $2 figure should be written in the bill, although business enterprises newly covered would require some time for adjustments.

Rep. George Andrews (R-Ala.) asked whether labor did not "equate" unemployment, particularly Negro unemployment in the South, with high wages." Biemiller and Goldfinger repudiated the suggestion, saying that southern Negro unemployment rose instead from "discrimination, low educational levels and low standards of vocational training."

"We disagree with your premise," Biemiller told Andrews. "We have heard the same doom talk before, but we hold that the rising minimum wage is one of the factors in our expanding economy."

The subcommittee has heard both favorable and opposing witnesses in several weeks of hearings. Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps of Retail. Wholesale & Dept. Store Union urged labor's case for protection of hospital and nursing home employes. Pres. John M. Elliott of the Transit Workers also testified.

The AFL-CIO presented its discussion of wage-hour issues on the basis of a detailed appendix analyzing current economic realities —the low wages paid many workers in uncovered industries, the capacity of industry to adjust to a $2 an hour minimum wage rate, the desirability of doubletime pay for overtime, the case for a shorter workweek in the face of automation and the spreading prevalence of schedules already requiring less than 40 hours a week.

The 129 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO "are unanimous" in supporting basic amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, the statement declared, but observed that in a broader sense the federation appeared in this instance "not primarily for its own membership [but] as spokesman for the victims of poverty; for the 20 percent of the American people who are presently denied a share in this affluent society."

The amendments taken together, it pointed out, would constitute "a massive attack on poverty from two directions"—one by raising minimum wages and covering more workers, the other by spreading employment through a shorter workweek and penalty doubletime pay for overtime.

"It is bad enough to have 3.5 million unemployed and millions more who can find only part-time work," the federation presentation continued. "It is even worse" that 30 percent of the 7.2 million families rated as "poor" in 1963 "had a full-time worker who was trying to pay the bills" yet these 2 million workers "were unable to support themselves and their families from their earnings."

"The plight of these 'working poor' is an American tragedy and an American disgrace," the AFL-CIO told the subcommittee, pointing to documentation that "some are compelled to seek public relief to feed their families."

Subsidy To Employers

"We do not believe any employed worker should be forced on the welfare rolls to survive" or that 'taxpayers' money should be used as a subsidy for low-wage employers."

The statement observed that the reasons for a $2-an-hour minimum could be drawn from the economic facts.

The present $1.25 an hour amounts to $50 a week, $2,600 a year, for a worker employed full time," whereas the official Social Security Administration's "poverty budget" now requires a borderline annual income of $3,130 for a family of four.

The "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four, it continued, "amounts to $6,418 a year at today's prices, or better than $3 an hour for a 40-hour week."

A $2 wage would be at least "a realistic step forward," and anything less is "legislated poverty," it stated.

The "myth" that a higher minimum wage may "cut down job opportunities or drive enterprises out of business" deserves to the be exploded, the statement said. The detailed analysis filed with the subcommittee pointed out that a 1964 Dept. of Labor report on effects of 1961 minimum wage law improvements showed "no discernible effect on the nationwide level of employment in the industries affected" and "no rise in layoffs in low-wage industry groups."

There has never been a time when the Labor Dept. has had any economic "damage" to report as a result of an increased minimum wage, the AFL-CIO added, and suggested that the Secretary hereafter "should be invited to report on all effects—including the beneficial ones" of a wage change covering increased purchasing power.

On coverage, the Meany statement pointed out that Administration proposals would for the first time bring some 4.6 million of 13 million left-outside workers under minimum-wage protection, but that this would still allow big enterprises to escape coverage of certain small units of their operations.

"We think this is inequitable," the AFL-CIO said, in urging a language change to blanket in 800,000 additional workers.

On overtime pay rates, the federation statement said bluntly, "we want to discourage overtime" by raising the penalty pay to doubletime rather than time and a half.

Many employers find it cheaper to operate with "regular, scheduled overtime" because of pension and welfare obligations, vacation and holiday costs, rather than hire more employes, it observed. There has been a "startling amount" of such overtime, running as high as 12 hours a week.

Discourage Overtime

No one can predict how many jobs would be directly created by a doubletime provision, Meany's statement said, but the overtime now worked is estimated as the equivalent of 1.5 million fulltime jobs, "and it is our conviction that doubletime will discourage employers from scheduling overtime."

The federation was emphatic in urging the subcommittee to consider a statutory 35-hour workweek not because 40 hours is "too long" but because soon, "even under the most favorable circumstances, there simply won't be enough 40-hour jobs to go around.

Existing unemployment would probably be reduced to a "reasonable minimum" if Congress should pass all the job-promoting measures now pending, the statement said, but it would offer "only a breathing-spell" because of the "undiminished growth of the labor force and the inexorable advance of automation."

The attitude of official business spokesmen is one of "doom and gloom," it observed about the "horrifying impact of a 14.5 percent wage increase, which would be the result of cutting the workweek to 35 hours while maintaining earnings."

"No one is proposing such drastic action," the AFL-CIO said. "Manpower productivity is now increasing at about 3.5 percent a year . . . and simply by reducing hours in that proportion, we could have a 35-hour week in less than five years."

"Education is important, and wiping out discrimination is important," the Meany statement emphasized, but "poverty will not be ended until there are jobs at good wages for all."



LABOR'S CASE for major improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act, covering wages, hours and overtime pay, is discussed by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (left) and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger with Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), chairman of House Labor subcommittee conducting hearings on Administration proposals.

Path to Rules Committee Cleared for 14(b) Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

ation. The equal employment opportunity provisions of the Civil Rights Act have not yet gone into effect, becoming applicable on July 2.

The subcommittee, at a meeting the next morning, formally concurred in this reasoning. It adopted a resolution supporting the principle of improving the ban on job discrimination. But it declared that efforts to do this are more likely to be successful if the views of the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and other interested government agencies are received.

It agreed to hold further hearings on the issue after finishing its work on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, also before the same subcommittee.

No Link Favored

Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) told newsmen that "every member" was opposed to linking 14(b) repeal to the civil rights issue.

The Roosevelt subcommittee hearing on amendment of Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act was held on a bill sponsored by Roosevelt and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) which would:

● Extend the ban on job discrimination to cover all establishments in industries affecting commerce with eight or more employes. The present law initially covers places with 100 or more employes, dropping in three annual steps to coverage of 25 or more workers.

● Add on top of the conciliation and eventual court procedure of the present law a provision enabling the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to issue a cease and desist order, reviewable and enforceable in court, where it finds a pattern of unlawful employment practices requiring urgent remedy.

Mitchell and Biemiller expressed some reservations as to whether superimposing administrative enforcement over the present structure would be the most effective way of combatting job discrimination. Mitchell asked for time for the cooperating civil rights groups to seek a consensus on the issue. But it would be "a tragedy," he said, if a hasty patchwork job of amending the law proved inadequate.

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Associate Counsel Thomas E. Harris, stressed labor's repeated efforts to have enacted stronger enforcement powers on fair employment. He associated the AFL-CIO "completely" with Mitchell's statement and the position of the Leadership Conference, with which the AFL-CIO is affiliated.

Several subcommittee members said they thought the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., should testify before a bill was acted on. The subcommittee chairman, brother of the agency head, said FDR, Jr., preferred to wait until his commission had some experience under the present law before testifying in an official position on needed changes.

Baker's English Blamed in Layoff

Toronto, Ont.—A recent immigrant from Poland, J. Pochwalowski, had a three-day suspension lifted because Retail-Wholesale Local 461 convinced an arbitration board he wasn't defying an order but didn't understand it because of his limited knowledge of English.

Pochwalowski is an oven operator in the bakery of Canadian Food Products Sales, Ltd., and was suspended when he seemed to refuse an order. Actually, it was brought out at a hearing, he was trying to say that from his past experience he knew the process would burn the product.

The arbitrators ruled that since ability to speak English was not a condition of employment, it was the firm's responsibility to see that its orders were understood.

House Unit Would Force duPont Estate's Split-Up

The House Banking & Currency Committee voted 25-3 approval of a bill which would force the breakup of the vast Alfred I. duPont Estate, which controls a network of banks, manufacturing companies and the struck Florida East Coast Railway.

The labor-backed bill would remove an exemption in the Bank Holding Company Act which presently allows the estate to escape the law forbidding banks from owning non-banking enterprizes.

Edward Ball, trustee of the estate and chairman of the struck railroad, had personally gone before the committee to oppose the bill as "communistic" and the act of a "police state."

He argued that the bill would violate a section of the Federal Reserve Act. Earlier in the hearings, Federal Reserve Board Vice Chairman C. Canby Balderston had testified in favor of the bill. The FRB administers the Bank Holding Company Act.

The Patman bill was endorsed also in letters to the committee from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and from Mayor Robert King High of Miami, who enclosed a resolution in support of the bill which had been passed unanimously by the Miami city commission.

Cabinet-Level Department:

Urban Affairs Post Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

The President had recommended sharp reduction in the excise levies, most of them dating from World War II, to reduce consumer prices for automobiles and major appliances and remove excises on a wide range of other consumer goods and services.

Both houses went beyond Johnson's recommendation of a $3.9 billion reduction in levies, principally by cutting excises on automobiles to an eventual 1 percent instead of the 5 percent the President proposed.

● The Senate passed a two-year foreign aid bill, authorizing $3.24 billion for each year, and calling for overhaul of the program during the period. The House has approved $3.37 billion for a single year and the bills will go to a conference committee.

● Both houses passed and sent to the White House a bill lifting the national debt ceiling to $328 billion. The ceiling concept, retained at the insistence of congressional conservatives who say it discourages federal expenditures, is actually loosely applied, and the debt limit has been raised many times in both Republican and Democratic Administrations.

● The House Armed Services Committee approved a bill to raise pay in the military services by $1 billion a year, more than double the $448 million recommended by the Administration. The additional increases would go largely to enlisted men, including draftees, and junior-grade officers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of an advisory panel that proposed the pay increases, dissented from other members in their proposal that career servicemen receive a 4.8 percent pay rise while draftees and others with less than two years of service be given only 2.7 percent. The committee bill would give 7.2 percent increases to officers and an average of 12.1 percent to enlisted men.

● The House Public Works Committee approved a regional economic development program, carrying a five-year authorization of $3.3 billion for development loans and public works expenditures, that is similar to a bill already passed by the Senate.

The House debate on the proposed new Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs saw Republican leaders mount their hardest fight of the session against a major Administration program.

The AFL-CIO reiterated its support of the plan in letters sent to all members of the House shortly before the vote, citing a resolution approved by the 1963 federation convention and emphasizing the growth in urban population and the need for coherent federal programs to aid the cities.

"By the year 2000, only 35 years from now," the letter from Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller stated, "the nation's population will have increased from 190 million to about 340 million" and "at least 80 percent" of the increase will occur in "urban and urbanizing areas."

"A scattered array of federal agencies simply cannot deal effectively with the staggering growth of urban areas" and a Cabinet-level post to coordinate federal programs is needed "in the interest of efficiency, economy and just plain good government," he urged.

House GOP leaders, despite the hard fight they made against the bill, were unable to come up with a substitute proposal that attracted broad support.

Amendment Defeated

The substitute they offered, an amendment by Rep. Florence P. Dwyer (R-N. J.) to authorize merely an "office" of community development in the White House, was rejected by a 259-141 vote—a much heavier majority than the bill itself won on final passage.

The rollcall on passage showed 208 Democrats and 9 Republicans in favor of the bill, with 118 Republicans and 66 Democrats, mostly southern Democrats, against.

Passage of the bill marked the third major House victory this year for a Johnson proposal previously recommended in substantially the same form by the late Pres. Kennedy and either rejected or bottled up without a floor vote.

The two previous victories came on passage of an expanded medicare bill, on which the House did not vote during the Kennedy Administration, and the school-aid bill.

The Democratic election sweep last November lifted the party majority in the House to 294 members against 141 Republicans, and the onetime potent "conservative coalition" has not scored a significant triumph in turning back an Administration proposal.

Housing Co-Ops Sponsor Monthly

New York—The Cooperator, a new monthly publication to serve residents of six cooperative communities in New York, has made its first appearance under the sponsorship of the labor-backed United Housing Foundation.

It will serve residents of the Amalgamated-Mutual-Park Reservoir development and the Amalgamated Warbasse Houses, sponsored by the Clothing Workers; the ILGWU Cooperative Houses, sponsored by the Ladies' Garment Workers; Rochdale Village and Cooperative Village, and future residents of the proposed $300 million Co-op City, which is still in the planning stage.



GUESTS OF HONOR at a luncheon given by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters were three of this year's high school graduates who were designated Presidential Scholars and received medals from Pres. Johnson at the White House. In the office of Union Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (second from right), who also is chairman of the AFL-CIO Education Committee, are, from left, Assistant Sec.-Treas. Martin Ward; Ray Louis Russo, New Orleans, La., whose father, Floyd H. Russo, Sr., is a member of the union's Local 60; Bruce L. Heflinger, Fairbanks, Alaska, son of Carl F. Heflinger of Operating Engineers Local 302, Seattle, Wash.; Marcia M. Mason, Baton Rouge, La., and her parents, Clyde P. Mason, of Aluminum Workers Local 205, and Mrs. Mason.

Teenage Unemployment Still High Despite Job Surge Among Adults

(Continued from Page 1)

utable mostly to "strength in the service sector—trade, services, state and local government."

There were better-than-seasonal gains since April in all the service-producing industries except federal government, it was noted. The service industries accounted for a job gain of nearly 1.2 million over the year, the report added.

In contrast, the goods-producing industries behaved according to seasonal expectations. Construction was up by 230,000 over the month to 3.3 million. On an adjusted basis, construction employment was "somewhat below" the first quarter average, the report said.

Manufacturing employment was up by 70,000 over April to 17.8 million in May as expected. Most of this rise occurred in the hard goods sector, the report observed, where machinery and electrical equipment continued to show strength. But primary metals fell off by 15,000, seasonally adjusted, to 1.3 million due to an "easing" in steel output.

Compared to a year ago, manufacturing employment was up by 670,000, with over 85 percent of the rise among production workers, the report said. Most of the over-the-year improvement was in hard goods industries.

The Labor Dept. said that "strength in the economy" was shown in worker hours and earnings. There was a rise of 30 minutes in the factory workweek to 41.2 hours in May, a postwar high for the month. The rise was considered a "rebound" from April, when the Easter holiday cut the workweek.

Factory Overtime Up

Factory overtime was up by 24 minutes to 3.5 hours, another high for the month.

The hike in hours and a slight rise of 1 cent in hourly earnings to $2.61 moved up average weekly earnings to an all-time high of $107.53. At this level, weekly pay was up by $4.50 over a year ago, with two-thirds of the increase due to an advance in earnings, the report said.

The May job report also focused on the reduction in long-term unemployment and developments for full and part-time workers.

On the long-term jobless, the report said that the May total of 800,000 without work for 15 weeks or longer fell to the level of late 1957 after two years of irregular downward movement. The May total was 280,000 lower than a year ago and 500,000 below two years ago.

"Significantly, more than half of these declines occurred among those who had been unemployed for six months or longer," the report said.

After examining the components of the long-term jobless group, the Labor Dept. concluded there has been a "sharp reduction" in their numbers and "this reduction was heavily concentrated in certain of the crucial adult worker groups such as men in the blue-collar occupations."

"Since the declines have been accompanied by phenomenal employment growth and an expanding labor force for the same groups," the Labor Dept. said, "there is every reason to believe that the long-term unemployed have been finding jobs and have not been leaving the labor force."

In examining the job gains generally, the Labor Dept. said the improvement in employment has been unevenly distributed.

While the jobless rates of the critical adult full-time worker groups have been reduced to 1957 levels, "unemployment among part-time workers and teenagers remained high," the report noted.

This has caused a "radical change in the configuration of unemployment," the report added.

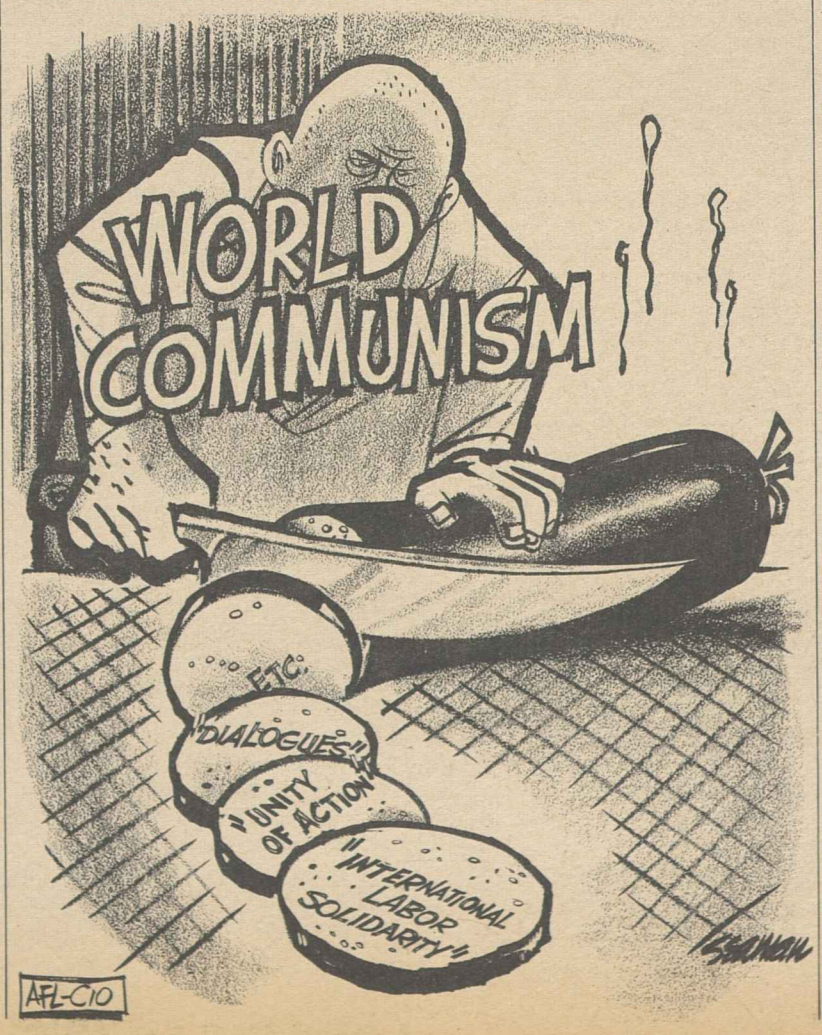
The jobless rate for adult men, those 20 years and over, was down to 2.9 percent compared to 3.1 percent in May 1957. The rate for adult women was down to 4.1 percent compared to 4.4 percent in May 1957.

The teenage jobless rate, however, was 23.4 percent in May compared to 16.9 percent in May 1957.

The failure of teenage job gains to match their labor force increase so far this year is "disturbing," the report said, because the influx should hit its peak in June. And the rate of 20.4 percent for the first five months of 1965 is "at an intolerable level," it added.

The May to July influx of teenagers is expected to total 2.4 million and they will be subjected to the greatest incidence of unemployment, the Labor Dept. warned.

No Matter How It's Sliced . . .



Railroad Telegraphers' Name Change Official

St. Louis—The change in name of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers to the Transportation-Communications Union, voted at the union's convention in June 1964, has now gone officially into effect with the removal of the last of the legal barriers, Pres. George Leighty has announced.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 26, 1965 | No. 26

Wirtz Gives Top Priority To Repeal of Section 14(b)

Labor Hits Bid to Deny Equal Vote

"One man, one vote" representation in state legislatures is a "basic" democratic right which shouldn't be tampered with, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller reiterated labor's emphatic opposition to a proposed constitutional amendment which would permit states to apportion one house of a legislature on a basis "other than population." The proposal is known as the Dirksen Amendment, after its principal sponsor, Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Biemiller told a House Judiciary subcommittee that malapportioned legislatures have "contributed to a serious weakening in the role of the states."

Time after time, he said, legislative majorities "which in fact represent minorities of the states' populations have defeated attempts to enact legislation to meet the changing needs of their people."

'Salutary Trend' Seen

The "most hopeful development" in restoring the vitality of the states, Biemiller said, is the widespread reapportionment now proceeding under court orders.

But this "salutary trend," he observed, would be halted or reversed under the Dirksen Amendment or similar plans. "These amendments would effectively repeal the 'one man, one vote' principle."

Biemiller noted that all of the state legislatures which petitioned for a constitutional convention to nullify the "one man, one vote" mandate of the Supreme Court were themselves malapportioned.

In Vermont, Biemiller pointed out, the constitutional amendment proposal passed the lower house of the legislature by a 162-73 vote. "The 162 votes against equal representation represented only 168,531 persons or 43 percent of the population. The 73 votes opposed to the passage of this resolution represented 221,350 persons or 57 percent of the Vermont population."

The "basic argument" of Dirksen Amendment supporters "rests upon a misreading of history," Biemiller said. They compare the state legislatures to Congress, where each state has two senators, regardless of size.

"The analogy is destroyed by the facts," the AFL-CIO spokesman suggested. The United States began as a federation of 13 "separate, independent states"—a "federation of equals" in forming the new nation.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Unit Liberalizes Health Care

The Senate Finance Committee has approved a medicare program, higher pensions and other social security amendments adding $800 million in benefits to the $6 billion measure adopted by the House.

The committee completed its work on the bill after reversing its previous approval of an amendment by Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) strongly opposed by both the Johnson Administration and the AFL-CIO.

The Long plan would have provided unlimited hospital care for elderly patients under social security but would have required them to pay part of the cost, the amount varying according to the individual's income. A patient with an income of $2,000 a year,

(Continued on Page 6)



EIGHTY-EIGHT PENS were used by Pres. Johnson to sign the bill reducing excise taxes. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller were among those to whom they were given in recognition of their support of the measure as it went through Congress. **(See story Page 7.)**

Wirtz, Haggerty Testify:

Wide Support Given Situs Picketing Plan

Legislation to restore the economic rights of workers in the building and construction industry is long overdue, the Johnson Administration and the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the federation and its Building & Construction Trades and Industrial Union departments all joined in strongly supporting a bill amending the Taft-Hartley Act to permit common site picketing in the construction industry.

Hearings on the measure to reverse the court ruling in the Denver Building Trades case opened before a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N. J.). The bill would allow unions striking a single contractor at a multi-employer construction site to picket the entire project without violating the secondary boycott provision of Taft-Hartley.

Wirtz told the committee that action is "urgent" to wipe out a 14-year-old inequity which in effect constitutes "a denial of the right to strike and picket" at multi-employer construction sites. He termed the present restriction "very unfair."

The true intent of the secondary boycott provision, Wirtz said, is to protect "neutrals and innocent bystanders" from being drawn into a labor dispute," and there are no "neutrals" among employers working together at a construction job site.

He pointed out that the proposed amendment to T-H applies only to disputes at construction sites and picketing directed at employers primarily in the construction industry.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Thompson, voiced the strong support of the federation for the measure, noting that the proposed legislation has been before Congress since 1954 and has the support of members of both political parties.

He said that part of the delay has

(Continued on Page 8)

Quick Action Aim Of Administration

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is a "top priority" goal of the Johnson Administration, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told a Senate subcommittee.

He said the Administration will do everything in its power to get the repeal bill enacted and permit unions and employers in all states to negotiate union shop agreements.

Wirtz and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller were lead-off witnesses at hearings chaired by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). They charged that Section 14(b) has led states to battle each other for new industry through promises of low wages and weak unions.

"It is utterly wrong for a state to solicit industry on this basis," Biemiller said, and "utterly wrong" for federal law to encourage this.

Wirtz said the only way to avoid "disruptive competition" between states is to make "the legal groundrules covering the freedom to agree on union security . . . the same throughout the country."

Only Through Repeal

This, he stressed, can only be done through repeal of Sec. 14(b).

As the Senate panel began four days of hearings, House Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N. Y.) formally asked the House Rules Committee to clear for floor action the 14(b) repeal bill, H.R. 77. It had been approved by the Labor Committee, 21-10.

Biemiller told the Senate subcommittee it is "no coincidence" that employers who seek so-called "right-to-work" laws "are those who are unwilling to deal with unions at all."

On the other hand, he noted, "employers who recognize unions, and who expect to keep on recognizing them, show little interest in 'right-to-work' agitation. The real purpose of most 'right-to-work' advocates is to destroy unions and collective bargaining."

Biemiller termed it "significant" that "at least half" of the members of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufac-

(Continued on Page 8)

Full Parity Aerospace Pact Goal

Union negotiators in the giant aerospace industry have served notice on both management and government that they'll demand full parity with other industries at the bargaining table this year.

The negotiators speak for more than 300,000 defense, missile and space workers represented by the Machinists and the Auto Workers.

They met at IAM headquarters in Washington to plan bargaining strategy and to brief members of Congress on the special problems of aerospace workers.

Both IAM Pres. Al Hayes and UAW Pres. Walter Reuther told the 130 members of the bargaining teams that aerospace wages and benefits have fallen behind other industries because management has improperly exploited their patriotism.

"There is no reason in the world," Reuther declared, "why aerospace workers should be asked to subsidize the defense effort through substandard wages and benefits."

Hayes declared that government interference in the collective bargaining process has held aerospace workers back.

"I have never met a representative of military procurement who ever thought organized labor was right in even one strike situation," the IAM president observed.

Major emphasis in this year's ne-

(Continued on Page 2)

Growers Backtrack on Braceros As Farm Labor Surplus Develops

Los Angeles—California fruit and vegetable growers, who protested loudly when Congress allowed the Mexican farm labor import program to lapse, now have more workers than they know what to do with.

First they told Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz they wouldn't need the 3,500 Mexicans and Japanese he authorized in answer to their pleas. A heavy influx of students from California and other parts of the country swept into the labor market and was filling the farm jobs, they said. (Last year at this time there were about 37,500 foreign farm workers in the state.)

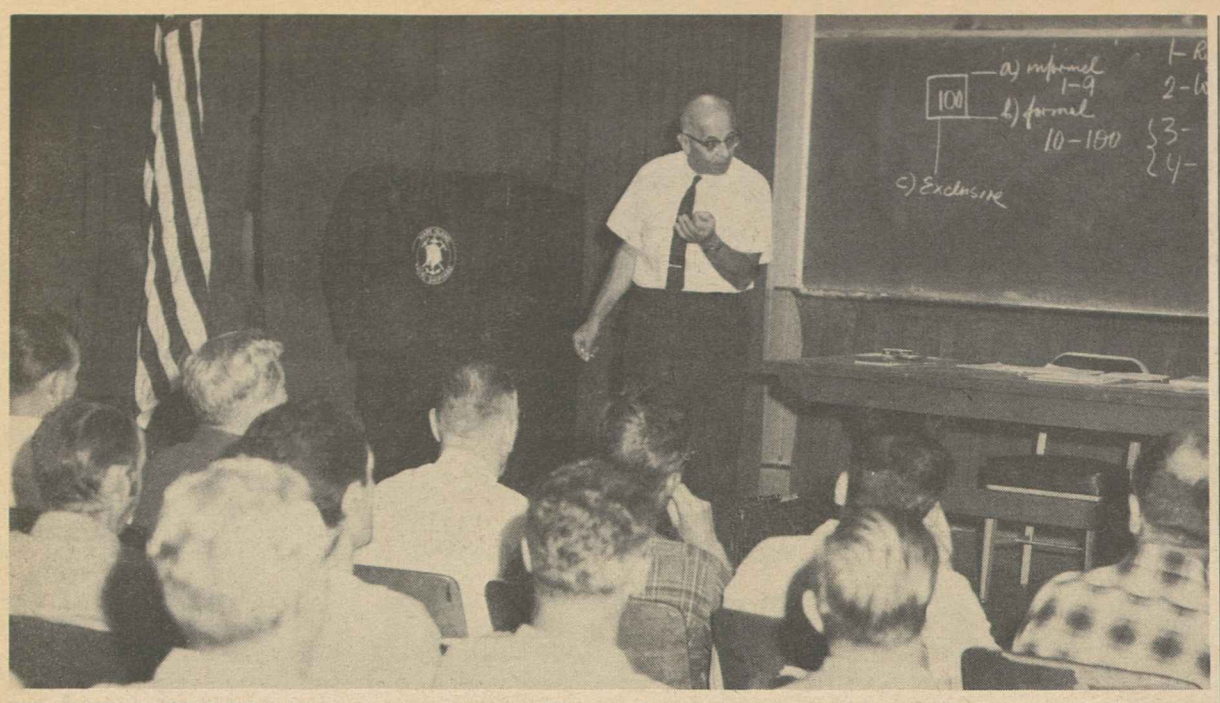
Then Dir. Albert Tieburg of the State Dept. of Employment announced that 1,000 to 1,500 California students were looking for farm jobs and couldn't find them. The state, he said, has a surplus of farm workers and all recruitment of out-of-state workers is being halted for the time being.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the State AFL-CIO put his finger on another reason for the growers' sudden disinterest in imported farm workers.

"Growers are required to offer a $1.40 an hour minimum wage only if they want to qualify to use foreign labor," he explained.

"Now that state and federal agencies have done the growers' interstate domestic recruiting for them, reports are already coming in that some growers are attempting to put the A-teams (Athletes in Temporary Employment in

(Continued on Page 8)



TRAINING PROGRAM for stewards and officers of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard Metal Trades Council was begun on the same day that a first contract between the council and the yard went into effect. It was sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. whose president, B. A. Gritta, opened it, and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, whose assistant director, Otto Pragan, is shown as he explained parts of the agreement. The three-day institute was the first of a series the MTD plans for naval shipyards as contracts become effective.

To Ease Job Cutbacks:

New Pacts Spread 'Attrition' Clauses

More and more unions are turning to attrition clauses in their contracts to protect members whose jobs might be wiped out by automation, merger or changing output levels.

Such arrangements are spreading to other industries from the railroad, newspaper and longshore fields where they were pioneered, according to the current issue of the AFL-CIO monthly magazine, the Federationist.

An attrition clause in a union contract provides for an orderly reduction in the number of jobs due to specified causes. They usually prohibit discharges, but as some workers quit, retire or die, those who remain may be reassigned if their old jobs are eliminated, the article notes.

There is no displacement of workers, it explains, or any displacement that may take place is strictly limited.

The article, a Collective Bargaining Report feature prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, suggests that such clauses benefit both the worker and the employer.

"Attrition clauses in union contracts protect the individual worker who often has contributed much of his life to a particular firm by long service and hard work," it says. "It assures him of greater consideration than just being relegated to the scrapheap when new technology is introduced."

Not only is the attrition method "humane" so far as the worker is concerned, it continues, but "it may be the most economical method for management as well."

Filling vacancies from workers already on the payroll gives the employer a pool already oriented to the firm's operations, the article says, eliminates the risk of making a poor choice, and cuts pre-employment costs and the costs of fitting a new employe into the workforce.

In addition, the worker who knows he is secure in his job has a better morale which may be reflected in savings due to improved productivity and efficiency, the Federationist observes.

The guaranteed annual wage and guaranteed annual work plans are similar to attrition clauses in providing work and income protection, the article points out, with the supplemental unemployment benefit agreements in auto, steel and can exemplifying "another approach."

The AFL-CIO publication discusses in some detail typical examples of contract clauses protecting workers through attrition, guaranteed annual wages, guaranteed annual work and SUB.

Wording Stressed

It warns, too, that "carefully written appropriate language" in the contract is an "important factor" in spelling out the exact protections workers have.

"Attrition clauses cannot stand alone in meeting the problems of changes brought about by automation, mergers or changed operating levels," it concludes.

"Other contract clauses, such as those dealing with advance notice of impending changes, early retirement, retraining, moving allowances, seniority and transfer and maintenance of income clauses are some of the important adjuncts to help attrition clauses function more smoothly.

"Advance notice and consultation with the union provide leadtime to plan for adjustments that the impending changes will require for individual workers. . . . The greater the magnitude of the change the more advance notice is necessary for proper planning."

Flint Glass Delegates Strengthen Finances

Atlantic City, N.J.—A constitutional amendment assuring adequate funds for the international union was approved by the 85th convention of the Flint Glass Workers here.

The 357 delegates, representing 367 locals, voted a temporary increase in per capita payments to the international whenever the general fund drops below $1 million.

Dues at present are 1 percent of weekly gross earnings, with 45 percent of the total retained by the local and 55 percent going to the international. Under the change voted at the convention, the international's share will automatically rise to 65 percent of the payment when the general fund goes below the $1 million floor and stay at that rate until the fund reaches $1.75 million.

The delegates also prepared contract demands to be submitted to employers as agreements approach expiration in the next few weeks—most of them between Sept. 1 and Feb. 1, 1966. The first negotiations, with the 29 member-firms of the Glass Container Manufacturers' Association, will open July 13 in Atlantic City.

The union represents about 30,000 workers in the hand-made and machine-made glass fields, electronics and laboratory glassware, TV tubes, glass blocks, tubing and related items, including 4,500 moldmakers who prepare forms for the industry.

Skills Praised

Deputy Under Sec. of Labor Millard Cass praised the skills of the union's members as "a proud possession for generations of industrious, self-reliant and productive Americans." He expressed the hope that the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act may be made "more useful" for workers and firms in the industry which are affected by import competition.

More than half the jobs in the hand glass industry—which is essential to national defense—have disappeared in the last decade, Cass said, as a result of imports and automation.

Other speakers included Assistant Dir. Jos. Rourke of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and Gen. Sec. Charles Levinson of the Intl. Federation of Chemical & General Workers Unions, international trade secretariat with which the union is affiliated.

Parker Re-Elected

Pres. George M. Parker, First Vice Pres. Albert Vottero, Second Vice Pres. Robert W. Newell and Third Vice Pres. Harold Gibbons were re-elected. Assistant Sec.-Treas. R. J. Ritchie was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed James W. Mitchell, who had held the post since 1957 and has reached the compulsory retirement age of 65. Intl. Rep. Ivan Uncapher was elected assistant secretary-treasurer.

Feller a Delegate To ICFTU Congress

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Karl F. Feller, president of the Brewery Workers, is attending the Amsterdam congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions as an AFL-CIO delegates. His name was inadvertently omitted when the full roster of delegates, headed by Pres. George Meany, was printed in the June 12 issue of the AFL-CIO News.

'New Life' for Negroes Seen In 14(b) Repeal

Repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act would mean "new life and liberty" for both Negro and white workers in the South, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning told an Urban League civil rights conference at Howard University.

The union shop, which may be outlawed by states under Section 14(b), is essential to the Negro worker of the South, he said, "in his struggle to obtain meaningful freedom."

Henning recalled that Negro craftsmen "built the Old South" and that prior to 1865, they dominated the skilled trades below the Mason-Dixon Line. At the close of the Civil War, he said, the South had 120,000 skilled workers, of whom 100,000 were Negroes.

As "an interesting historical footnote," he observed that Negroes constituted 310 of the 400 workers at the Confederate Naval Arsenal, Selma, Ala., in 1865.

During the 25-year period after 1865 Negro craftsmen lost their prominence in the South, he said. Historians generally attribute the decline, he said, to the collapse of Negro community life immediately following the Civil War and "violent anti-Negro prejudice" in every

Unions Seek Full Parity In Aerospace

(Continued from Page 1)

gotiations will be on job security, the union spokesmen asserted.

"Our unions do not advocate defense spending merely to keep jobs," explained IAM Vice Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, chairman of the union's Aerospace Conference. "But, we do advocate more planning to prevent sudden layoffs in one spot while workers are being recruited in another."

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, director of the UAW Aerospace Dept., pointed out that the federal government is offering assistance to government employes displaced by shutdowns of defense installations. "At the very least," Woodcock declared, "displaced aerospace workers should be offered similar help."

To emphasize their "search for parity," the two unions took a full-page advertisement in the Washington Post. The ad pointed out that the average production worker in areospace "earned approximately $800 a year less than a production worker in the auto and steel industries."

The message also called the aerospace industry's pensions, health and welfare and other benefits far below par.

"We have made it clear," it concluded, "that we can no longer accept second class citizenship for aerospace workers. We also have made it clear that we will take whatever action necessary, within the law, to achieve greater parity with workers in other industries."

Delegates to the joint IAM-UAW conference commended IAM members on strike at the Aerojet-General Corp. at Azusa and Sacramento, Calif., against management efforts to reduce benefits negotiated in earlier years.

William Jacko Dies, Steelworkers Aide

Pittsburgh, Pa.—William Jacko, director of the Steelworkers wage division, dropped dead of an apparent heart attack as he was entering the union's office here. He was 63.

A former president of Local 1219 at the U.S. Steel Corp's Edgar Thomson Works in Braddock, Pa., Jacko joined the USWA staff in 1942.

He was a lifelong resident of the Munhall-Homstead area and was active in community affairs. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Anna B. Jacko, and three daughters.

Community Role Urged On Leather Workers

New York—Organized labor's main hope for bringing non-union workers into its rank lies in stronger lines of communication to every part of the community, Leather Workers Pres. Richard B. O'Keefe told delegates to the union's 5th convention here.

O'Keefe charged that employers, community groups and anti-labor individuals are "exerting every effort to instill fear and apply pressure against employes seeking and desiring union representation."

He reported that "runaway" companies moving to northern New England have become the "No. One target" of the Leather Workers.

"Many workers in these runaway plant areas have never been exposed to unionism in the past," he noted. "But it is our job, just as it is the job of other unions in other industries, to give them an education in what organized workers are receiving in wages and fringe benefits."

An officers' report noted that the nation's economic prosperity is reflected in "the highest earnings and best conditions our industry has ever enjoyed." To help continue and expand this trend, the report declared, the LWIU is establishing a research department to analyze minimum wage rates, holiday pay, average earnings, health and welfare benefits, and other conditions of employment.

Delegates approved a per capita increase aimed at strengthening organizing activities. They also adopted resolutions in support of a 35-hour workweek, the enactment of medicare legislation and higher unemployment insurance benefits. support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and repeal of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Officers re-elected to three-year terms were O'Keefe, who comes from Salem, Mass.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph A. Duffy, Woburn, Mass., and Vice Pres. Richard K. Stapleton, Eden, N.Y.

Frank Crosswaith, Negro Leader, Dies

New York—Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee, Socialist leader and a member of the New York City Housing Authority under four mayors, died here. He was 72.

The NLC is composed of unions with large Negro memberships and is credited with having turned Harlem from a source of cheap labor often recruited in strikes into a union stronghold.

Born in the Virgin Islands, Crosswaith came to the United States in his teens and ran an elevator while attending the Rand School of Social Science, from which he was graduated. As an organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers he helped establish unions in many fields and also served as a special organizer for the Sleeping Car Porters.

At 68th Convention:

Kenin Sees Gains In Musicians' Jobs

By Gervase N. Love

Minneapolis, Minn.—A confident forecast of continuing gains in job opportunities for instrumentalists was made by Pres. Herman Kenin at the 68th annual convention of the Musicians here.

In his report to more than 1,100 delegates representing 609 locals of the world's largest entertainment union, Kenin noted that filmed background music, about 97 percent of which was made abroad at the time of the 1964 convention, is now made almost entirely in this country and has provided about $1.3 million in new payrolls.

New contracts in record-making and advertising "jingles" have accounted for nearly $3.3 million in wage gains, he said, "with many more millions in sight." The annual earnings of AFM members are now in excess of $200 million, he said.

Automated, or "canned," music is still taking a toll of jobs, Kenin said, but some relief is provided through the union-created Music Performance Trust Funds, which has yielded $70 million paid to union members for appearing in free admission performances for worthy causes.

Kenin hailed the record of mergers between Negro and white locals, an AFM policy of long standing with emphasis on the protection of minority group rights. He particularly praised the accomplishments in this area of former AFM Pres. James C. Petrillo, who heads the union's civil rights division.

The convention accepted a recommendation of Treas. George V. Clancy that his office be abolished and its duties merged with those of Sec. Stanley Ballard. Kenin warmly praised Clancy, who is retiring, for his service in the international post since 1956 and for 23 years previously as secretary-treasurer of Detroit Local 5.

Post Added

The delegates approved a second recommendation by Clancy to maintain the number of executive board members at nine, including the officers, by adding an additional member from the United States to compensate for elimination of one top office. Seventeen candidates were nominated.

Henry Kaiser, AFM general counsel, was cheered when he reported the union won court decisions in 13 significant cases, though some are subject to appeal. He cautioned the delegates that the string of victories cannot go on indefinitely.

Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity told the convention that "too many audiences are being short-changed by a diet of part-time actors and now-and-then-musicians" billed as representatives of the cultural millenium.

"We must make the quest for quality the goal of every art-oriented group," he emphasized in observing that most of the growth in the arts over the past two decades has been in the amateur area.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) said the domestic legislative program of Pres. Johnson is "the fulfillment of the basic legislative program of Pres. Harry S. Truman." Civil rights, medical care for the aged under social security, immigration revision and revision of the Taft-Hartley Act were primary concerns of the 81st Congress in 1949 and 1950 as they are now, he said.

"Labor has understood that political progress is the fruit of patience and continuing effort," he added. "Labor has broadened its interests to encompass the total complexity of the problems of a 20th Century industrial society."

John K. Edwards, president of the American Symphony Orchestra League, presented Kenin with the League's "gold baton" award for distinguished service to music through the AFM's Congress of Strings, which each year gives scholarships to 100 talented young string players for summer training on the campus of Michigan State University.

Sixteen young bandsmen just graduating from suburban Bloomington High School took their entrance examination for admission to the union before the toughest judges in the country — the convention delegates.

They received a standing ovation when they completed two numbers, and the delegates demanded another before permitting Kenin to call them to the platform, where they were obligated into membership in Minneapolis Local 73 by Pres. Robert R. Bigelow.

Kenin, Vice Pres. William J. Harris and Ballard were re-elected without opposition. For Ballard the convention was in the nature of a homecoming. He was vice president and secretary of Local 73 for 20 years before being elected international secretary in 1959. The convention voted to make him a life member of the union.

Bill to Ease Strike Ban Vetoed by Rockefeller

Albany—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has vetoed a labor-backed bill authorizing collective bargaining by public employes and modifying discharge penalties in the state's Condon-Wadlin Act.

He declared that the measure passed by the Democratic legislature would "undermine the deterrent to strikes by public employes" and "impair vital functions of state and local governments."

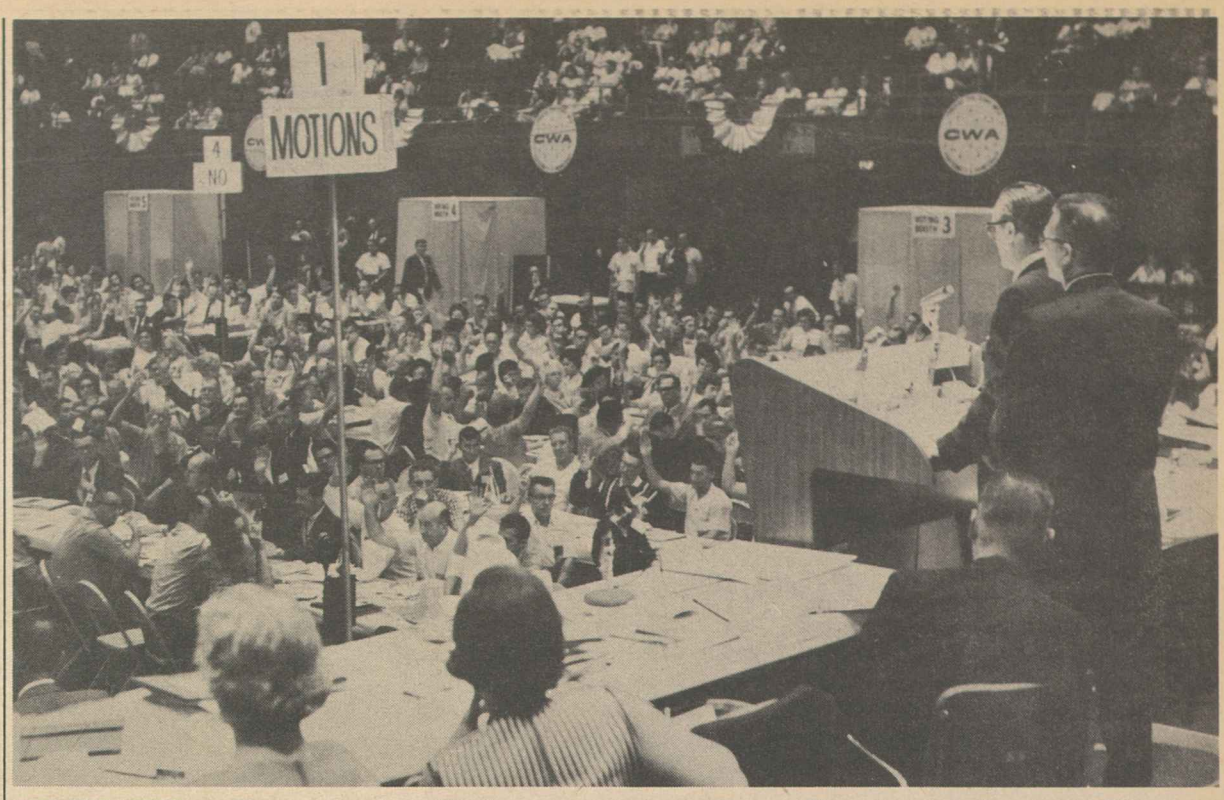
New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett had termed the measure a "substantial advance" and urged the governor to sign the bill into law.

The governor's veto means that the original provisions of the Condon-Wadlin Act—adopted in 1947 after a teachers' strike—will go into effect in July unless further legislative action is taken. The act provides for immediate dismissal of strikers and severe penalties of probation and a bar to pay increases for those who are later rehired.

In 1961 the legislature, at Rockefeller's request, had modified the penalties affecting rehiring on a temporary basis. These revisions expire July 1, 1965. The governor had asked the legislature to make the 1963 revisions permanent.

The Democratic legislature had adopted a new approach eliminating the automatic dismissal provision in favor of milder sanctions against striking workers.

The bill also would have set up for the first time procedures for collective bargaining between the state and municipal bodies and public workers, with the exception of the police.



DELEGATES to Communications Workers convention in Kansas City raise their hands as CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne calls for a vote on a resolution. The union invited the public to sit in on its sessions to see union democracy in action.

Beirne Calls for CWA Campaign To 'Knock Off Overtime Rat Race'

By David L. Perlman

Kansas City, Mo.—Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne summoned 1,500 delegates—representing 300,000 CWA members—to a two-front drive to "knock off the overtime rat race," even if it means risking resentment from some workers who are "greedy" for overtime.

Too many Americans are building a "false living standard" on overtime work which denies jobs to the unemployed and blurs the need for substantially higher base pay, Beirne warned in a keynote address to the CWA convention here.

He said the union will press for sizeable pay raises in contract wage reopeners with the Bell Telephone system later this year, coupled with a drastic reduction in the number of "community wage differentials" in the telephone industry.

There are more than 100 community wage zones, he noted, and the CWA is "deadly serious" in its goal of equal pay for equal work, wherever performed.

Two studies commissioned by the union will back up the CWA's bargaining goals, Beirne said. One by Nathan Associates, proposes to jettison the "horse and buggy" community wage pattern and substitute a limited number of area "cost-of-living" zones. A separate study on the impact of automation on the industry, by the Diebold Group, showed that wage gains haven't kept pace with the industry's rapid technological progress.

On the legislative front, Beirne said, the goal should be amendment of the Wage-Hour Act to provide "double time for every minute beyond 40 hours."

Overtime worked in the Bell system alone, he observed, is the equivalent of 32,000 full-time jobs.

'Get the Dough'

For the member who says he can't get by on straight time wages alone, he said, "it is our job to try to get the dough" at the bargaining table "that will permit him to have a decent standard."

Beirne, who has headed the CWA and its predecessor union since 1943, was unanimously elected to a new two-year term.

Also re-elected unanimously were Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood and Vice Presidents J. L. Crull, J. M. Massey and Glenn Watts. Watts recently had been chosen by the union's executive board to succeed the late Ray J. Hackney.

The first policy resolution adopted by the convention was a call for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The inevitable effect of Section 14(b) laws banning the union shop, the convention charged, has been "to depress trade union organizing and to adversely affect wages and social legislation."

During the discussion preceding unanimous approval of the resolution, an Oklahoma delegates told of the hard battle last year to defeat the "right-to-work" forces and warned that unless 14(b) is repealed, "these folks will be into your states . . . They disrupt your community . . . cause you to spend your time fighting them when you should be spending your time on other problems of the union."

A Mississippi delegate asked the help of delegates from other areas in legalizing the union shop through repeal of 14(b).

Public Invited

Students and other interested members of the public listened in on the convention sessions from the balcony of the Municipal Auditorium here in response to an invitation extended by the CWA in a full-page newspaper advertisement.

After describing the union's democratic processes, the CWA said in its advertisement: "If you'd like to see for yourself, pay us a visit during our sessions. . . . We'll be glad to have you as our guest."

Those who came saw in action the union's unique system of floor telephones and microphones which permitted delegates to be recognized in order. They could also call for parliamentary advice or help in framing resolutions.

Opening day speakers included:

- The publisher of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Thomas Vail, who urged labor "to improve its communications with newspapers . . . to tell your story better and more completely." The labor movement, he suggested, "must return to the offensive and must regain the public sympathy that you had once to a greater extent than you have today."

Vail praised the CWA as "one of the most community-minded unions in the labor movement."

- Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a leader of the liberal bloc in the House, who thanked labor for its help in routing an effort by the old-line Kansas City Democratic organization to unseat him in last summer's primary. The "CWA gals" who handled a mammoth telephone registration campaign "did as good a job as I have ever seen done anywhere," Bolling said.

Beirne summoned the convention and the labor movement to concern itself with improved educational opportunities and long-range national planning.

Education should be free and available from kindergarten to graduate school, he said. "The poor boy and the boy from the fancy suburb deserve the same opportunity for education—not just in high school, but all the way up."

He urged a "National Academy" made up of "the best brains" in America "to think about our social and economic problems, to draft plans, to make the ideas public."

Board Changes

There were only three changes in the CWA's executive board. The convention, with the concurrence of the Canadian delegates, abolished the separate Canadian district, thus eliminating one of the 10 posts of district director. In Dist. 8, covering the Rocky Mountain states, Dir. Fred L. Garrett did not run for re-election and Ass't. Dir. John C. Carroll was elected to succeed him. In Dist. 2, covering a group of mid-Atlantic states and Washington, D. C., incumbent William J. Walsh was defeated by Ass't. Dir. W. K. Edwards.

Joblessness Improves in Major Areas

The number of the nation's 150 major job centers with substantial unemployment—6 percent or more jobless—fell to 22 in May, the Labor Dept. has reported. This is the lowest level since May 1957.

Three major areas were removed from the list in May: Providence-Pawtucket, R. I., Waterbury, Conn., and Brockton, Mass.

It was the first time in nearly 14 years that the Providence-Pawtucket area got off the monthly listing of job centers suffering 6 percent or more unemployment. Its removal was traced to "very sizable" over-the-year job gains in jewelry manufacturing and marked improvement in other industries.

In all, 16 major manpower centers were reclassified in May to groupings indicating lower unemployment, the Labor Dept. said.

An Obligation to Youth

THE HIGH SCHOOL Class of '65 has been launched into the world on a flood of commencement oratory that by and large avoided or ignored the basic problems facing many of the over two million youngsters who earned their diplomas.

These problems involve education beyond high school to attain the skills and background necessary to today's increasingly complex and technical jobs and the development of enough jobs to meet the needs of a rapidly swelling teenage labor force.

Part of the problem of education beyond high school is in inability of high school graduates and their families to meet the soaring costs of higher education. Partly it is the tremendous increase in graduates and the failure of colleges and universities to expand adequately to meet the need.

The AFL-CIO has proposed free community colleges as part of public school systems to meet the need of obtaining the skills and knowledge needed in today's working world at minimal cost to a student living at home.

The free community college would provide the basis for working toward a four-year college degree or the two-year course that would arm a youngster with the background and training to meet current job needs.

This concept of 14 years of public education must be the foundation of any program to insure jobs for millions of youngsters. But without a dynamic and expanding economy and specific job-creating programs for teenagers, the further education alone will not suffice.

The nation has a deep obligation to its young men and women to provide an educational system and an economic structure that will assure them of freedom and security.

Realities and the NAM

UNION SECURITY arrangements make for industrial peace and no one knows it better than 57 companies who are represented on the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

These companies each have at least one collective bargaining agreement with a union which contains some form of union security: the union shop, maintenance of membership or the agency shop. All of these arrangements are forbidden in states with "right-to-work" laws so it is entirely possible that additional NAM board members would enter into such agreements if Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act were repealed and the state "right-to-work" laws junked.

The figures are not really surprising in light of labor-management relations as they now exist. Employers who recognize unions and who expect to keep on recognizing them, show little interest in "right-to-work" agitation.

The NAM might take another look at its position opposing repeal of Section 14(b) to determine whether it is accurately reflecting the real interests of its members and the members of its board of directors who understand the necessity for responsible bargaining and responsible unions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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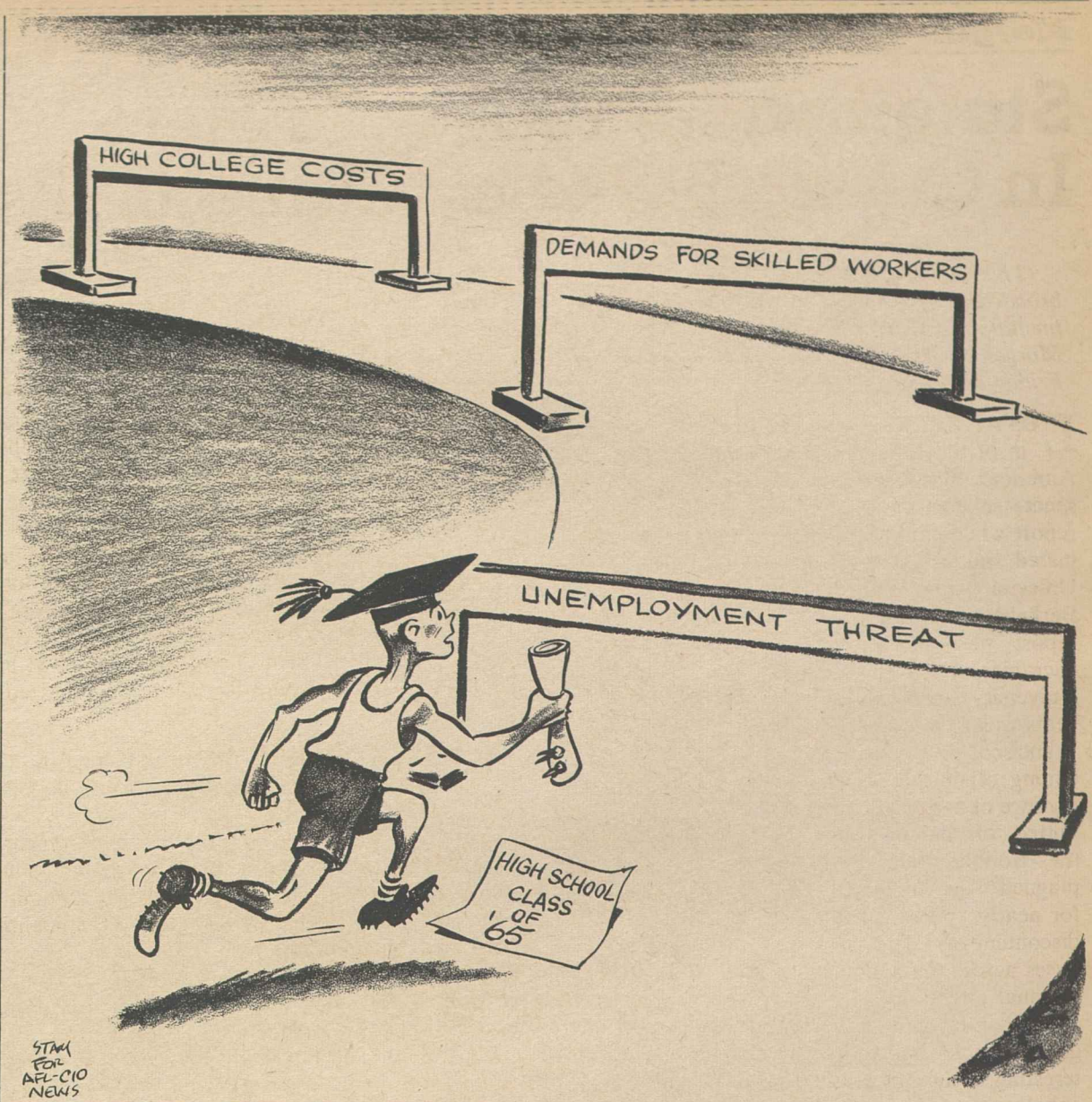
Assistant Editors:
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, June 26, 1965 No. 26

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'Social Revolution' Seen:

Loyalty, Confidence of People At Stake in Viet Nam Fighting

By Gordon H. Cole

Gordon H. Cole recently returned from Viet Nam as the first labor press correspondent to cover the battle zone.

THE CONFLICT in Viet Nam, in reality, is part of the battle for Southeast Asia. That landmass includes the Philippines, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Althogether more than 200,000,000 people live in this disputed area—more than the total population of the United States. Beyond this, India and all Asia is watching this test of the United States commitment. How much help can they expect if they stand up against the Chinese Communists?

When did the United States become committed to such a war? It began in 1947 and 1948 with Pres. Truman's policy of containment of communism, a policy continued by Pres. Eisenhower who in 1954 promised to assist South Viet Nam to remain free and independent. That commitment has grown as our government encouraged the South Vietnamese to resist Communist aggression.

In the eyes of all Asia and most of the world, the United States commitment to aid the Vietnamese is complete. Any indecision, any withdrawal now would be a major military and political defeat for the United States.

More than 50,000 U.S. troops are in Viet Nam in addition to hundreds of civilian employees of the United States Operations Mission (AID) and the United States Information Service. There is no easy way out. Either we stay until the non-Communist Vietnamese can win or we pick up and run.

The hope for negotiations has no basis in the apparent realities in Viet Nam. At the moment, the Viet Cong—the Vietnamese Communist Party—is winning more battles than it is losing. There is no incentive yet for the North Vietnamese to negotiate a cessation of hostilities unless we are prepared to sign a surrender. They think they have it won.

Passing the buck to the United Nations seems impracticable. Neither North Viet Nam nor the Chinese Communist governments are members of the UN. Neither have any confidence in the UN as an impartial agency.

An Intl. Control Commission already is operating in Viet Nam under the 1954 Geneva agreement. The ICC, as it is called, is powerless. The Chinese Communists promised to pay a share of its expenses, a promise that has been ignored since 1961.

How strong are the Communists? Authorities say that they control at least 22 percent of the people of South Viet Nam. About 28 percent are neutral, concerned principally with personal survival, paying lip service to the government by day, to the Communists by night.

They also pay taxes to both governments. The Communists come out at night and almost everywhere except in the big cities they collect taxes, recruit young men for their army and enforce their own law. Murder, arson or bombing is the penalty for those who refuse to cooperate. The government's stronghold is Saigon; the Communists rule most of the rural areas.

THE COMMUNISTS are bold and skillful fighters. They train carefully for every mission, whether it is to overrun a government outpost or storm a provincial capital. They strike, kill and disperse. They pick out a single target; they pick their own time. The defense must be everywhere all the time.

Counter insurgency, as the defense is called, requires much larger forces. The British succeeded in overcoming a similar problem in Malaysia with a superiority of about 13 to 1. The present ratio in Viet Nam is 3 to 1. That's why the build up of both U.S. and Vietnamese forces continues.

United States military commanders in Viet Nam are quick to explain that the fighting there is not for territory, not for "real estate," but for the loyalty and confidence of the people.

They talk about the social revolution in Viet Nam which they say is based on the real needs of the people. They tell you this revolution cannot be stopped, that it can be directed. That is why the United States forces are advising not only on military matters but also providing help for farmers, medicine for the sick, housing for the dispossessed. It is the reason our government is encouraging the organization of labor unions in Viet Nam.

I came away from Viet Nam proud of the United States' activity there. The war will be long and often perplexing, but I am convinced that it will eventually be won by and for the Vietnamese.

Morgan Says:

State Senate Probe No Help In Curing Berkeley Campus Ills

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

LOS ANGELES—A sort of Junior G-Man cousin of the U.S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, a California state senate subcommittee of the same name, issued a report which charges that Communists have dominated major student demonstrations on the University of California Berkeley campus. The report was released in Sacramento while the University Board of Regents was meeting in San Francisco to consider, among other things, the findings of a special committee of its own on the troubles that have plagued the university for nearly a year, echoed discontent on other campuses across the country and become a subject of national attention.



Morgan

Deliberate or not, the timing of the legislative group's somewhat apoplectic conclusions was interesting because it crashed head-on with a major conclusion of the report before the regents on the subject of subversion. Called the Byrne Report, after a Beverly Hills attorney named Jerome C. Byrne, who headed an eight-man staff that worked three months to produce it, the 84-page document before the regents was hailed on its release last month by the conservative Los Angeles Times as an "incisive and valuable examination into some of the more important things wrong with the nation's leading public university."

By contrast, in terms of understanding the problem which has so dangerously inflamed tempers of students, faculty and administration alike at Berkeley, the state senate un-American activities subcommittee appears to have made a contribution about as valuable as tossing gasoline on a fire. As if this weren't reckless enough, the subcommittee majority wanted a legislative investigation of the university. Overriding its Democratic leadership, the state senate has stalled this action. A thoughtful, dispassionate inquiry into the vast nine-campus, 72,000-student "multiversity" of California, as Pres. Clark Kerr himself calls it, might be valuable but the Senate subcommittee's latest effort has not made constructive action likely, now.

The senate group cited "the tolerance of radical student groups, the opening of the (Berkeley) campus to Communist officials, the reluctance to curb the activities of the most rash and defiant student rebels, and the obvious distaste for adequate security precautions" as grounds for blaming Dr. Kerr for "laxity" in handling the continued protests.

The regents' Byrne report criticized Kerr too, severely, but for far different reasons centered, it said, on an "archaic" administrative structure which was to blame, in part, not for too much, but for insufficient academic freedom. As for subversive control of FSM, the so-called Free Speech Movement, the student group which keyed the campus rebellion last fall, the regents' committee said flatly "we found no evidence that (it) was organized by the Communist Party, the Progressive Labor Movement, or any other outside group." It did not deny the widely known fact that a number of individuals of "Marxist persuasion" participated in the demonstrations and even in the FSM leadership but said "they did not succeed in gaining any kind of control of events, nor indeed, did anyone else."

WHAT DID HAPPEN, the Byrne report indicated, was an almost revolutionary response to an administrative change in rules regarding political activity. This, one of the report's authors said privately later, was part of a rebellion against adult society, different from orthodox liberal commitments to "gradual change," in that the students demanded "action now" for immediate change. These attitudes were probably intensified by the personal involvement of many of the students in the civil rights movement.

With undoubted but clumsy sincerity, the state senate subcommitteemen have taken the classical simplistic approach of hunting witches instead of trying to understand the enormous complexities of the massive university system, in which a witch or two undoubtedly are reveling in the trouble.

On the other hand, the Byrne report looked at the Berkeley events with a deep, sensitive perspective, found them "part of a continuing and inevitable conflict between the values of the academic community and those of the larger society."

Instead of brushing off the conflict as part of some alien subversive plot, the report recognized the necessity of a state of creative tension between the university and the society around it if academic distinction is to be achieved. But the Byrne report also recognized that the tensions existing in Berkeley for the past ten months were abnormal and even extreme. To ease them its basic recommendation was more freedom for each of the nine campuses of the university to run its own affairs.

In San Francisco, Pres. Kerr, accepting that point in principle, urged the regents to authorize a sweeping decentralization of authority in the university system.

Almost as an afterthought, the state senate subcommittee on un-American activities found that the John Birch Society has "grown enormously since 1963 . . ., (has) attracted a lunatic fringe that is assuming serious proportions" and has experienced "a dangerous increase of anti-Semitism among (its) membership."

Moral: you don't always have to find a Communist in order to have a problem.

Termed 'Mental Blackjacks':

Union Members Urged to Reject Unreliable 'Lie Detector' Tests

HUNDREDS of thousands of private and public employees are subjected to the unreliable results of "lie detector tests" each year, according to an AFL-CIO representative.

Charging that polygraph tests are being used as "mental blackjacks," Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the federation's Dept. of Research, said that there are also reports of such tests being used to block attempts of workers to organize themselves into unions.

"People have been deceived by a myth" that such machines can detect lies, Gottlieb said. "We know this is not so," he declared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The most enthusiastic promoters of the machines are those who are reaping profits from them, Gottlieb said, but he added that "none of their claims have held up."

He cited the testimony of a recent witness before a House subcommittee headed by Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.) claiming the machines were "99 percent accurate." Under close questioning, Gottlieb said, the legislators found it was actually "something less than 19 percent, and even then, they weren't sure."

UNION MEMBERS should not submit to such tests under any circumstances, Gottlieb cautioned, pointing out that Moss has said that "he would refuse to take a lie detector test under any circumstances," and that the director of the Office of Naval Intelligence has said that his advice would be to decline such tests.

"I think this would be good advice for union members," he declared.

Reporters questioning Gottlieb on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program, heard weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Daniel Rapoport, congressional correspondent for United Press Intl., and Neil Gilbride, labor reporter for the Associated Press.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington Scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

RETURNS from two recent southern elections strongly indicate that a "moment of truth" is at hand for the Democratic Party in the Deep South.

The biggest change in southern political patterns since the end of the Civil War is in the making. Reapportionment is already under way and implementation of the new voting rights bill, in whatever form it finally passes, will soon put thousands of new Negro voters on the books.

The dilemma for the Democratic Party and for Democratic candidates is whether to continue the Dixiecrat pattern of ultra-conservatism plus the race issue, or to recognize that the Republican Party in the South has pre-empted that position and develop an alternative in tune with the national Democratic Party.

The June 15 special election in South Carolina's 2nd Congressional District is an example of a conservative, segregationist Republican beating a conservative, segregationist Democrat. Albert Watson, who was elected last November as a Democrat while openly supporting GOP Presidential Candidate Barry Goldwater, was stripped of his party seniority in the new Congress. He resigned to run for his old seat as a Republican and beat Democrat Preston Callison two to one. With no compelling reason for liberal voters to support Callison over Watson, substantial numbers stayed home, particularly in labor and Negro precincts.

In a special legislative election on June 16 in Georgia where reapportionment played the major role, eight Negroes were elected to the House.

More than a straw in the wind, however, was the victory of a Republican in an "at-large" race in Fulton County over a Democrat implicitly described as a segregationist by the Atlanta Constitution's political editor who called him a man who "had alienated many voters by supporting former Gov. Marvin Griffin and speaking harshly about Negro problems."

There was also an upset victory in Columbus, Ga., where a Negro Democrat defeated a white Republican in a county which went strongly for Goldwater in 1964 and which is part of the district of Georgia's only GOP congressman, Howard H. Callaway.

* * *

GOLDWATER'S WIN in five Southern states last fall does not represent the birth of a genuine two-party system in the South. However sincere the former Arizona senator himself may have been in voting against the 1964 Civil Rights Act on "constitutional" grounds, his action was widely interpreted by white Southerners as support for segregation and had as much to do with his Southern victories as any brand of economic conservatism he advocated.

The fact is that ever since the Dixiecrat candidacies of Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright failed so miserably in the 1948 presidential election, GOP candidates and party officials in the South generally have tried to provide a more conservative alternative to southern Democrats—not a more liberal one. Southern voters generally have had a limited opportunity to express support or opposition to national Democratic Party policies and programs.

Where there has been a real choice between a liberal and a conservative to stir activity on the part of the liberal coalition, the liberal has won in recent years. Kefauver, Bass and Grider in Tennessee, and Weltner and MacKay in Georgia are examples.

The 1966 race currently causing speculation is in Alabama where Sen. John Sparkman (D) could face opposition from Democratic Gov. George Wallace in the primary or from Republican Congressman James D. Martin in the general election.

Sparkman's problem is whether to seek out labor, liberal and Negro votes, or to run as more conservative than Wallace or Martin. If this is the case, the liberal coalition could stay home and Sparkman could be defeated by default. Such a defection proved sufficient to elect GOP Sen. John Tower in Texas in 1960, and contributed to Watson's recent South Carolina win.

With the rapidly changing patterns in the South, the prospect for Democrats is shaping up as: be a liberal or be a loser.



MAJOR SPEAKERS at the recent Hat Workers convention in New York City were Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner, shown here with Hatters Pres. Alex Rose.



DISCUSSING CURRENT problems at a labor get-together at the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers headquarters in Washington are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Gordon Freeman, president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and IUE Pres. Paul Jennings.

IUE Censures Carey, Urges Vote Safeguards

Montreal—The Executive Board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called for new election safeguards in the union's constitution and censured former Pres. James B. Carey for his conduct in the union's recent presidential election.

The call was contained in a statement issued by the board accepting the findings and recommendations of a special committee set up to investigate ballot miscounting in the election and to determine who was responsible for "rigging" the vote.

Noting that the committee had taken 1,800 pages of sworn testimony and had reviewed and recounted the ballots at the Labor Dept., the board said that "for the first time representatives of the IUE confirmed the decisive victory of Paul Jennings."

Jennings was declared the winner in a contest with Carey after the Labor Dept. had taken possession of the ballots and recounted them. The Labor Dept. count showed Jennings victorious by more than 23,000 votes contrasted to the report of the IUE Board of Trustees that Carey had won by about 2,000 votes.

Count Challenged

Jennings challenged the count and filed complaints with the Labor Dept. The IUE board named Jennings president on the basis of the recount and accepted Carey's resignation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council named a special committee to investigate the conduct of the election, but indicated that it would hold up action pending the outcome of the investigation by the special committee named by the IUE.

The board, expressing its satisfaction with the committee's recommendations, declared:

"We concur with the findings of the committee that the conduct of Ex-Pres. James B. Carey, as a whole, constituted a violation of the Code of Ethical Practices of the AFL-CIO as well as that of the IUE. It was his conduct that created the atmosphere which made possible the denial of democratic procedure in the election although there is no evidence that Carey had prior knowledge of the plot to steal votes. This Executive Board concurs with its investigating committee in its censure of Ex-Pres. Carey for failing promptly to investigate charges of election rigging."

The board said "there is no evidence whatever to suggest that Sec.-Treas. George Collins had knowledge of or engaged in any misconduct with regard to the election" and that he can function "effectively" as a constitutional officer.

It concurred in the committee findings that "Trustees Joseph E. Kelley, Leo Smith and Al Giordano engaged in a plot to rig the ballots," and directed Jennings to request Kelley to resign as a trustee or face suspension pending trial.

Local Action Sought

It urged that a summary of the committee findings be sent to the locals that Smith and Kelley head for "appropriate" action and that Giordano be dismissed as a union representative.

It censured watchers James Trenz and Joseph Egan and urged similar action by the locals which they head. The board further directed Jennings "to dismiss from the union" those employes who participated in the ballot rigging.

The election safeguards recommended by the board include:

1—Insuring up-to-date membership lists for voting purposes.

2—Removing trustees from partisan action during elections.

3—Vesting in the board of trustees exclusive authority to make decisions regarding election procedures and to establish a code of conduct to insure fair elections.

4—Removing from any incumbent candidate authority to interpret or make decisions affecting the rights of candidates.

5—Guaranteeing each candidate one watcher for each ballot counter.

6—Providing full and fair opportunity to candidates or watchers to be heard by the Board of Trustees on ballot challenges.

7—Guaranteeing that each candidate shall receive full information on numbers of voters and ballots and that he shall be furnished with the reason when any local or substantial portion of its members has been denied ballots.

8—Guaranteeing a recount by a committee of the AFL-CIO at the expense of the IUE when the difference in votes is 2 percent or less and at the candidate's expense under any other conditions when requested within 10 days following the announcement of the election results.

1965 Winners Being Named:

Labor Movement Expanding College Scholarship Awards

The labor movement's college scholarship program had expanded to nearly 1,000 beneficiaries who received grants at the rate of about $1 million a year in 1963, according to a Labor Dept. study.

The survey covered scholarships given by the AFL-CIO itself, national and international unions, state and local central bodies and local unions. Its results are analyzed in the May issue of the department's Monthly Labor Review by John F. Mead, of the University of Kentucky's Dept. of Economics.

Mead defined a union scholarship program as 'a system of financial assistance for higher education provided by a labor organization for its members, their children or the general public, for full-time study in an accredited university or college."

His study was based on replies from 43 of 167 labor organizations to which a questionnaire had been sent, supplemented by information derived from other sources.

It showed that 19 national and international unions, 47 state, county or district organizations and 128 locals had scholarship programs, and that they made a total of 578 grants.

Seventy-eight of the scholarships had values of $1,000 or more; 187 were in the $500 to $999 range; 105 from $250 to $499; 190 from $100 to $249 and 18 for amounts of less than $100.

The awards were open to union members or their children in 88 cases, to any otherwise eligible applicants in 105 cases, and in one case consisted of three awards for union-affiliated students and three open to the public.

Criteria Used

Qualifications the unions seek, the survey showed, include a transcript of grades, evidence of character and leadership abilities and, often, satisfactory completion of a standardized test, such as the scholastic aptitude test of the College Entrance Examination Board or the ACT of the American College Testing Service; a written test or an essay on a current problem in labor relations, or a letter in which the candidate spells out his personal goals, financial need or field of study.

The study excluded all types of vocational or apprenticeship training programs. It was published at the time when unions large and small, in all parts of the country, were announcing the winners of their awards to 1965 high school graduates.

The Papermakers & Paperworkers named four children as the recipients of $500 scholarships.

They were Samuel Dixon Cole III, Ferriday, La.; Gary Allen Hoffman, Tomahawk, Wis.; Charles Evart Whitten, Lincoln, Me.; and Donna Marie Regis, Springfield, Mass.

The Packinghouse Workers' Russell Bull scholarship award of $1,000 has been won by Jeffrey Harmon Schwartz, Columbus, O., an Ohio State University graduate who plans to enter law school in the fall.

The award, honoring the memory of the late director of the union's District 3, with headquarters in Des Moines, Ia., is presented annually to the college or high school student who makes an outstanding contribution, by character and performance, in the area of civil rights. The winner has led student and community civil rights and civil liberties movements and spent last summer participating in voter registration and desegregation drives in Louisiana.

Nine United States winners of four-year scholarships worth a total of $2,000 each have been made public by the Building Service Employes, with a tenth, from Canada, to be selected in August because of later test schedules in that country.

The U.S. winners, children of BSEIU members, are Thomas A. DeFanti, Woodside, N. Y., son of Charles L. DeFanti, Local 246; Mary Margaret Farren, Brighton, Mass., daughter of Cornelius J. Farren, Local 285; Linda H. Leonard, Hillside, N. J., daughter of Samuel E. Leonard, Local 339; Thomas R. Sardina, Utica, N. Y., son of Samuel V. Sardina, Local 173; Arthur Heitzer, Wauwatose, Wis., son of Michael Heitzer, Local 150; Martha Jean Weinke, Minneapolis, Minn., daughter of David A. Weinke, Local 63; Geraldine E. Wroblewski, Chicago, daughter of Stanley C. Wroblewski, Local 1; Alice Ann Fadenrecht, Pacifica, Calif., daughter of Cora Bell Fadenrecht, Local 14; and William D. Hester, son of John T. Hester, Local 99.

A field of 932 high school seniors vied for nine scholarships in the 15th annual competition sponsored by the California AFL-CIO. The victors were selected on the basis of a two-hour examination designed to explore and evaluate the students' knowledge and understanding of labor and industrial relations.

Named winners were James Gridlinger, Oakland; Ellen Haener, Inglewood; Robert Khoury, Granada Hills; Mary Ellen Lea, Bakersfield; Pamela Pearson, Newark; Jack Abeloe, Jr., Salinas; Robin Feuer, Berkeley; Ronald Nimmo, Lakeside, and Thomas Miller, Los Angeles.

Retail Clerks Local 324 in Buena Park, Calif., has awarded scholarships ranging in value from $250 to $750 each to 29 Southern California students—21 of them members of the local and the rest children, husbands or wives of members.

Certificates of award were presented at a union meeting as follows:

For graduate study: Leon J. Shahon, Montebello, $750; Richard A. Maurer, Buena Park, and Donald L. Hicks, Fullerton, $500 each.

For undergraduate study: Milton G. Borcherding, Fullerton, and Alice Nalibow, Lakewood, $750 each; David P. Goggin, Costa Mesa, Steve Shon, Los Angeles, and Donnie R. Fisher, Westminster, $500 each.

Other Awards

For undergraduate study, $250 each to Michael J. Steponovich, Jr., Los Alamitos; Edward P. Kolb, Whittier; Ronald C. Giacopuzzi, Whittier; Ernest H. Costa, Fullerton; Robert B. Smith, Seal Beach; Stephen F. Trull, Anaheim; Robert J. Moroz, La Habra; James E. Brink, Whittier; Howard B. Atkins, Lakewood; Thomas Newton Douglass, Jr., Westminster; James M. Robertson, Orange; Stanley D. Vander Mey, Bellflower.

Also, John K. Peterson, Santa Ana; Christopher Gould, Long Beach; David C. Myers, Whittier; Ned R. McNabb, Bellflower; Nancy K. Andersen, Long Beach; Malcolm E. Wing, Garden Grove; Jeanne J. Creager, San Clemente; Robert Eden, Orange, and Will Washburn, Garden Grove.

Twelve annual Philip Murray memorial scholarships were awarded for the 14th year to the sons and daughters of members of Utility Workers Local 1-3, New York. The scholarships honor the late president of the former CIO.

The winners were feted at a luncheon at which top honors were presented to James Derham, first place award of $1,500; Taite Walkonen, second award of $1,000, and James F. Sullivan, third prize of $750.

Honorable mention awards of $500 each went to Lawrence Brzozowski, Eileen Dunn, Susan Everly, Anne Farina, Linda Fox, Christopher Gallagher, Bruce Hansen, Catherine Roach and John P. Spicer.

Senate Unit Broadens Health Care Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

for example, would have been assessed $110 of the cost of any hospitalization.

Committee members said plans call for reporting the bill to the Senate on June 30 and for a Senate vote shortly after the July 4 holiday.

As approved by the committee, the bill retains the essential features of the House-passed measure, including old-age hospitalization of up to 60 days, a voluntary plan for coverage of doctors' bills, extended social security coverage and a 7 percent hike in retirement benefits. But it adds a number of broader provisions including:

- Additional hospitalization for up to 60 more days with the patient paying the first $10 of the daily cost, plus expanded nursing home care and home nursing visits.
- Coverage of hospital services performed by such specialists as radiologists and pathologists under the basic hospitalization plan rather than under the voluntary supplementary insurance covering physicians' fees.
- An amendment allowing a retired worker up to $1,800 a year in additional earnings before reductions in his monthly benefit begin to take effect. Under the present law, the limit on other earnings is $1,200. This was retained in the House measure. The Senate group also voted to raise the ceiling on earnings which disqualify a retired person from any social security benefit from the present $1,700 a a year to $3,000, as against the $2,400 ceiling approved by the House.

On the deficit side, the Senate committee voted to modify a House-approved amendment which would consider "tips" as wages for the purpose of social security taxes and benefits. The Senate group's version would classify tips as "self-employment income" not subject to the employer tax. Tip workers would have to pay the higher self-employment tax themselves.

To finance the generally more liberal benefits, the Senate committee approved an increase in employer-employe taxes and made the tax more progressive—as urged by the AFL-CIO—by applying it immediately to the first $6,600 a year of a worker's earnings rather than to the $4,800 ceiling in the present law.

'Scurrilous Attacks' Cited:

U.S. Delegates Assail Communists at ILO

Geneva—U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl denounced the "scurrilous attacks" by Soviet bloc representatives against American policies during general debate at the Intl. Labor Organization's conference here.

Faupl, a Machinists' international representative, scored the Communists for attempting to use the Viet Nam and Dominican Republic issues to divert the United Nations agency's annual session from "constructive work."

"The people of the United States, including especially our free trade union movement, have but one objective," he told the worker, government and employer delegates of more than 100 countries.

"That is," he continued, "to restore peace and freedom to the people of these countries as quickly as possible."

George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary of labor, and Richard Wagner, head of the U.S. employer delegation, followed Faupl to the platform to reject the Communist charges.

Rather than waste the session's time, Weaver declared, the Soviet speakers would do better "to use their influence on North Viet Nam to come to the conference table" as invited by Pres. Johnson.

Wagner, a former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, accused the Communists of talking "glibly" about human rights "while denying the enjoyment of these rights to the many millions of people under their domination."

Faupl also waded into the Communists for seeking to introduce a system of "rigged elections" that would automatically assure them seats among the worker members of the ILO's Governing Body, or executive council.

He stressed that the "proportional" system of representation advocated by the Communists would end the autonomy that the workers, government delegates and employers each enjoy as a group.

"If the day ever comes when workers all over the world organized in free and independent trade unions can no longer take their rightful places in the ILO through the representatives they have chosen, this organization will no longer be worth saving, Faupl warned.

"It is the responsibility of all of us, workers, employers and governments, to make sure that that evil day never comes."

The American worker also had a word of warning for developing countries that seek to have the ILO concentrate on technical aid to the virtual exclusion of its traditional activities.

These countries, he said, should not expect the free trade unions to accede to ILO abandonment of its efforts to set minimum standards for working and living conditions throughout the world.

The conference saw one of the useful results of standard-setting when the ILO received Japan's ratification of the international pact that guarantees workers the right to organize in free trade unions.

Japan had been under heavy pressure for many years in the ILO to accept the commitments to labor contained in the ILO pact. The Japanese trade unions and the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions had filed a series of complaints against the Japanese government.

Jack Turcott, 58, Labor Writer Dies

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Jack Turcott, labor editor of the New York Daily News since 1952 and a familiar figure at union conventions, died of a heart ailment at his home here. He was 58.

Born in Providence, R. I., he joined the News staff in 1934 and in 1942 was assigned, on two hours' notice, to cover World War II in Asia. He was attached to the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur throughout the war.

In a telegram of sympathy to Mrs. Thyrza Turcott, his widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Turcott "will long be remembered by all those in the labor movement with whom he came in contact, and myself especially." He called Turcott "a laboring man of the highest order" whose "writings showed the zest and skill he maintained for his job."

Automation Unit Backs Jobless Insurance Plan

The essence of Senate & House bills to update the unemployment compensation laws was endorsed "wholeheartedly" by the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress at a meeting in Washington.

The resolution said the proposed improvements are "clearly needed" because the country's jobless insurance has two basic purposes:

- "It is a primary means of support to the millions of persons displaced each year by the technological and other changes which occur in the economy.
- "It is an important automatic stabilizer, adding support to both local economies and the national economy whenever business activity slackens."

Presidents Joseph A. Beirne of the Communciations Workers, Albert J. Hayes of the Machinists and Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers—all AFL-CIO vice presidents—are members of the commission, which is charged by Congress and the President to evaluate the impact of technological changes and make recommendations to ease adverse effects.

The Johnson Administration's recommendations for modernizing the federal-state jobless insurance system are contained in a bill cosponsored by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee.

It would require states to step up maximum benefits to two-thirds of the average state wage and set minimum benefits at half each worker's wage; establish a six-month benefit period plus six months of federal benefits for the long-term jobless; expand coverage to about 5 million more workers; limit disqualifications under state laws; raise the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $5,600 a year; repeal the experience rating proviso and authorize federal grants-in-aid to states with abnormally high benefit costs.



NEW YORK SENIOR CITIZENS, most of them retired union members, picket the American Medical Association convention protesting the AMA's massive campaign to block passage of the medicare bill. Inside the AMA, which reported spending more than $950,000 on lobbying during the first three months of 1965, debated whether to boycott or cooperate with the medicare program if enacted.

Meany Asks Study Of Tax Cut Results

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has suggested a study—and public disclosure—by the Council of Economic Advisers on the extent to which the new excise tax cuts are passed on to the consumer.

In a letter to Pres. Johnson, Meany noted that the tax cut had labor's "complete support." The AFL-CIO, he said, concurs in Johnson's expressed belief that the cuts will add to consumer buying power and relieve the tax burden on low and moderate-income families.

To be sure that the consumer and the economy will benefit, Meany suggested, the Council of Economic Advisers should make a study three months from now and semi-annually thereafter.

Political Arm Established By Painters

A new local-level political action organization has been established by the Painters, Pres. S. Frank Raftery announced. It is called PAT—standing for Political Action Together.

Raftery stressed that the new group will "complement" the work of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and that members of the union will be urged to give "full support both to our own local program and the effective work of COPE."

The union's executive board unanimously approved the PAT program, developed by a special committee named by Raftery earlier this year. Raftery and Sec.-Treas. William H. Rohrberg will be the principal officers of PAT. Program policy will be established by a committee composed of the union's six vice presidents.

Voluntary contributions from members will be sought to finance the political action program. Raftery said the union will also encourage participation by families of members in get-out-the-vote efforts.

A chief goal, he said, is "to achieve a direct, local-level identity with candidates for office."

PAT's support will be non-partisan, "strictly on the basis of voting record rather than political party," he emphasized.

IUD Sees Healthy Effect In Minimum Pay Hike

A substantial increase in the minimum wage will have a "healthy, expansionary" impact on the economy, close the steadily widening gap between manufacturing wages and minimum pay levels and give substance to the civil rights drive, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. told Congress.

In a statement by IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther presented to a House Labor subcommittee on behalf of the department and the Auto Workers, UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse stressed strong support for the $2 minimum wage, extension of coverage of the Wage-Hour Act, payment of doubletime for overtime after 40 hours, shorter hours and other changes in the law.

The current $1.25 minimum is "deplorably inadequate" and sanctions "poverty levels of living," the statement declared. Measured against the Labor Dept's city worker's budget, the current minimum falls 60 percent short of providing a decent standard of living.

The statement sharply stressed the close link between low wages and poverty. The plight of millions of poor families, it said "rests squarely on the central fact of starvation wages."

The $2 minimum advocated by the IUD would represent only two-thirds of the modest but adequate standard of living called for in the Labor Dept. budget, Reuther noted.

Pointing to the growing gap between the statutory minimum wage and the average wage in manufacturing, the statement said in 1950 the difference was about $1,500 a year based on a full year's work. Today that spread has grown to $2,500, reflecting an increase in average manufacturing wages of at least $1 an hour over the past 15 years while the minimum wage level rose 50 cents.

On coverage, the IUD said that one out of three uncovered workers is currently being paid less than $1.25 an hour and extension is badly needed, not only to the 5.4 million workers proposed, but in the future to additional groups almost twice as large.

Increased minimums and extension of coverage "can play a major role" in ensuring the rapid growth in output now and in years ahead, the IUD said, stressing the need to bolster purchasing power to cut back the high level of unemployment.

Higher minimums and broadened coverage have special significance for minority group workers, Reuther said, if the civil rights movement is to be meaningful for millions who must have economic means as well as civil rights to participate "fully in our society." The statement stressed the heavy incidence of poverty among all nonwhite families and particularly among those with a male head who worked full time, year round.

On doubletime for overtime, the statement emphasized the UAW position that the higher penalty pay should apply to all hours worked over 40, not only to hours over 48 at present and over 45 in the future.

74,000 Jobs

Production and maintenance workers in the auto industry worked 3 million weekly overtime hours in 1964, the equivalent of 74,000 full time jobs, the statement pointed out. In 1965 to date the figure is closer to 100,000 jobs.

The deterrent to overtime which the original penalty provided "has been severely eroded by increased fringe benefits, the UAW said. It cited figures showing that recall of workers in the auto industry could cost as much as $4.71 an hour while time and one-half payments would cost from $4.46 to $4.51 per hour. This proves, the statement said, that it would cost less in the auto industry "to pay overtime than to recall workers."

A. F. Hartung, president of the Woodworkers, called on the committee to repeal the section of the Wage-Hour Act that excludes about 150,000 logging workers from the provisions of the law. He noted that a "considerable majority" of these excluded workers are Negroes.

He stressed also that woods workers "are perhaps more in need of the premium overtime protections of the act than was true of many of the presently covered workers."

The wage and hour conditions in the industry are among the worst that can be found in the nation today, Hartung charged. It is up to Congress, he added, to eliminate the exemption in the present law and give protection to the exploited loggers in line with the protection long extended to other raw material procurement workers.

At 14(b) Hearings:

Wirtz Tags Repeal 'Top Priority' Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

turers voluntarily agreed to contracts providing some form of union security.

A union shop, Biemiller said, "serves as sort of a guarantee by the employer that he is not going to try to break the union. The employer may continue to be a hard bargainer, but once some sort of union security arrangement has been negotiated, it is rare indeed for the employer to set out to break the union. This is well understood by both employers and workers. And since strikes over the existence or survival of a union are the longest and bitterest, union security arrangements make for industrial peace."

Important to Nation

Biemiller, accompanied by AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, stressed that repeal of 14(b) is "important to the nation" as well as the labor movement.

Labor's role as a "people's lobby," he suggested, is vital to the nation "just as strong unions, able to bargain for fair wages and working conditions, are of vital importance to workers."

During questioning by committee members, Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) argued with Harris that Arizona's economic progress showed the value of "work" laws—a position Harris termed absurd.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va)., who favors repeal of Section 14(b) then asked Harris for the average hourly wage in West Virginia, a state which does not have a "right-to-work" law.

"It was $2.67 an hour in 1964," Harris replied.

"And what is the average for Virginia, a contiguous state which has a right-to-work' law?" Randolph then asked.

"It was $2.04 an hour," said Harris.

"Well, now, that's 63 cents an hour difference, Randolph observed. "Very interesting."

No Referendum

In another exchange, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.) sought unsuccessfully to have Biemiller look kindly on a suggestion for a "national referendum" on repeal of 14(b).

Biemiller pointed out that the United States is a representative government and that there is no constitutional provision for referenda on legislation.

And McNamara, who has sponsored a 14(b) repeal bill, intervened to observe, on the basis of the sweeping victory of Democratic candidates pledged to repeal:

"It seems to me that we had a referendum on this issue last November."

Wirtz told the subcommittee that the issue of the union shop should be left to the bargaining table in all 50 states—not just the 31 which do not have "work" laws.

He said the form of union shop permitted under the Taft-Hartley Act for states which do not have "right-to-work" laws respects "to the fullest practical extent" the views of the "few" whose religion bars them from full participation in a union or other secular organization. The employe under the union shop, Wirtz noted, can only be required to pay dues. He cannot be obligated to attend union meetings, accept union discipline or to engage in union ritual.

As in the House hearings several weeks ago, the Chamber of Commerce and other employer groups opposing repeal of Section 14(b) saw a "threat to the liberty of workers under the union shop.

More unions will be "busted" in strikes for a union shop if Section 14(b) is repealed, the Chamber warned, "than ever were busted by 'right-to-work' laws."



TESTIFYING at Senate hearings on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act are AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, left, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Surplus of Farm Labor Ends Bracero Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

Agricultural Manpower) to work at piece rates well below the $1.40 minimum."

The growers can get away with it, he said, because the Labor Dept.'s interstate recruitment standards require only prevailing pay rates, not the $1.40.

Some of the A-team youths, who come from high schools west of the Mississippi River, have already quit their farm jobs because they were paid piece rates instead of the hourly rate they said they were promised, Pitts noted.

The California growers said they will have sent back all 3,500 foreign workers by July 6.

The bracero program was killed by Congress after years of effort by organized labor, church groups and others who insisted that the "cheap labor" competition has been helping to keep American farm workers in the lowest economic brackets in this country.

Growers and their supporters warned of economic disaster if the number of foreign workers was reduced substantially.

Return of those now here is seen as a vindication of the decision by Congress to end the program and of that by Wirtz not to admit large numbers of foreign workers under regular immigration laws, which growers said was possible but which Wirtz said would have meant flouting the will of Congress.

Since the end of the bracero program farm wages have reportedly jumped 25 to 50 percent, or far more than in all the years of the past decade combined. This was the main point of Congress—to help farm workers.

Growers have been saying, however, that they have been seriously hurt and California's economy will suffer sharp losses, along with other states which have used foreign workers.

The Bank of America, though, sees only a slight downturn in income from last year of about 1.5 percent, which will then leave California farmers with a gross of $3.5 billion or roughly $1 billion more than Iowa.

Also, the expected total for the year will be, the bank predicted, about 3.5 percent above 1963, which was the second best year for farmers in any state in history.

Common Site Picketing Given Broad Support

(Continued from Page 1)

been a dispute within the AFL-CIO on how best to approach the problem and that this dispute "has been settled" and the parties are in full support of the Thompson measure.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., reviewed for the committee in detail the legislative and judicial history of the common site picketing problem, noting the call for corrective legislation by Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy.

The Denver decision, he told the subcommittee, "caused a serious deterioration of union conditions in many areas of the country." The numerous congressional hearings on remedial legislation, he said, have satisfied the need for "deliberative legislative action." He added:

"The time has come in our judgment, when the petition of the Building & Construction Trades workers to redress their grievances with regard to the Denver Building Trades rule should be answered by the Congress."

Walter Reuther, president of the Industrial Relations Dept., filed a statement with the committee supporting the legislation declaring that "the very basic right to strike by construction workers is here at stake." The continuing application of the Denver decision, he stressed, "has adversely affected the growth of unionism, impeded stable labor-management relations and made fair competition in the construction industry more difficult."

The Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the IUD reached agreement in February 1965 on a unified approach on resolving the common site picketing problem. At the time the AFL-CIO Executive Council hailed the agreement declaring:

"There now is no longer any reason for the Congress to fail to enact the situs picketing bill. The leaders of the Congress, from both parties, are pledged to the enactment of this legislation and we look forward to its early passage."



LEGISLATION to permit common site picketing in the construction industry is discussed at a House Labor subcommittee hearing by Louis Sherman, general counsel, and C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. with Rep. Carlton Sickles (D-Md.), a sponsor of the measure.

Wirtz Backs Bonding Bill Amendment

A House-passed bill, which would eliminate a costly requirement on bonds required of union officers and employes, was endorsed in testimony before a Senate Labor subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz joined in supporting amendment of the Landrum-Griffin Act to permit union officials to be covered by standard "fraud or dishonesty" bonds.

The Landrum-Griffin requirement for bonds covering "faithful discharge of duties" had resulted in an extra premium—initially a 50 percent surcharge, currently 25 percent.

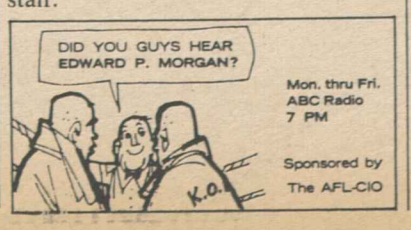
Wirtz said the House-approved change would bring the Landrum-Griffin provisions in line with the bonding requirements under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Biemiller said the bill "is urgently needed to eliminate the discriminatory treatment presently imposed on labor unions."

AFL-CIO Economist Receives Ph.D. Degree

Georgetown University has conferred a doctor of philosophy degree in economics on Rudolph Oswald, an economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Oswald's thesis describes the experience of the Fire Fighters union with compulsory arbitration, advisory arbitration and fact-finding. He served as research director for the union before joining the AFL-CIO staff.



AFL-CIO Hits Bid to Subvert 1 Man, 1 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

This, he stressed, is completely different from counties and other political subdivisions which were created by states and can be changed or abolished by the states.

It would be of little value to have one house of a legislature apportioned on a population basis if the other house were minority-controlled, Biemiller said.

Minority Veto Power

"Since all legislation must be approved by both houses of a legislature, this simply means that 10, 20 or 40 percent of the people would have a veto power over legislation desired by the majority of the people."

If the Dirksen Amendment or anything similar were enacted, he warned, "there would be a continued weakening and decline in the effectiveness of state governments, while the services of the federal government would necessarily proliferate to fill the void left by the states."

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), a foe of the Dirksen proposal, heads the subcommittee.

Celler said in an opening statement that it is "intolerable" that cities have to go begging to the "Poobahs of Podunk" when they want something from rural-dominated state legislatures.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee, meanwhile, approved a revamped version of the Dirksen proposal by a 6-2 vote, its chairman, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), reported. Bayh said he and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) voted against the amendment.

6-26-65

Labor Urges D. C. Wage Bill Tied to U. S.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported a bill to give the District of Columbia its first statutory minimum wage, and asked that it be strengthened by an escalator clause tied to changes in the federal wage floor.

Legislative Rep. F. H. McGuigan testified for the federation at hearings held by a Senate District subcommittee. Subcommittee Chairman Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) is sponsor of the bill.

The Morse bill would set a floor of $1.25 an hour and a 40-hour workweek ceiling for both men and women. At present, women and children in some industries are covered by pay minimums set by wage boards but adult men are unprotected.

Many workers in the nation's capital presently receive wages too low to meet even "a minimum standard of health, efficiency and well-being," McGuigan said.

One result of the coverage of women only under the present law, McGuigan said, is that in some occupations women receive higher pay than men.

McGuigan asked that the bill be broadened by inclusion of a provision guaranteeing equal pay for men and women.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. X — Saturday, July 3 1965 — No. 27

Civil Rights Leaders Back Wage-Hour Law Reforms

Joblessness Edges Up To 4.7%

Unemployment rose seasonally by 950,000 in June as nearly 2 million teenagers entered the job market but the jobless rate remained virtually unchanged, inching up to 4.7 percent.

The Labor Department's monthly report noted, however, that the increases in teenage employment and unemployment "were slightly smaller than expected" because the survey week was early in June "and many schools were still in session."

The jobless rate for teenagers remained unchanged in June at 14 percent, three times the overall rate. For the first six months it averaged 14.6 percent, unchanged from the 1964 annual average, the Labor Dept. said.

The jobless rate for adult men remained virtually unchanged at 3.2 percent but the figure for women moved up from 4.3 percent in May to 4.8 last month. The overall jobless rate in May was 4.6 percent.

The monthly report noted that the jobless total, which usually increases sharply in June, was in line with seasonal expectations "and was mainly attributable to teenagers." The over-the-month increase in unemployment took place among persons jobless less than 5 weeks in line with the teenage influx into the job market.

There were a number of areas where the unemployment rate showed increases over the month—the non-white rate moved from 7.6 to 8.4 percent; the blue collar rate was up from 5.3 to 5.7 percent; the rate for those unemployed 15 weeks or longer moved from .09 to 1.1.

The Labor Dept. said that although the rate for non-white workers edged upward, the second quarter average of 8.0 was "down significantly" from the 9.8 percent figure of a year ago and had dropped further than the white rate which went from 4.8 in the 1964 quarter to 4.3 in the 1965 period.

The overall situation, department spokesmen said, was a continuation of the improvement in the job outlook since early in 1963. The second quarter rate of 4.7 percent this year is the lowest quarter since the fall of 1957 when the rate was 4.3 percent.

Total civilian employment rose 1.3 million to a record high of 73.7 million in June, with the largest part of the gain taking place among teenagers. Non-farm jobs moved up 800,000 reaching 68 million for the first time.

The department said that on the

(Continued on Page 10)



SPOKESMAN for nation's top civil rights leaders, Clarence Mitchell, is welcomed by ranking Democratic and Republican members of a House Labor subcommittee as he testified for a higher minimum wage, covering more workers. Left is Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Calif.); at right, Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.).

Urge $2 Minimum, Broader Coverage

Civil rights leaders united in urging Congress to extend minimum wage coverage to "the poorest among us" and raise the legal pay floor to a "living wage" of $2 an hour.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was their spokesman at a House Labor subcommittee hearing.

He testified on behalf of the Rev. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Negro American Labor Council and of the Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO vice president; James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality; Dorothy Height, National Council of Negro Women, James Forman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and Bayard Rustin, director of the Randolph Institute.

He spoke also, he stressed, on behalf of "one of the most cruelly used groups in the land—those people who work long, hard hours at backbreaking or menial jobs and who are nevertheless poor."

Negroes, Mitchell declared, "most desperately need this legislation." But the improvements sought "will, as a matter of fact, benefit more whites than Negroes. . . . If the country faces up to these problems, it will do more than grant justice to a particular minority. It will take a giant step toward the solution of problems that afflict us all, black and white."

'First Step' Hailed

The civil rights leaders supported as "a first step" Pres. Johnson's proposals to extend minimum wage coverage to 4.6 million new workers, including low-paid employes of restaurants, hotels, laundries and hospitals. Beyond that, they said, Congress should "earnestly consider" bringing under coverage both farm workers and domestics.

Mitchell noted that domestic workers are covered under the Social Security Act through the "general welfare" clause of the Con-

(Continued on Page 11)

Taxi Fleets Struck In Two Cities

Taxi drivers in the nation's two largest cities tied up major cab fleets with strikes over union recognition in New York and new contract terms in Chicago.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council and leader of the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee there, said the walkout that began June 28 would continue despite an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing representation elections July 21.

Rejecting union arguments favoring an industry-wide vote, NLRB officials accepted company petitions for separate elections among employes of 38 of the city's 83 cab fleets.

On June 14 and 15 the city's Labor Dept. conducted voluntary citywide balloting to test union sentiment among the taxi drivers, but the fleet owners won a federal court injunction impounding the 12,326 ballots cast until the NLRB could act.

The Chicago dispute involves some 6,000 drivers employed by the Yellow Cab Co. and the Checker Taxi Co. Between them, the two firms own about 80 percent of the city's cabs.

Members of the Democratic Union Organizing Committee Local

(Continued on Page 3)

In Omnibus Housing Bill:

Narrow House Vote Clears Rent Subsidy

A $6 billion Housing & Urban Development bill cleared the House, 245-169, after Republican opponents came within six votes of knocking out a pioneering rent subsidy plan.

The original Administration bill, which the AFL-CIO termed "important and necessary," authorized partial rent subsidies for families with low-to-moderate incomes who otherwise could not afford decent housing. Eligibility income ceilings would have been keyed to family size and rent costs in the locality. As a family's income increased, the amount of the subsidy would drop.

Republicans mounted a massive attack on this provision, picking up a number of Democratic allies, primarily from rural areas.

To salvage the plan, Democratic leaders agreed to an amendment limiting subsidies to low-income families eligible for public housing. Even so they had to muster every available vote and arrange pairs for absent members to defeat, 208-202, a GOP motion to kill the rent subsidy section.

Only four Republicans, all from New York, voted with 204 Democrats on the key vote. Voting to kill the subsidy section were 130 Republicans and 72 Democrats.

On final passage, 219 Democrats and 26 Republicans supported the bill with 109 Republicans and 60 Democrats opposed.

Other sections of the bill stirred less controversy. These included:

- Authorization for an additional 60,000 units of low-rent public housing each year for four years.
- A new program of mortgage insurance for land development in subdivisions.
- Extension of the urban renewal program for four years, with a $2.9 billion authorization.
- Relocation payments for persons and businesses displaced by urban renewal.
- A step-up in the college housing program.
- Matching grants for water and sewer facilities and for construction of community, health and

(Continued on Page 11)

Church Council Hits Bid To Evade 1 Man, 1 Vote

The National Council of Churches denounced an attempt to evade one man, one vote apportionment of state legislatures as a violation of "moral and theological" principles and "a step backward" from democracy.

The Rev. David G. Colwell spoke for the general board of the 40 million-member church federation in opposing a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow one house of a legislature to be based on factors other than population. **(Excerpts from statement on Page 6.)**

He told a House Judiciary subcommittee:

"It would be easier and safer for the churches to keep silent. They would not be criticized for that—until it was too late. They would not risk losing members or contributors by inaction on reapportionment."

But religious leaders are obligated to speak out, Rev. Colwell said, because—as the general board declared in a policy statement adopted last month—"this is a moral question and ultimately a theological one, concerning which the National Council of the Churches of Christ may not remain silent."

He conceded that "many arguments" have been advanced for amending the Constitution to get around the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" dictum.

Each of these arguments, he said, must be weighed against the more basic question, "Yes, but are all men created equal, or are they not?"

"And if they are," the minister asked, "why should some men be

(Continued on Page 10)

'God's Truth' from Builder —R-T-W Keeps Pay Down

A spokesman for the Associated General Contractors argued that "right-to-work" laws are good because they "tend to hold down wages."

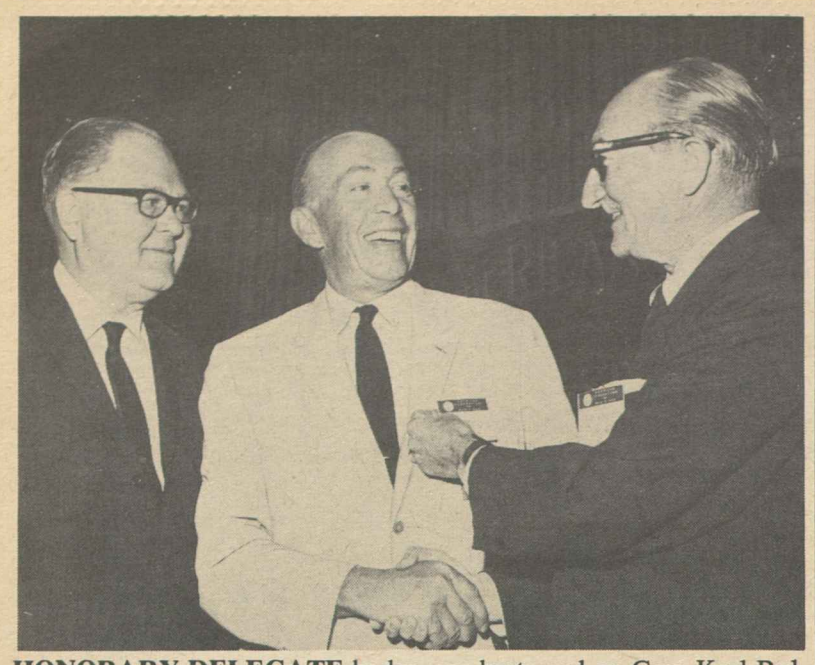
Carl Halvorson of Portland, Ore., called a news conference to explain why he was testifying before a Senate subcommittee against a bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements.

The employer spokesman cited figures to show that construction industry wages are lower in states which ban the union shop than in states which do not have "right-to-work" laws.

He was asked by startled newsmen if this weren't the same argument unions have made in calling for repeal of 14(b)—that "work" laws bring lower wages.

"Well, it's just the God's truth," Halvorson said.

Wages, he claimed, are too high.



HONORARY DELEGATE badge was bestowed on Gov. Karl Rolvaag (center) of Minnesota by Pres. Herman Kenin (right) and Sec. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians, prior to the governor's address to the union convention in Minneapolis. Ballard, onetime secretary of Minneapolis Local 73, was later elected to the new office of secretary-treasurer.

'Stimulus' to Arts Seen In Federal Aid Proposal

By Gervase N. Love

Minneapolis, Minn.—"Applicable labor standards" will be required under the bill providing federal aid to the arts because the goal "is to improve quality, and this we equate with the highest of professional standards," Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), declared at the convention of the Musicians.

Thompson, a member of the San Francisco Local 6 of the AFM, is chairman of the House Labor subcommittee that considered the measure setting up an arts foundation, a humanities foundation and a Federal Council on the Arts & the Humanities to coordinate their activities.

Enactment Predicted

He predicted passage of the bill, which the union had long sought, and described it in detail.

"This bill when enacted and implemented will not, of course, underwrite every artistic endeavor," he said. "It will not even come close to underwriting every orchestra with a deficit. It will not provide employment for every musician not now employed, or eliminate the necessity for moonlighting.

"It will, however, provide some seed money to stimulate additional support. That is its primary thrust, to stimulate private support for, and interest in, all of the arts, and to stimulate the states to show greater concern."

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin is a member of the Federal Council by appointment of Pres. Johnson.

The delegates spent more than an hour discussing a resolution proscribing employment of AFM members in any establishment featuring "discotheque"—the use of recorded music for dancing—and ended by accepting a recommendation that it be referred to the President's office.

A similar resolution at last year's convention in Portland, Ore., also was sent to the President's office. Kenin pointed out during the discussion that meetings between international and local leaders concluded that the problem, with its emotional overtones, was best left to the locals.

Spokesmen for some locals related during the debate that they had used discotheque operations to stimulate employment of their members.

The convention unanimously passed a strong civil rights resolution that condemned brutality at all law-enforcement levels against Negroes and other minority groups. It endorsed the Johnson Administration's voting rights legislation and called on locals and their members to urge favorable action by their Congress members.

The delegates also instructed Kenin to make known to members of Congress their strong support of legislation to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and to make known to the President their approval of his backing for "this long-needed reform."

In a move to meet increasing problems created by unauthorized tape recordings of live public performances, the delegates approved a resolution prohibiting members from proceeding with such a performance if it is to be recorded "in any manner whatsoever" unless a properly executed recording contract has been filed with the local having jurisdiction.

Travel Change Loses

A resolution requiring traveling bands and orchestras to charge 20 percent in excess of the local scale, instead of the present 10 percent, was roundly defeated.

Kenin publicly thanked comedian Jack Benny for helping to raise more than $4 million through his concerts for the pension funds of symphony orchestra members.

"The contribution of this outstanding entertainer and member of the Musicians' union cannot be measured in money," Kenin said. "Neither can it be repaid in the many awards and honors we have publicly conferred upon him. We shall be eternally grateful to him."

A. A. Tomei of Philadelphia Local 77 was elected to a new spot on the international executive board. Chosen Canadian member was J. Alan Wood of Toronto, who defeated the veteran Walter M. Murdoch, also of Toronto.

Kenin, Vice Pres. William J. Harris, Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and members of the executive board were installed by Retiring Treas. George V. Clancy, who was made treasurer emeritus.

Steelworkers Win Louisville Runoff

Louisville, Ky.—Employes of this city's largest unorganized industrial plant overwhelmingly chose the Steelworkers as their bargaining representative in a runoff election with the ousted Teamsters.

Assistant AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Arthur J. Potter reported that workers at Tube Turns, Inc., cast 426 votes for the Steelworkers, 233 for the Teamsters in balloting conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The runoff was held when neither union received a majority in a previous vote.

Beirne Cites 'Big Brother' Parallel:

CWA Calls for Legal Curbs Against Lie Tests, 'Snooping'

By David L. Perlman

Kansas City, Mo.—The Communications Workers convention here called for laws to curb the use of "lie detectors" and "electronic eavesdropping" devices by employers.

Delegates applauded passage of a resolution denouncing "invasions of privacy" by "snoopers" as a threat to the "personal dignity and freedom of every American."

Several of them charged from first-hand knowledge that telephone company management frequently "monitors" conversations of employes—plant and commercial workers as well as telephone operators.

"In the office where I work," said one delegate, "there are five different locations where people can listen in on our conversations."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne urged the delegates to follow through on their convention resolution with letters to congressmen and senators as well as protests to supervisors and company officials. Drawing a parallel with the "Big Brother" society portrayed in George Orwell's book, "1984," Beirne warned that eavesdropping "corrupts the person using it as well as corrupting our freedom."

It's time to "get mad" about violation of privacy, he declared.

The convention heard Pres. Johnson—who spoke to the gathering by telephone—predict repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and passage of medicare, immigration reform, voting rights legislation, and support to education "at all levels, for all children of all families.'

Praised by Wirtz

Delegates were praised by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for refusing to be satisfied with things as they are.

"I hope there is always somebody in this country who is not satisfied with the status quo, no matter how much improvement has been made in the last year or two years," Wirtz said.

The present $1.25 minimum wage, below the poverty level, "does not make sense," Wirtz declared. And "it does not make sense," he added, "that last week there were 3.5 million unemployed . . . and there were also 3.5 million people who were working more than 5 hours of overtime."

The 1,500 CWA delegates and hundreds of guests broke into the middle of the secretary of labor's speech with a rising, cheering ovation when Wirtz strongly denounced the "nonsense" about "right-to-work" laws protecting the liberty of workers, and declared:

Repeal of 14(b) Urged

"If you think strong, responsible trade unionsm is a good thing for the American economy and the American democracy, then the only good sense answer is to repeal Section 14(b)."

The national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Al Barkan, told the convention that this year's legislative gains in the states and in Congress were the fruits of "the best labor political effort" ever mounted.

Crediting the CWA with one of the best records of any union in support of the COPE dollar drive, Barkan recited the accomplishments stemming from the 1964 campaign and said:

"That is what your money helped to do. That is what your registration and educational work helped do."

In major resolutions, the CWA:

● Endorsed the "triple threat" program of expanded community service, public relations and organizing charted by the union's executive board and directed locals to set up machinery to put it into effect.

● Reaffirmed the union's support of a $2 minimum wage, payment of doubletime for overtime work and a shorter basic workweek. The resolution also pledged support for other labor goals, including a "revitalized" unemployment compensation system, expanded public works, consumer legislation and conservation of natural resources.

● Expressed pride and satisfaction in the union's Operation South America program of direct help to "free democratic trade unionism" in Latin America.

● Asked expansion of free public education beyond the high school level, declaring that "higher education should be the right of every young person who desires and seeks educational self-improvement."

● Expressed "fervent hope" for a peaceful settlement in Southeast Asia, but stressed that "until the people of that part of the world are freed from the menace of Communist China, we must and will support the efforts of the United States to protect the people of South Viet Nam and the other countries of Southeast Asia."

The resolution also applauded "the courageous decision and prompt action" of Pres. Johnson "to stop a Communist takeover in the Dominican Republic." It praised the efforts of the Organization of American States toward the goal of "a freely chosen and democratically established form of government in the Dominican Republic."

● Approved establishment of the Ray Hackney Scholarship Fund, in memory of the late CWA vice president, and launched it with a floor collection. The scholarship will be used to help Latin Americans and other trade unionists obtain college and graduate-level education "to serve the cause of democracy through the trade union movement." Among the contributions was a check from the Union of Post Office Workers of Great Britain, presented by its fraternal delegate to the CWA convention, L. V. Andrews.

Overtime 'Rebellion'

Although a resolution calling for a contract restriction on compulsory overtime in the telephone industry was referred to the union's elected Collective Bargaining Policy Committee — which prepares contract proposals—the maker of the motion was granted leave to speak to the convention on the issue.

Delegate Lawson Sewell of Atlanta, Ga., said that more than 45 employes in Atlanta had been suspended since 1963 for refusing to work what they considered excessive overtime, including overtime demanded after they had worked a full-shift on their off-day.

"Our members in Atlanta," he said, are being required to drop such activities as Little League managers, church activities and other civic duties . . . We have traffic operators who are working 13 days on and one day off."

59-Day Strike Wins Contract At Pants Plant

Decherd, Tenn.—Some 250 strikers have returned to work in the Decherd-Franklin pants plant after a 59-day walkout that won a first contract for the Clothing Workers.

The strike followed two months of futile bargaining after the union won a National Labor Relations Board election early in February. Negotiations stretched out for another two months before an agreement was hammered out and ratified.

The settlement provides for 7.5 cents in general pay raises with additional boosts for certain piecework jobs, standard wages for time workers, time and one-half after eight hours a day, three more paid holidays, two weeks vacation with pay at the worker's weekly average earnings, employer-paid Blue Cross hospitalization pending full coverage by the union life and health insurance programs, and all provisions of the union's cotton garment contract.

ACWA Vice Pres. Charles S. English, director of the Southern Dept.. lauded the strikers for the solid front they put into the fight for the first contract. He also praised Mayor William T. Brown of Decherd for his aid in contributing to the settlement. Brown was a member of a citizens' committee that helped bring the parties together.

The plant is a division of the H. & L. Block Co., of Tacoma, Wash.



YOUNGEST SPEAKER to address the Communications Workers convention, 17-year-old Rick Restelli of Houston, Tex., is congratulated by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne. Restelli is an officer of the teenager Advancement Council sponsored by CWA Local 6222. He told the convention of the council's program of acquainting teenagers with the labor movement, political action and community services activities.

Dues Hike Voted:

Boot & Shoe Union Spurs Label Drive

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A campaign to intensify use of the union label to promote the sale of union-made shoes was approved by the Boot & Shoe Workers 24th quadrennial convention here.

The parley also voted to raise monthly dues from $2.50 to $3.50, with per capita payments to the international boosted from $1.50 to $2. Locals were given the option of hiking dues to a maximum of $5 and retaining the difference.

The union label campaign, as outlined by Pres. John E. Mara, centers on a promotion plan to utilize billboards, bus and car cards, the press and radio, with possible cooperation from retailers.

Tied in with the union label drive and the dues hike was a stepup in organizing activity authorized by the delegates after Mara reported small membership gains in recent years. In the last five years he said, 24 new factories were organized while 16 shops that closed or moved into unorganized territory were lost.

It was expected that emphasis would be placed on Tennessee, where some 20,000 unorganized shoe workers are employed; Pennsylvania, described as having "tremendous potential" with 10,000 union and 15,000 non-union shoe workers; Maine and Canada.

Mara cited evidence that some manufacturers are working together to discourage organization. Letters from different producers to their workers bear a strong resemblance, he said, suggesting that they may be of common inspiration.

A warning that imported shoes may account for 30 percent of domestic consumption in four years was sounded by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), who has introduced an "orderly marketing" bill which would limit imports causing problems in U.S. markets to a specific share of the market under some conditions. Muskie, who reviewed his bill for the delegates, said that imports during the six months ending with March amounted to 15.1 percent of domestic production.

Good progress was reported on merger negotiations between the BSWU and the United Shoe Workers, with the unification of the two constitutions regarded as the major remaining problem. Top BSWU spokesmen voiced the opinion that "there is no question but that there will be a merger."

The convention called on BSWU members to give strong support through letters to their congressmen and senators to the drive for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Medicare Endorsed

The delegates in addition endorsed the medicare bill and called for legislative control of imports.

They also approved a resolution giving all locals a voice in determining requests for wage increases and other contract benefits regardless of whether their own contracts are involved. The stand was based on the fact that the wage pattern is "usually settled" in negotiations with the Intl. Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co. It is intended to give a voice to other locals which may be expected to go along with the major settlements. A resolution that would have required simultaneous expiration of all contracts was defeated.

A special effort to raise the wages of women members, who make up 60 percent or more of the membership potential, won quick approval and a general policy was adopted favoring portable pension plans. The international office was instructed to help locals obtain minimum pensions to $100 a month after 30 years of service.

The convention approved establishment of a BSWU Dept. of Community Relations & Civil Rights.

Mara, who also is secretary-treasurer of the union, and Vice Pres. Leo Frieda were re-elected.

N. Y. Label Trades Cite Woman Unionist, Priest

Buffalo, N. Y.—Vice Pres. Marion Moran of the Bookbinders and the Rev. Richard M. McKeon, S.J., director of the Institute of Labor Relations at Le Moyne College, Syracuse, received the Awards of Merit of the New York State AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. at the annual convention here.

Mrs. Moran, a grandmother, is executive secretary and business agent of Buffalo Local 17 as well as international vice president of her union. Father McKeon, a native of Buffalo, is widely known for his writing on labor matters and is the author of the weekly "Industrial Peace" column in the Syracuse Catholic Sun.

The awards were made for "outstanding contributions toward effective labor-management relations" in New York State.



STRONG SUPPORT of the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee was voted by drivers and mechanics at this midnight mass meeting in Manhattan Center, New York City. The vote led to a citywide strike. The National Labor Relations Board later ordered representation elections in 38 separate units among all regular full-time and part-time workers. Ballots cast June 14-15 in the city-conducted overall election favored by the committee were impounded in a court action brought by cab employers.

Taxi Drivers Shut Down Fleets In New York, Chicago Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

777, a unit of the Seafarers, voted to strike when an apparent contract agreement fell through. Union officials charged that the companies had balked at spelling out in contract language the terms agreed upon in a 10-hour bargaining session in the office of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

SIU Vice Pres. Earl Shepard said the union was reinstating its full list of contract demands, including an increase in drivers' commissions to at least 50 percent of fares.

The tentative settlement package which provided the basis for discussion by the local's members included graduated increases in commissions from 45 to 47.5 percent of fares based on length of service, increases in pensions from $37.50 a month to $82.50, a reduction in the 48-hour workweek of garage workers to 40 hours over an 18-month period, a 50 percent hike in hospitalization allowances, $10 a week increase in sick benefits, and company payments toward establishment of a diagnostic clinic for members and their families.

Local Pres. Everett Clark described the strike as "100 percent effective."

It followed several months of negotiations that were recessed in April when the ousted Teamsters challenged the bargaining rights of the SIU local. The SIU's Democratic Union Organizing Committee smashed the raiding attempt, winning an NLRB vote 3,081 to 1,612.

In New York, the NLRB cited "precedent" in ordering the garage-by-garage representation votes among regular full-time and part-time drivers. Teamsters Local 826 also will be on the ballots.

Firings Scored

Van Arsdale, emerging from the meeting at which the NLRB upheld the employer petitions, said it was "one of the most disgraceful experiences" of his long career in labor. He charged that the employers had filed the election petitions at the last minute and had written in the name of the expelled Teamsters where the NLRB form asks for a listing of other interested unions.

Van Arsdale expressed indignation over employers who, he said, have used "firings, blacklisting, the courts and government agencies" in an effort to prevent drivers and garage workers from having a strong city-wide union.

The 38 fleets involved have about 3,500 cabs and 10,000 drivers—about half the city fleet total. No petitions have been filed by the remaining 45 companies.

One of the city's taxi firms—A & A Maintenance Corp.—recently was found guilty of unfair labor practices by the NLRB. A board panel ordered A & A, and 19 affiliated companies operating cabs or providing services to taxi firms, to stop threatening workers with loss of their jobs if the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee wins representation rights. The board also ordered the company not to "condition the performance of repair work on employe autos upon their withdrawal or support" from the TDOC.

The TDOC was formed last September with strong support from the City Central Labor Council and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann. It announced in March that it represented a majority of full-time drivers and maintenance workers at cab companies in the city and dramatized its demand for recognition with a 24-hour strike that culminated in a rally at Madison Square Garden.

The test vote subsequently was conducted by the city's Labor Dept. over employer objections on the recommendation of a three-man panel appointed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

Pensions to Increase with Wages In New Transit Union Contract

A pension escalator clause providing increases in pension benefits geared to wage increases has been won by the Transit Union in a new contract covering 2,800 employes of the D. C. Transit System.

The clause provides that pension benefits of retirees will rise by the same percentage as the wage of top-rated operators. Pres. George W. Apperson of the union's Division 689 said the new pact benefits retirees affected by increases in the cost of living and encourages earlier retirement.

Another contract gain provides vacations up to seven weeks for long-service employes by adding one additional day of vacation for each year of service beyond 30.

The agreement, ratified by an overwhelming vote of local union members, also contains an increase of 15 cents an hour over a year's time in the present base rate of $3.01 an hour, starting Nov. 1; incorporation of the present cost-of-living adjustment into the rate; a fourth week of vacation after 14 years of service; a uniform "cleaning allowance"; and appointment of a joint union-management committee to help solve problems of members employed in sightseeing, limousine and charter work.

The new pension system has these provisions:

- Beginning Nov. 1, 1965, all allowances for disability, early retirement or normal retirement will be adjusted at least once a year on the anniversary date of the employe's retirement by the same percentage that wages increased in the preceding year for top-rated operators.
- An employe may retire at age 60 on full pension after 25 years of service; at age 61 with 24 years, at 63 with 22 years' service and at 64 with 21 years.
- Early retirement at ages 55 to 59 is provided for at reduced percentages.

Other contract gains are double-time pay after 11.5 hours a day for operating employes; an additional 5-cent hourly increase for top mechanics next Nov. 1; and wage differential increases for depot clerks.

Under the pension plan, employes retiring with average monthly earnings of $500 will go from a high of $250 a month to $266 next Jan. 1 and to $272.12 a year later, not counting cost-of-living rises in 1966.

Apperson said union negotiations were assisted by ATU Vice Pres. Walter J. Bierwagen.

14(b) Repeal Urged By Farm Group

Corning, Ia. — The National Farmers Organization, which advocates collective bargaining techniques to raise the income of farmers, has called on Congress to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NFO statement declared: "We believe in collective bargaining for farmers and we believe in collective bargaining for working people."

Organized farmers and organized workers have common enemies, the NFO said. "In some states, these groups have been working for so-called 'right-to-market' laws which are similar in purpose to anti-labor 'right-to-work' laws. Both of these 'free-rider' laws weaken collective bargaining."

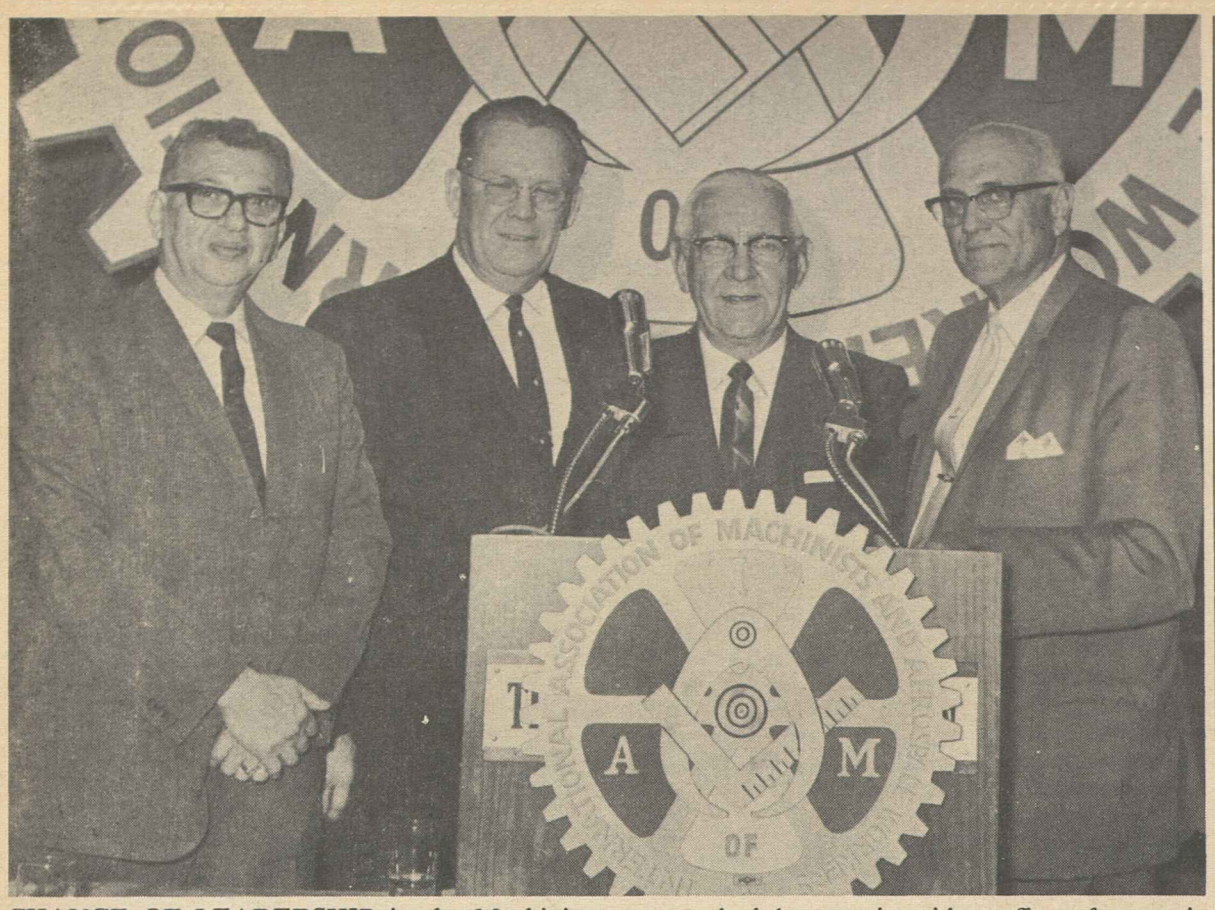
Ben Seligman Gets University Research Post

Amherst, Mass.—Ben B. Seligman, education and research director of the Retail Clerks, has been appointed director of the University of Massachusetts Labor Relations & Research Center and professor of economics.

As director of the center, he will act as chairman of a 17-member advisory council. The center has a small full-time staff, most of its program being within the responsibility of related departments.

It is responsible for coordinating labor education plans with other colleges, schools and departments of the university; maintaining liaison with labor groups, governmental agencies and other outside groups, and encouraging education programs within unions.

Seligman, a cum laude graduate of Brooklyn College, takes the new post on Aug. 1. He is an associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a trustee of the Federal Statistics Users' Conference, a member of the Joint Council on Economic Education and of the doctoral dissertation committee at American University, and is a former managing editor of "Labor & Nation."



CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP in the Machinists was marked by a unionwide staff conference in Washington of more than 800 IAM representatives and a banquet attended by thousands honoring retiring Pres. Al J. Hayes, second from right, and retiring Sec.-Treas Elmer E. Walker, second from left. The new officers are Pres. P. L. (Roy) Siemiller, right, and Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore, left.

Hayes, Walker Feted On IAM Retirement

More than 2,600 union officials, members of Congress, civic leaders and members of the union honored retiring Pres. Al J. Hayes and Sec.-Treas. Elmer Walker at a banquet as new leadership took over direction of the Machinists.

Both men, veterans of the labor movement and of the IAM, left office as a result of the union's constitutional provisions calling for retirement at age 65. Their successors are P. L. Siemiller as president and Matthew DeMore as secretary-treasurer.

The banquet, which brought warm tributes to Hayes and Walker from persons in all walks of life, followed two days during which they gave an account of their stewardship to a conference of 800 members of the union's field staff. Siemiller and DeMore took over on July 1.

Pres. Johnson and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz sent warm messages praising the "great contributions" both men had brought to the nation and the labor movement. Tributes to the retiring IAM leaders also were given in speeches by top union officials and members of the union's headquarters staff.

Hayes, who was born in Wisconsin, joined the Machinists as an apprentice in 1919 and rose swiftly and steadily to local and later international leadership, being elected international president in 1949. He is a vice president of the AFL-CIO and has held high posts as adviser and member of numerous government Commissions.

Walker, who served his apprenticeship in East St. Louis, Ill. spent 16 years in the shop as a general machinist and die maker and worked his way through union office winning election as full time district business representative in 1933. He became a Grand Lodge representative in 1942, vice president of the international in 1945 and secretary-treasurer in 1959.

Pay Incentive Plans Drop, Industry Surveys Reveal

Management itself has come up with confirmation of the AFL-CIO's long-standing claim that incentive plans for paying workers are declining in popularity.

Factory Magazine reports, in its current edition, a 10 percent drop in the number of firms using such plans since the publication's prior study in 1959.

The magazine's conclusions are based on two surveys, both made this year, that yielded the same results. One covered 295 plants, the other 456 plants. In each case only 41 percent reported using wage incentive plans, compared to 51 percent six years ago.

The AFL-CIO has noted a decline in the popularity of this technique for several years. The Labor Dept. reported that on the basis of a 1960 survey it could find no significant drop.

Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, attributed the drop to three reasons:

- **As union negotiators became more knowledgeable about incentive plans, they were able to develop contract clauses that protected workers against their inequities, and thus made them less attractive to management.**
- **The changing nature of jobs has made production more subject to machine control, less subject to worker control, and thus made incentives less useful as a spur to production.**
- **As unions have raised basic pay rates to "realistic" levels, workers "no longer feel the need to kill themselves for a few extra cents."**

Senate Group Sets Hearings On Rail Jobs

The Senate Commerce Committee has announced it will hold early hearings into charges by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen of abuses by railroad managements of the compulsory arbitration law which put 16,000 firemen-helpers out of work in one year.

Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said he will ask officials of the union, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the National Mediation Board and the Dept. of Labor to testify.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said his union will cooperate fully and called the committee action "the first step in re-establishing collective bargaining" in the railroad work rules dispute.

The BLF&E is ready to prove, Gilbert said, that railroad safety has deteriorated since a federal arbitration board ruled that management could eliminate jobs of 90 percent of U.S. rail firemen in freight and yard service. The board did not follow congressional intent and veteran firemen failed to get the protection they were promised, Gilbert charged.

The union's demand for hearings has been supported by the AFL-CIO, the Railway Labor Executives Association and other labor groups. In May the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged a "complete review" of the facts by the Commerce Committee.

Lasser Gets Post As Jennings Aide

David Lasser, for the past 15 years economics and research director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been named an assistant to Pres. Paul Jennings for economics and collective bargaining.

Associated with him, and under his policy direction, will be Abe Morganstern, newly-appointed research director, and Joe Swire, who continues as director of the Pension & Insurance Dept., which he has headed since the union was founded.

Jennings said also that Allan Silberman, formerly with the union's Education Dept., was assigned to Lasser as director of conference board educational activities, and that Oscar Jager, IUE public relations consultant and former publicity director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., will be available for consultation on communication.

At 48th Conference:

Forced Labor Ban Reaffirmed by ILO

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization ended its 48th conference here with a strong reaffirmation of its opposition to forced labor whether practiced under Communist or colonial rule.

Bert Seidman of the AFL-CIO team that represented American workers stressed the need for the ILO, a United Nations agency, to remain alert to forced labor everywhere as he urged approval of a resolution on the issue.

The resolution was introduced by the United Arab Republic in a move aimed exclusively against Portuguese rule in African territories. However, its terms were widened to express the ILO's general condemnation of "all practices involving the use of forced labor."

The ILO's governing body, or executive council, was instructed to take "appropriate measures" to assure observance of the conference's demand that "necessary action be taken to end these practices."

Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, also took the floor to score Russia, Cuba and other Communist countries for denying the ILO "essential information" on trade union rights. These countries, he recalled, ignored ILO requests for information although the agency's experts had found repeatedly that "both the law and the practice" under their rule denied the rights they were pledged to guarantee their workers.

The Soviet bloc abstained when the conference of government, worker and employer delegates from most of the ILO's 114 member countries adopted a resolution calling for "practical measures" for developing ILO activities in the industrial field.

Cosponsored by Machinists Intl. Rep. Rudy Faupl, leader of the American worker delegation, the resolution also called for the ILO to blaze a new path by bringing public services into its industrial activities.

The Communist delegates invoked the excuse that they were not given appropriate representation on the ILO's industrial committees to explain their refusal to join in approving the otherwise unanimously adopted resolution. But they were also venting their disappointment because their claim that "equitable geographical representation" entitled them to more seats on all ILO bodies had not reached the conference floor. The free workers had joined forces with governments and employers to block the resolution in committee.

Substantive work completed at the three-week session included the adoption without an opposing vote of two international conventions, or treaties, fixing sixteen as the minimum age for underground work in mines and providing for periodic medical examinations for young miners.

The conference also set new international standards on conditions of work for mothers and other women with family responsibilities. These were contained in a recommendation that ILO member nations are bound to observe to the best of their ability.

A series of measures concerning maternal and other services were outlined in the recommendation to enable women "to fulfill their various responsibilities at home and at work harmoniously."

Also adopted was a resolution calling on governments to promote special educational leave with pay in addition to regular vacations to help workers upgrade their qualifications. Despite some employer opposition, the measure was adopted by a vote of 207 to 41 with 15 abstentions.

ILO Governing Body Elects Mali Delegate

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's governing body elected an African as its chairman for the first time when it named Oumar Baba Diarra of Mali its unanimous choice to hold the assignment for a year.

Secretary of state for civil service and labor, Diara has been the Mali government delegate to the governing body, or executive council, since 1963.

At the one day session it held at the close of the ILO's annual conference the 48-member executive re-elected as its worker vice chairman the veteran Swiss trade union leader, Jean Moeri.

Moeri has been a member of the governing body for many years. The choice of worker members of the group, his re-election was virtually automatic, as was that of Pierre Waline of France as the employer vice chairman.

Although some employers sought to forestall a decision at this time, the executive authorized the calling of a conference early next year to deal with the problem of how heavy a burden a man can safely carry.

Open to all the ILO's 114 member countries, the conference is to be attended by government, worker and employer representatives. It will lay the groundwork for the drafting of international standards on the "maximum permissible weight to be carried by one worker."

"Millions of people are being damaged and we should not be prepared to allow this to go on any longer," Lord Collison, British trade union leader, said when urging the calling of the conference.

Collison, who has long been associated with the ILO, was made a lifetime peer on the recommendation of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's labor government. He is believed to be the first British peer to sit among the governing body's worker delegates.

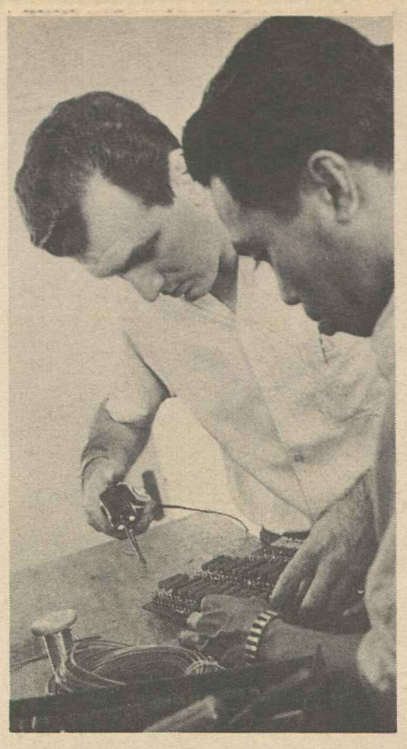
The executive paid tribute at the close of the brief session to Jef Rens, former Belgian trade unionist, on the occasion of his resignation as chief deputy to ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse after more than 20 years service with the agency.

Moeri praised the "major role" that Rens played in securing the adoption of the ILO conventions guaranteeing workers the right to join forces in trade unions of their own choice and to seek better conditions through collective bargaining.

George V. Haythorne, Canadian deputy minister of labor, who was presiding, said that Rens' name would "continue to be associated" with the AFL-CIO-supported ILO program to aid the Indians living in the Andes mountains of South America. Rens, it was recalled, had inspired and directed the program from its outset.



FARM EQUIPMENT maintenance is as important in Tunisia as in the U.S., and Peace Corps Volunteer Gerhard Wehrbein, Burchard, Neb., teaching at a farm school, explains how it's done.



TEACHING electronics in Malaysian technical college is Mark Francis, Berkeley, Calif.



CHILEAN YOUTHS, unable to get any other education, receive instruction in carpentry at a government-sponsored training center from Wendell Gorun, a Peace Corps volunteer from the Bronx.

Idealism, Practical Knowledge Both Get Role in Peace Corps

An American worker who wants to make the world a better place for some of its people who usually get pushed around from the cradle to the grave can put both his idealism and his practical knowledge to work through the Peace Corps.

He doesn't have to be a skilled worker, though that helps. Semi-skilled workers and assembly-line workers are needed, too—all levels of skill that can be translated into the solution of mechanical problems, the Peace Corps points out.

More than 12,000 Americans, including hundreds of union members, have joined the Corps since it was set up in 1961 and have served to help 46 different developing countries make the long jump to the 20th Century.

Now the Peace Corps has more than 300 positions to be filled by workers in the next few months in Latin America, Asia and Africa. The skills it seeks are many and varied. Here are some of them:

Auto mechanics, air-conditioning repairmen, blacksmiths, bookbinders, bricklayers, carpenters, ceramic workers, clerical workers, construction supervisors and helpers, diesel mechanics, draftsmen and surveyors, electricians, electronic technicians, farm machinery and heavy equipment mechanics, heavy equipment operators, mechanics (all types), operating engineers, painters, pipe fitters, plasterers, plumbers, printers, roofers, radio-TV technicians, sheet metal workers, steel workers, stonemasons, structural iron workers, textile workers, welders, well drillers—and instructors and vocational teachers of all levels and types.

If an applicant has an aptitude for one of these jobs it's usually enough, for he will be given three to four months of special training in this country to qualify him.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has strongly endorsed the Peace Corps and its work and in a resolution called on all affiliates to cooperate with the corps "in its efforts to enlist the interest of skilled and semi-skilled workers in service overseas."

Volunteers who are accepted normally serve for two years. They are given a living allowance for food, clothing, housing, travel and incidentals. They receive a termination payment of $75 for each month of service—in two years, a lump sum of $1,800 less taxes. With Peace Corps permission the fund may be used as it accumulates to repay loans previously incurred.

Applicants must be at least 18 years old, but there is no upper age limit. Married couples can serve if both qualify and they have no dependents under 18.

The corps has found that the skills of the average housewife—sewing, food preparation, health practices—are needed just as badly in some overseas countries as the skills of the carpenter, electrician or auto mechanic. A married couple of course would receive $3,600 in separation allowances.

Living conditions in the field are described as "moderate but adequate," with volunteers under the care of a Peace Corps doctor who is a full-time staff member. Disability benefits are provided. Volunteers get 46 days leave for the two-year period, as well as an additional allowance for travel from their posts.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting last August adopted a resolution urging labor and industry to guarantee re-employment, seniority and pension rights to volunteers and to give an apprentice credit if he works at his trade during his Peace Corps service. Such protections are now written into many union-management contracts, or have been adopted as company policies with union agreement. Any federal employe is given credit for two years of seniority upon completion of two years of Peace Corps service.

What does the volunteer do when he gets to his duty station overseas? He acts as an instructor to citizens of the country where he is assigned, transferring his skills to them and, if possible, training them to teach others when his own service has been completed and he has returned home.

In the slums of Latin America, for instance, the volunteers—both skilled workers and semi-skilled workers with Peace Corps training in basic construction — are building vitally-needed schools, homes, community centers, roads and clinics, side-by-side with workers from the host country.

In Malaysia, on the other side of the world, building tradesmen, industrial workers, wood and metal workers, mechanics and many more are teaching their skills in government vocational schools.

In the Republic of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, the Peace Corps and the Auto Workers have cooperated to set up a program of automotive and agriculture equipment maintenance and repair that actually is keeping the economy of this nation of farmers viable.

Morocco and Iran, Turkey and Pakistan and Peru need building trades workers. So do many others of the countries that hold out welcoming arms to Peace Corps volunteers. Everybody needs auto mechanics to teach the techniques of keeping cars and trucks and buses running. India wants highly-skilled machinists, electricians and welders primarily as instructors.

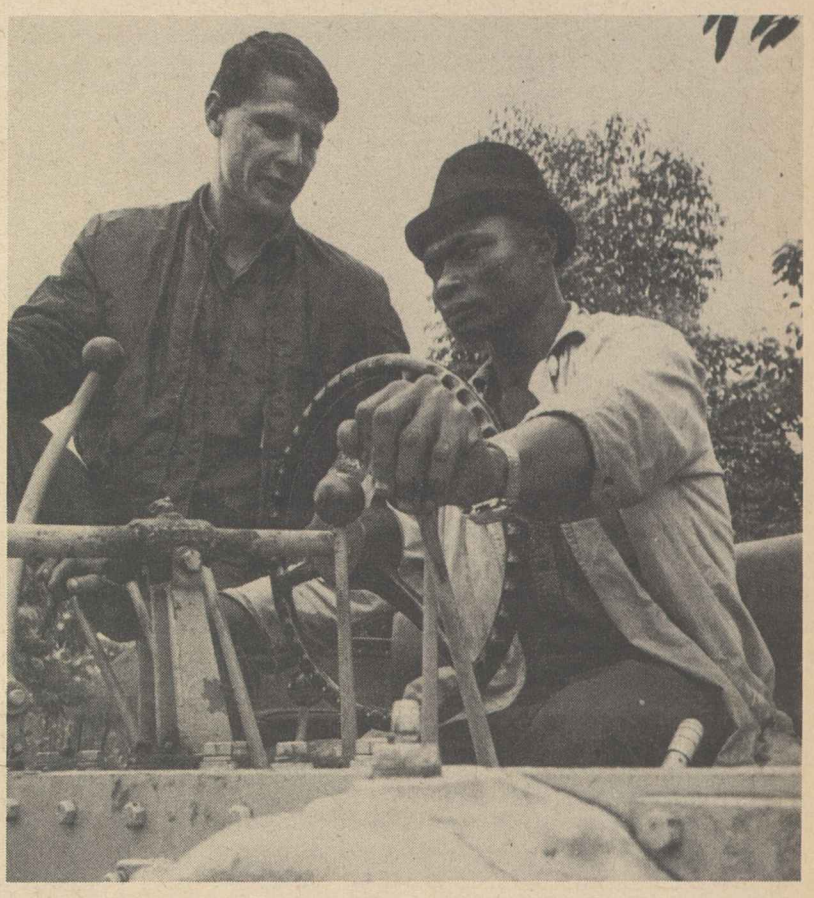
In short, the Peace Corps has a job for almost any American industrial worker willing to accept the challenge it has to offer.

How to Join

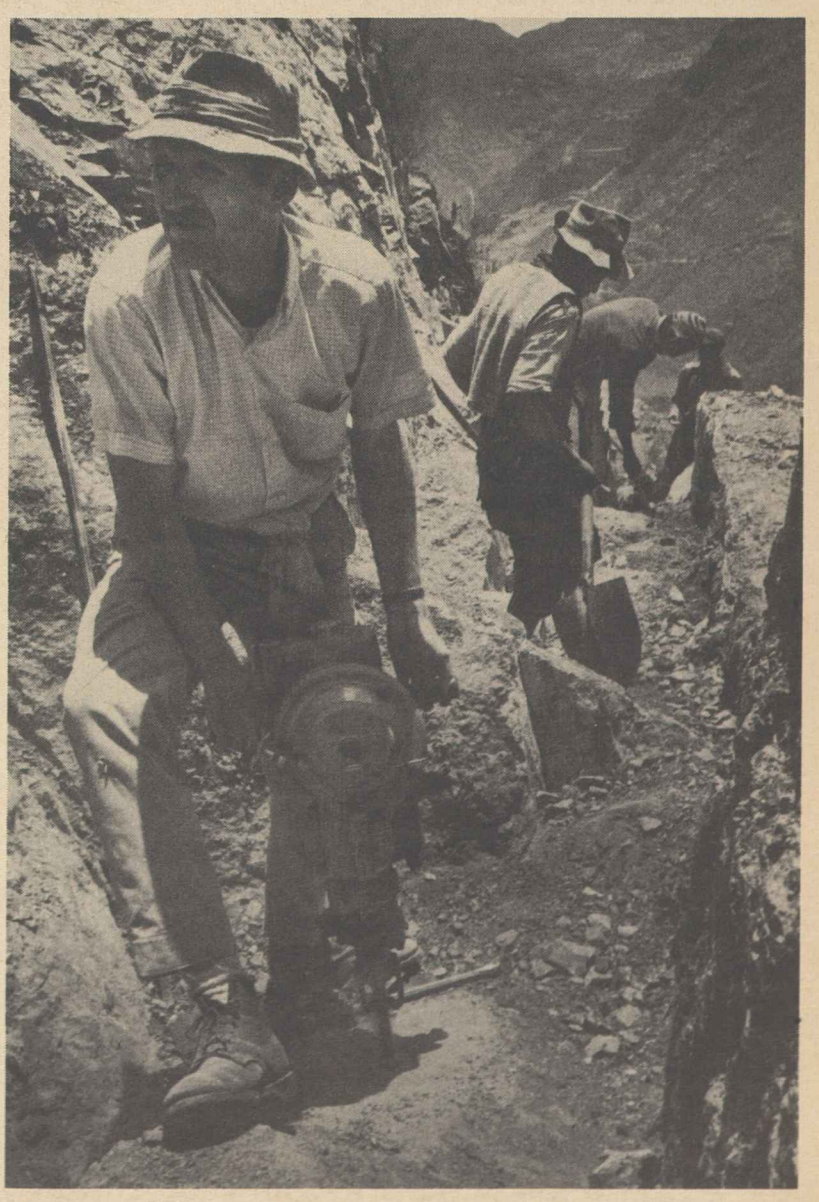
Any union member who wants to join the Peace Corps and thinks he has the qualifications can get a questionnaire at any post office. Don't be discouraged by it, the Peace Corps advises, noting that it has some sections a worker may not be able to complete—and other sections a college graduate can't fill out but a worker can.

Or, full information about labor in the Peace Corps, and an application, can be obtained by writing the Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525, Attention Office of Public Affairs. Anyone 18 years and older can apply, and knowledge of a foreign language isn't necessary.

"Don't feel you have too little to offer," the Peace Corps says in one of its pamphlets addressed to workers. "Let us decide what you can do."



ROADS ARE LIFELINE in economy of a nation like Cameroon, Africa, and must be maintained with heavy equipment. Harry Haywood, Taberg, N.Y., here explains the operation of a road grader.



PERUVIAN INDIANS taught to use jackhammer by Mike Manetsch, Yakima, Wash., were such adept pupils they now cut 16 feet of irrigation ditch a day, compared to 16 inches before he arrived.

Threat to Democracy

THE BATTLE over the Dirksen amendment to upset the U.S. Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling may be one of the great constitutional controversies of our times.

The Dirksen amendment is a dangerous threat to the democratic system and more dangerous than most such threats because it is so deceptively simple. The language would vest in the people of a state the right and power to determine the composition and apportionment of the state legislature.

It adds that nothing in the Constitution shall prevent apportionment of one house of a legislature on the "basis of factors other than population" and that such apportionment can be approved only by a referendum vote.

The AFL-CIO opposition to the amendment is clear and unequivocal. In testimony before a Senate subcommittee the federation declared:

"The right to equal representation in the legislature is a fundamental democratic right. Whenever this right is limited in any way, by that much is the vitality of the democratic society itself demeaned."

Passage of the Dirksen amendment very simply means that the current malapportionment of the state legislatures could continue unchanged and minority rule would continue to prevail.

There are currently only two states—Michigan and Colorado—where a majority in both houses of the state legislature actually represents slightly more than half the state's population.

The Supreme Court's one man, one vote decisions have opened the way to reassert majority rule in the states. The Dirksen amendment would subvert this decision and help perpetuate a "rotten borough" system of government.

Wall Street's Jitters

IT WOULD TAKE an army of psychiatrists to probe into the millions of individual actions that make up the stock market's buy and sell orders on any given day and determine the motivations.

In the past weeks the factors triggering the market have been abstruse as ever and analysts are having a field day with erratic market behavior while all economic indicators show a healthy and robust economy.

But given the many non-rational reasons that make up the buy and sell orders, there are usually measurable factors that have some bearing on market gyrations. Currently the factor appears to be a feeling voiced by a number of economists that the country is heading into a period of slower economic growth.

Investors may be paying some attention to these forecasts and looking to a period some months hence where profits will level off at their present high point.

Earlier this year the AFL-CIO Executive Council said:

"A slower pace of rising sales and production is expected to set in after the early months of the year . . . and joblessness may creep up again in the second half of 1965."

The real problem is not the stock market and its ups and downs but how to prevent the economy's growth rate from slowing down so that unemployment will not jump back over the 5 percent level and continued progress can be made in providing jobs for the swelling labor force.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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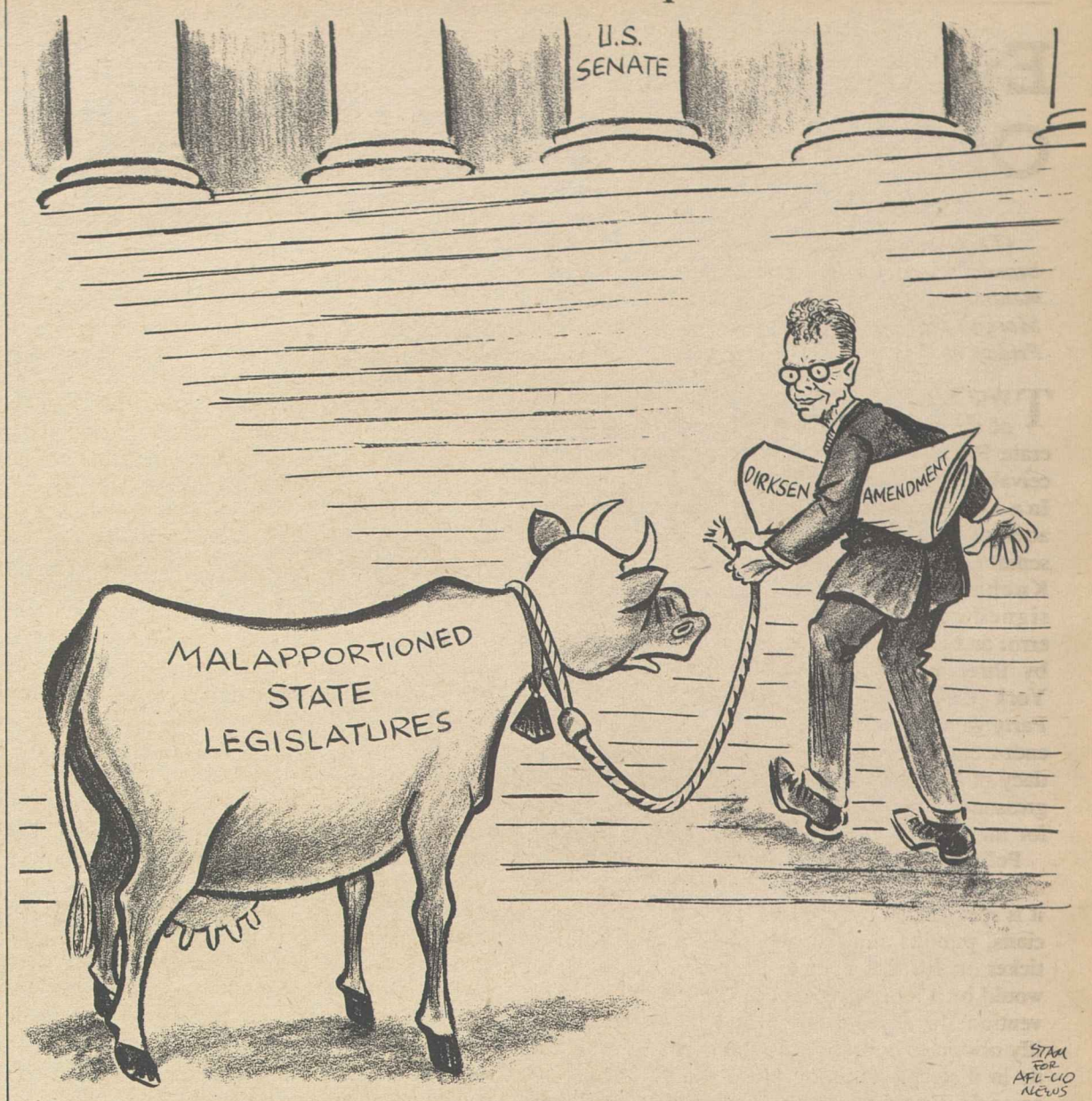
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X **Saturday, July 3, 1965** **No. 27**

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'. . . Other Than Population'



Council of Churches Testifies:

One Man, One Vote Principle Traced to 'Very Being' of U. S.

The following is excerpted from the testimony of The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA before a House Judiciary subcommittee on a constitutional amendment to upset the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE asserts "All men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. . . ." The very being of our nation is in a real way predicated upon this contention which marked its inception. It is essentially a theological concept of revolutionary significance for the social and political relationships of man to man. . . .

There are many arguments favoring an amendment to the Constitution to limit or reverse the Supreme Court's dictum, "one man, one vote." Each of these must be assessed against the more basic question, "Yes, but are all men created equal, or are they not?" And if they are, why should some men be entitled to ten times the voting powers of others? Why should state legislatures be entitled to withhold the balance of this voting power even in violation of their own state constitutions, decade after decade? It seems to us that the centrality of the moral and theological principle that "all men are created equal" outweighs any political justification for unequal votes.

The phrase "all men are created equal" is not found in the Bible, nor is it a uniquely Christian concept. It derives from secular sources also. It is, however, compatible with Christian faith and is implicit in the New Testament teaching that all men are of infinite worth to God.

In New Testament times, men had not known any social experience other than the rule of the few over the many. Not until the revolutionary advent of democracy did they have the opportunity to discover this social dimension of the Christian regard for the infinite worth of all God's children.

The notion that "all men are created equal" is not perfectly understood or completely accepted even in our own nation. For nearly two centuries our society has been struggling to comprehend more fully and to embody more faithfully this ancient ideal. When the nation has tried to limit its meaning or restrict its application, the nation has often suffered internal dissensions . . .

The proposals to allow states to apportion the seats of one house of their legislatures on a basis other than population—that is, to allow some of their citizens to cast weightier votes than others—seems clearly a step backward. . . .

The argument is attractive that the citizens of a state should have the right to determine the kind of democratic structure they want for their legislature. We feel that there is considerable scope for experiment in shaping legislative structures within the limits set by the requirement that the votes of all citizens of the state for their legislators should be substantially equal in effect. Sovereign states still have the right to develop unique and imaginative patterns of single or multiple districts —unicameral, bicameral, (or, presumably, tricameral) legislatures, but only when they have met the basic standard of "one person, one vote." That standard, long a basic right of citizens of the United States, is now the law of the land and no state should be entitled to depart from it.

IT IS OF crucial importance to note that there are some rights and freedoms, privileges and immunities, which belong to all citizens of the United States, and which they cannot vote away from themselves or others. Just as no majority can vote away freedom of religion, freedom of speech or press, or the right to a fair trial, now the Supreme Court has held that no majority of voters in a state can vote away the substantial equality of its citizens' franchise.

As citizens, we are deeply concerned. As churches, we have a special interest in interceding for those citizens who are disenfranchised, disinherited, disorganized, and powerless members of our society, prevented by the barriers of the social and political ghettoes in which they live from interceding effectively for themselves.

There are a great many technical problems about the mechanisms of representation which we are not qualified or equipped to solve, and we gladly leave them to those who are. But the equality of a citizen's basic franchise is more than a technical problem of political science. It is an intense and immediate issue of "Who is to be a full person in our society" and "Who gets what" in the interplay of many factors.

Careful weighing of each of the foregoing arguments forces one to conclude that this nation can best pursue the daring political experiment of democracy so bravely begun here by pressing on toward the further implications of the revolutionary notion that "all men are created equal," rather than by receding from those implications.

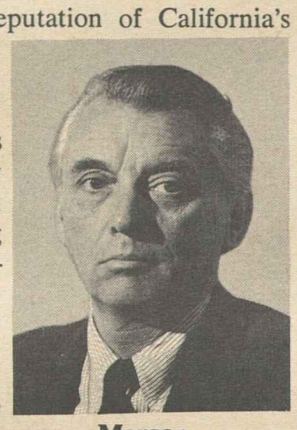
Morgan Says:

Events Boost Political Stock Of Two Republican Moderates

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

TWO THINGS have happened at opposite ends of the country to boost the stock of two moderate Republicans in a fashion which might conceivably affect the GOP presidential ticket in 1968. In a Los Angeles courtroom an evil and calculated attempt to smear the reputation of California's senior senator, Thomas Kuchel, ended with signed confessions of error and abject apologies by three men. In New York City, the Liberal Party gave overwhelming endorsement to the candidacy of Republican Congressman John Lindsay for mayor.



Morgan

Politics is a funny business and half the fun of it is speculation by politicians, pundits and the public. A Kuchel-Lindsay ticket or, for that matter, a Lindsay-Kuchel ticket would be a long, long shot at the Republican convention three years hence and there are enough iffy obstacles in between to dump the surest favorite in a steeplechase, let alone a dark horse. But as some Frenchman once said, politics is the art of the possible and as of now neither the senator nor the congressman is impossibly unavailable as a national candidate.

But first things, or first obstacles, first. In 1962, despite, or perhaps partly because of a towering row with the radical right, Sen. Kuchel won reelection by more than 700,000 votes, while Richard M. Nixon was losing by more than 300,000 votes his bid to unseat California Gov. Pat Brown—thus making the senator theoretically more than a million votes stronger than the former vice president. California's partisanship is notoriously blurred and the senator's 1962 feat, coupled with the respect his stance of moderation has won from both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, hoists Kuchel high as a possible GOP candidate for governor.

Last summer, however, while the senator was bending his efforts in favor of Nelson Rockefeller over Barry Goldwater for the Republican presidential nomination and while he was conspicuously avoiding any campaign activities in behalf of the conservatives' darling, George Murphy, now California's junior senator, a sinister "document" emerged. This was an affidavit in which a former Los Angeles policeman, alleged that he and a fellow-officer had arrested Kuchel and another man for drunkenness in 1949. The statement added that a morals offense was also involved.

Kuchel demanded a Los Angeles police department investigation. In the wake of it, four men were indicted for conspiring to libel him. The affidavit was proved false. Begging "mistaken identity," the ex-policeman pleaded guilty to a reduced charge and publicly apologized to the senator. The other three similarly apologized and two of them, in a pointedly implied confession of guilt, pleaded "no contest" to reduced charges of circulating a false report assaulting the senator's reputation. Grand jury testimony involved right-wing extremists in the case.

WITH A POSSIBLY long and venom-filled trial averted, Kuchel and his cohorts can now turn to other matters—such as measuring his prospects for the governorship. By Labor Day, various polls will have tested the strength of such would-be candidates as ex-Hollywood figure Ronald Reagan, an ultra-conservative, and former San Francisco Mayor George Christopher, and how they and Kuchel would fare against Gov. Brown who is expected to run for a third term. Kuchel's lack of aggressive national ambitions is reflected in his refusal to seize the state leadership of his party after his stunning victory in 1962. He is loath to leave the Senate where he is assistant Republican leader. But if the Republicans, struggling to reconstitute their party, see him as the key to control of the republic's most populous state, the pressures on him may well be nigh irresistible. He is expected to make his decision by early fall.

Even if handsome young John Lindsay should lose the New York mayoralty later in the fall, he will have gained priceless national exposure as one of the Republican party's potential leaders. Sen. Robert Kennedy says his Liberal endorsement will "strengthen the GOP at all levels."

With Mayor Wagner now out of the picture by his own surprising choice, Democrats are in a bitter stew over their candidate. Pres. Johnson has ordered White House aides not to stick their fingers into the broth. But there can be no denying the fact that political control of the nation's most populous city is of vast importance to the Johnson Administration.

It was the lack of a favorite which impelled the labor-dominated Liberal party, usually but not always allied with the Democrats, to go for Republican Lindsay. This move could be decisive. It makes the congressman a fusion or multi-party candidate. That's what it took for New York's last Republican mayor, Fiorello LaGuardia, to win in the mid-Thirties. He served three terms.

Any way you look at it from coast to coast, the respective political stocks of Tom Kuchel and John Lindsay have gone up.

Employer's Stake Cited:

Job, Home and Road Accidents Targets of Labor Safety Drive

LABOR IS SEEKING to make workers safety conscious not only on the job, but in the home and on the road, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers said in an interview on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Wharton, who is also a member of the AFL-CIO standing committee on safety and vice president for labor on the National Safety Council, said that considerable progress has been made in job safety, but much more is needed.

"The employer has a great interest in safety," he observed. "If he has too many accidents on the job, his insurance rates go up, and that may be the very thing that will cause him to lose the next job on which he bids."

Construction equipment today, he noted, is heavier, faster and cranes have longer booms, so that hazards are increased. Safety equipment has been developed, Wharton explained, to protect the operators, the workers on the job and the public near the job site, but since "they are optional, and equipment can be bought without these devices, it will be bought without them."

ON-THE-JOB construction accidents are reduced, he suggested, by pre-job conferences, by contracts that carry safety clauses, and by making workers and employers more safety minded. It used to be that a certain number of accidents were considered inevitable, but this attitude is changing, he noted.

"Another factor in on-the-job accidents is fatigue, and the effect of noise, dust and heat," Wharton said, adding that a major means of reducing this hazard has been the shorter work week.

The annual campaign for a safe Labor Day weekend is another means of helping to make the worker and the public acquire safety habits, he continued. This campaign, he said, is important beyond the effect on the long weekend, since the number of accidents on the highway and in the home are still higher than elsewhere. Reporters interviewing Wharton were Al Adams of Business Week and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington Scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

THOSE MEMBERS of Congress who fancy they have heard a loud cry from their home states for enactment of the Dirksen Amendment might do well to wait a few years and listen once more. The silence then may speak a clearer message.

There has been, to be sure, an appeal from many state legislatures for a constitutional amendment to escape the Supreme Court's one man, one vote apportionment rulings.

But in most states it has been the anguished cry of legislators faced with the unpleasant task of voting themselves out of office or drastically reducing their power base. Given a choice, virtually every elected body will opt for the status quo.

Once the old order has passed, however, it becomes a new ball game. It is noteworthy that the current clamor for the Dirksen Amendment comes primarily from states where reapportionment is about to take place—not from those states which have moved closest to one man, one vote standards.

The threat of the Dirksen Amendment, it should be stressed, is still clear and present.

It would be less of a threat if its determined supporters included only the right-wing and segregationist groups which mounted an earlier campaign for three way-out constitutional amendments—to set up a super-court made up of 50 state chief justices to review Supreme Court decisions on federal-state relations, to enable states to bypass Congress in amending the U.S. Constitution, and to bar federal courts from any jurisdiction over state apportionment.

These proposals were too strong for most rational people to stomach. But they had the effect of making the subsequent Dirksen Amendment seem moderate and reasonable by comparison.

The analogy with the makeup of the U.S. Congress is demonstrably invalid. But superficially it has a reasonable ring to it. And in some states where right-wing strength is concentrated in under-represented areas, liberals and moderates are under strong temptation to put principle aside in favor of political expediency.

* * *

A COUNTER-COALITION of labor, good government groups, churches and civil rights organizations has emerged to combat the threat of the Dirksen Amendment—in the states to block the strategy of convening a constitutional convention through action by two-thirds of the legislatures, and in Congress to seek the one-third plus one vote needed to block a constitutional amendment.

Their powerful arguments: that the Dirksen Amendment would be the first change in the Constitution to diminish the rights of the people; that it would provide a subterfuge for nullifying newly-won voting rights of Negroes, and that it would lead to stalemated, ineffective government.

In an effort to hold on to some wavering votes on the issue, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee recently modified the original Dirksen Amendment by adding on to it intricate layers of referendum procedures if a legislature chooses to apportion one house on factors "other than population." In addition to requiring initial approval in a referendum, the plan must be resubmitted after each decennial census. If rejected then, either the same plan or a modified plan would be resubmitted two years later. Only if twice rejected, would the legislature then be obligated to shift to a one man, one vote formula. So complicated is the procedure that even constitutional experts stumbled over an explanation of how it would work.

The subcommittee turned down a considerably more meaningful amendment proposed by its chairman, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). It would have required legislatures to be reapportioned on a one man, one vote basis before submitting an alternative plan to voters.

Meanwhile, as state after state moves—however reluctantly—towards equal representation for its citizens, the picture changes and both the possibility and desire to restore rural control diminishes. Promoters of the Dirksen Amendment fully recognize this. Thus their urgency to move it through Congress and to the states in time for still malapportioned legislatures to ratify it.



SAFETY ON THE JOB, on the way to the job, and in the home is the three-pronged program stressed by labor. Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers said on Labor News Conference. Here he is flanked by Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., left, and Al Adams of Business Week.

How to Buy:

Home Study Courses Spread, But Beware of 'Fringe' Schools

By Sidney Margolius

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES are one of the fastest-growing ways to get an education. They are used both by young people seeking to learn a trade or profession and more mature workers who want to add to their skills and knowledge. Sometimes employers even help pay for such courses under company tuition-aid or refund plans.



An estimated 3.5 million people now take such courses through different organizations, including private correspondence schools, extension departments of universities, the federal government and armed forces schools, and industry associations.

Correspondence schools need to be selected with care. Some high-pressure schools often exaggerate their job-placement abilities, or use high-pressure salesmen who sometimes offer "scholarships" or make "special offers for a limited time" to get you to sign contracts. Others may claim to be "accredited" or "approved." But the accrediting organization itself may be merely an association of such schools.

The so-called "scholarships" are not real scholarships but purported discounts from high prices charged for such courses.

In a number of cases, correspondence schools have made deceptive claims for job placement. The Federal Trade Commission even found one school, American Service, Inc., of Milwaukee, advertised in newspapers under "help wanted" or "job opportunities," to get leads to prospective purchasers of their course in "law enforcement." Correspondence courses which claim to lead to employment on airlines and railroads, in nursing and repair services, also often have been cited.

The fact that a correspondence school may be licensed by your state should not be considered a recommendation. But you should at least write to the state education department to find out if a school you are considering is licensed.

Don't let a salesman hurry you into signing a contract with claims that only a few places are left, or that this price will be available only a short time. Such hurry-up tactics often are the sign of a high-pressure school of the fringe type.

One of the most dangerous things you can do is pay a registration fee without first investigating, because the initial fee is small. If you also sign a contract, you can be held liable for the balance even though you later decide not to take the course.

Valid courses are offered by both recognized private home-study schools, and by the extension departments of many state universities and some private colleges.

Private home-study schools: You can get a list of home-study schools that adhere to reputable standards from the National Home Study Council, 1601 Eighteenth Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Your local high school guidance office also can advise you on qualified home-study courses and the reputation of various correspondence courses.

Even among reputable home-study schools, before you sign a contract requiring you to pay for the entire course, make up your mind to stay with it. The first several lessons may be simple. But these courses do get harder, and there are many dropouts. Usually the more comprehensive courses cost several hundred dollars, and shorter courses, $50 to $150.

University correspondence courses: Here is a real and expanding educational opportunity more wage-earner families should take advantage of.

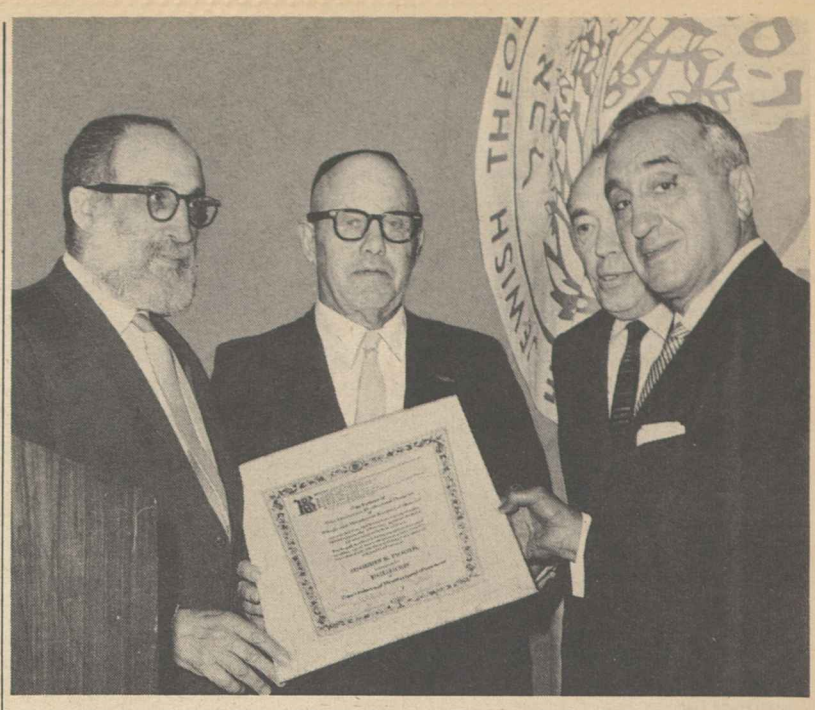
You can get a directory titled A Guide to Correspondence Study in Colleges and Universities, for 25 cents, from National University Extension Association, 122 Social Science Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., 55455.

Evening college courses are another fast-growing way to get more education, both for youngsters and more mature workers.

As one example, at Rutgers University in New Jersey, the evening college, which began just 30 years ago, now has 7,700 students. At Hofstra University on Long Island, N. Y., 75 percent of the evening students are married and have children, and half hold down full time jobs. Also of interest is that an increasing number of women who married early now take evening courses to get degrees.

Going to college this way does take staying power. It usually takes six to eight years to get a degree at evening college.

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CITATION DESIGNATING Morris S. Novik (right), radio consultant to the AFL-CIO, as a Fellow of the Universal Brotherhood Movement of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America was presented to him at a luncheon in New York by Dr. Louis Finkelstein (left), seminary chancellor. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was a guest, and Novik was presented for the honor by Oscar Dane (second from right).

Michigan Survey:

35% of All Families Lack Any Reserves

DESPITE THE GROWTH rate of the American economy, 35 percent of American families interviewed in early 1964 reported that they had no savings, investments or reserve funds in the form of bank deposits, bonds or stocks.

One-third of the families having an income between $5,000 and $7,500 had no savings, and almost one-fourth of families with incomes up to $10,000 had no savings.

About one-half of American families had savings of $500 and over.

These are among the economic facts reported in a study by The University of Michigan Survey Research Center, reported in "1964 Survey of Consumer Finances."

SRC economists report that about 30 percent of families interviewed saved money during 1963 and 20 percent decreased savings.

"Families have a wide variety of reasons for saving," they explain. "Families with incomes of $7,500 and over tend to report the long-term objectives of retirement and of children's education somewhat more frequently than do those with lower incomes.

"Half of all the reasons given by families with under $3,000 income fall into short-term categories of illness, emergencies, unemployment, etc.

"There appears to have been an increase in the proportion of families keeping savings in the form of government bonds, savings accounts and trust funds," the researchers add. "Almost two-thirds of the families reported having savings in one or more of these forms as compared with only 54 percent in 1960."

THE REPORT documents wide differences in the financial objectives of families with savings of $2,500 and over. There is a tendency for those in the high income brackets to discount the importance of a high rate of return on their investments in favor of the possibility of capital gains.

The ease with which investments can be converted into cash is comparatively less important to these high income families, the report adds. However, there is unanimous support for the idea that investments should be safe.

"Investment decisions are largely made by the investor himself," the economists say. "They tend to be based on information accumulated by the investor himself rather than on advice received from others."

The survey showed also that American families spent an estimated $10.8 billion on furniture and household appliances in 1963, about the same level as in 1962, despite a decline in the proportion of purchasers. Younger married couples with no children had the highest average expenditure. Among age groups, the highest average outlay (about $500) was among family units whose head was 25 to 34 years of age.

Half of all family units made a major expenditure on cars, furniture, or household durable goods in 1963. Families with such expenditures spent an average of $1,110, reflecting the record high outlays for cars and increased expenditures for furniture and appliances.

"The proportion of family units making a major expenditure increases at successively higher levels of income," the economists observe, "but the proportion of income spent for cars, durable goods and furniture remains the same."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Is $11 in a Teenager's Pig Bank Really Worth a Lifetime of Guilt?

By Jane Goodsell

ALL OF A SUDDEN Katie was saving money. She had almost $11 in her pig bank—an impressive nest egg for the likes of her. Katie was a born spendthrift. Having money in her pocket seemed to make her nervous. She couldn't wait to get rid of it. If she couldn't find a quick way to spend it, she lost it. Or gave it away.

When she was eight years old, she got $5 for her birthday, and she gave it away the next day to an old man who came to the door selling brooms. "I felt sorry for him," she explained.

It was hard to know what to say. After all, it was her own money, and we didn't want to stifle her generous impulses, but still. . . .

When she was in the fourth grade, we put her on an allowance and delivered frequent lectures on The Value of Saving, the Importance of Spending Wisely and The Difficulties of Finding a Millionaire Husband. But, when Katie entered high school, she was still leaving her wallet on the bus, still losing her money in the street, still squandering it with drunken-sailor abandon on candied apples, perfumed shampoos, records, library fines and lipstick. She bought a new lipstick almost every week.

Then, a few months ago, Katie started baby sitting and, to our great relief, she stopped throwing her money around. She plunked all her earnings into her pig bank, and she issued daily bulletins on her assets.

We were overjoyed. At last she was developing a sense of thrift and a sensible attitude toward money. One night she came home from a three-hour baby sitting stint and announced triumphantly that her savings now totaled $10.46. "Pretty good, huh?" she crowed.

WE CONGRATULATED her and, after she went to bed, we congratulated ourselves. Our wildly extravagant daughter had turned over a new leaf.

We were stunned by what happened two days later. She came downstairs to breakfast and announced, "I'm going downtown and spend all my money. Every single cent."

"But why?" I asked. "I mean, how come? You were so thrilled that you'd managed to save—"

"I know!" she wailed. "That's just the trouble! I'm turning into a miser!"

"A miser!" I gasped. "You?"

"Yes, me," she said grimly. "I think about my money all the time. I think about it at school and before I go to sleep at night. It's awful! I've got to spend my money quick, before it's too late!"

And she did. She came home that night, licking a candy apple. Her arms were full of packages and her face was wreathed in smiles.

"I did it!" she cried exultantly. "I spent every penny! Now, thank goodness, I can start thinking about something else!"

4 Locals Covered:

Pact Eases Automation's Jolt At Major Coast Race Tracks

Los Angeles—There may be no "system to beat the races," but a trailblazing collective bargaining agreement indicates that the races—in California, at least—may have figured out how to beat a system.

The system is automation, which, with irrepressible push in the last few years, has established beachheads at major race tracks.

The novel pact between four locals of the Building Service Employes International Union and 11 racing associations, including the rich Hollywood Park and Santa Anita turf clubs, is the industry's first to cope with the manpower problems created by new technology and new techniques.

It capped a year's study of the issues that followed a five-day strike two winters ago by parimutuel clerks, janitors and public events members of BSEIU Locals 280, 399, 102 and 193.

Both sides appeared to give ground in what may be a pattern-setting compromise that features binding arbitration under a permanent industry arbitrator.

New York, Illinois, Florida and other states with major race tracks are looking at the California settlement as they prepare to come to grips with the forces of automation.

The BSEIU agreement permits management to introduce labor-saving methods and devices in any and all phases of a parimutuel operation that last year serviced 5 million patrons and cranked through $400 million.

Meanwhile, the four unions, spearheaded by Clerks Local 280 with some 1,500 members statewide, win the right to be consulted on proposed changes for joint evaluation of the effect of such changes on manpower and skill needs.

Workers with 10 years or more of regular employment at the tracks are guaranteed under the agreement against loss of job because of technological change. Other employes facing dislocation because of automation will be absorbed on the basis of seniority and ability.

Attrition in the work force due to death, retirement and so on will have the effect of reducing the overall regular crew, however.

The race track pact also provides that management will train employes for new or changed jobs due to automation—at its expense and without loss of wages or benefits.

All disputes must be referred to the permanent arbitrator, Sam Kagel of San Francisco, who made the preliminary study and recommendations. He also serves as permanent arbitrator in the West Coast longshore industry.

The chief procedures automated so far by the tracks have involved work in the calculating room and accounting room.

A calculating machine introduced in 1961 computes payoffs on winning horses and daily doubles in a matter of seconds after each race. A crew of Local 280 men still computes the prices as a backstop for the machine, however.

An IBM "sheetwriting" machine, which the track rents for $400 a day, tallies the day-end reports from hundreds of cashier's windows—a job formerly done by 26 men. At the present daily wage scale of $36.85 for an "A" class sheetwriter, the machines save the track an estimated $500 a day in wages or more than $26,000 for the full race meeting at a major track.

Long ago, pneumatic tubes replaced money runners and the millions come pouring into the money counting room now through just five tubes.

But perhaps the biggest concern of all is the automatic parimutuel ticket vendor. A $5 machine has been in experimental use next to the barber shop at Hialeah Park, outside Miami, and a machine was tried one season at Turf Paradise in Phoenix, Ariz.

Management in California considers the results indecisive as yet and insists there are no immediate plans in the West to substitute machines for the men at the betting windows.

Increased attendance and betting handles have resulted in use of more sellers and a status quo in cashiers, the groups forming the bulk of the production force at the tracks. But, overall, better methods of operation and machines in the backroom have caused a work force reduction that management merely describes as "some."

Union officials not only are concerned about the "some" in the shrinking job structure but also about the people who will never be hired—the "silent fired"—because of technological change and new methods.



YOU CAN'T BEAT THE RACES, maybe, but four locals of the Building Service Employes appear to have beaten the threat of automation at 11 California race tracks. An agreement has been worked out under which management can introduce new devices in all parts of the parimutuel operation with union consultation in evaluating their effect, and guaranteeing workers with 10 years' seniority against loss of jobs because of technological change. Among those protected is K. E. LeCompte of Local 280, who is shown operating a calculating machine that computes winning payoffs after each race at Hollywood Park.

Freedom Schools Draw Union Teachers to South

Chicago—The AFL-CIO Teachers will direct the Mississippi Freedom Schools and cooperate in compensatory education programs in seven other southern states this summer, AFT Pres. Charles Cogen has announced.

Cogen reported that scores of union teachers "are going into the South this summer to work in Freedom Schools and to establish tutorial programs in conjunction with voter registration drives."

He announced that Arthur Reese, a member of Detroit Teachers Local 231, who directed the Hattiesburg, Miss., Freedom School last summer, will head the operation for the entire state this year.

A second coordinator, for the union teachers under the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s SCOPE (Southern Community Organization and Political Education) division of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will be named soon, Cogen said.

Teachers for the schools and projects are being recruited in the North and will be trained in two sessions in the South.

They will work without compensation and with only $10-$15 a week expenses in Mississippi, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisana.

The Mississippi schools, which began last year, continued through the winter under great hardship, Cogen noted. They provided supplementary after-school education, adult education, and community organization in many Mississippi communities.

The AFT president said the union, through its "Adopt a Mississippi Freedom School" project, has raised more than $15,000 to support the schools. In addition, truckloads of books and school supplies have been contributed.

Cogen emphasized that the need for teachers, supplies, and money is still great.

"The civil rights movement has opened the spirit of the Negro South for education," he observed. "Yet it will take something besides a couple of hundred—or even a couple of thousand—civil rights workers to sustain this new educational eagerness; it will take teachers who genuinely want to teach, and children who sincerely want to learn. For, in the end, education must follow agitation if the civil rights revolution is to take permanent effect."

Liberal Party Backs Lindsay In New York

New York—The Liberal Party has endorsed Republican Rep. John V. Lindsay for mayor of New York City and selected its state chairman, Dr. Timothy W. Costello, as Lindsay's running mate for president of the City Council on both the GOP and Liberal tickets.

The Lindsay endorsement came at a two-day conference after a party committee had interviewed a number of candidates for the post to be vacated by Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who declined to seek re-election.

Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. David Dubinsky and Alex Rose, president of the Hatters, are vice chairmen of the Liberal Party and participated in the decision.

The New York City Committee on Political Education has made no move toward supporting any candidate and will probably withhold its official endorsement until after the September primary.

A number of Democrats have announced their candidacies for the nomination, including City Council Pres. Paul Screvane, the second-ranking official in the Wagner Administration.

William F. Buckley, Jr., will run on the Conservative Party slate. Buckley is editor of the rightwing magazine National Review.

Geographical Pay Lag Scored by IUE Board

Montreal, Que.—The elimination of geographical wage differentials and payment for what workers do and "not where the work is performed" were demanded by the executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at a meeting here.

Wages and fringe benefits in the electrical industry in Canada are substantially less than in the United States, the board said. The large Canadian electrical corporations — General Electric, Westinghouse, RCA, Sperry-Rand, etc.— sell their products for the same price regardless of which country they are made in, the IUE officials pointed out, "yet wage rates average at least 50 cents" an hour less in Canada than in the U.S.

The board instructed organizing Dir. Daniel Arnold to map out a campaign of organization in Canada in cooperation with George Hutchens, the union's Canadian vice president and director.

It warmly commended the health and medical care program proposed for Canada by a Royal Commission and voted wholehearted support for the medicare program now before Congress.

In other actions, the board charged that monetary restrictions and higher interest rates sought by William McChesney Martin, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, "could only result in increased unemployment in both the U.S. and Canada and a recession that could create international havoc" at a time when some other countries are in danger of economic downturns.

The "pressing need" in both nations, the resolution said, "is not only increased prosperity but the sharing of that prosperity by making a massive attack upon poverty and the unmet needs in the public sector." It urged support of labor's program for 'a vigorously expanding economy built solidly upon an ever-enlarging consumer income and adequate money supplies at low interest rates."

2-Pronged Attack Urged On Education Problems

Trenton, N. J.—A nation that can reasonably look forward to putting men on the moon and the stars "cannot justifiably confess inability to put its youngsters into college classrooms," AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in calling for a "double-pronged attack" on the problem.

One phase of the attack would be to create the essential physical facilities, he said; the other would be to assure that they are readily accessible to all qualified students.

"In the field of education, as in many other areas in which the AFL-CIO is a concerned and energetic participant," he said "there are those who say that we want to move too fast.

"If it is 'wrong' to be impatient, if it is 'wrong' to insist that this nation reject any settlement for second best or mere adequacy—then we must plead guilty. We are impatient.

"But our impatience stems from our firm belief that this, the wealthiest, most powerful nation of all time, is capable of excellence in everything it undertakes. Education is no exception to the rule of expected excellence. And we have no intention of ever letting it become one."

Schnitzler spoke at the Mercer County AFL-CIO scholarship awards luncheon honoring Ilona Danch, whose mother is a member of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 449, and Ronald Stoj, whose father belongs to Postal Clerks Local 1020, each of whom received a council scholarship worth $500. Also honored was Frank A. Vizzini, Jr., of Trenton, winner of a $6,000 National AFL-CIO scholarship.

In his address, Schnitzler lauded the New Jersey Legislature for its pioneer action in 1962 in authorizing construction of two-year colleges and said the AFL-CIO believes Congress should adopt similar legislation applicable in all states.

"The New Jersey AFL-CIO is now studying a plan under which it would construct such a college in an area of the state where the need is most acute," he noted.

"If this plan works out, it would be the first American college financed by the labor movement—further proof of our active interest in boosting education, however possible. I'm sure you share the pride that all of us in the AFL-CIO have in the initiative being demonstrated by the New Jersey federation."



RIGHT TO ORGANIZE is assured public employes in Delaware under bill being signed by Gov. Charles L. Terry, Jr. (D) to the satisfaction of (left to right) Vice Pres. Harold Janver and Pres. Clement J. Lemon of the Delaware AFL-CIO; Rep. Timothy W. Hyatt of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and Harvey Rubinstein, legislative attorney for the Delaware House, who was instrumental in getting the measure drawn up and passed. The act was introduced at the behest of the AFSCME and gives public employes most of the bargaining rights held by workers in private industry.

Wirtz Asks Legislation:

Steps Urged to Ease Age Bias in Hiring

A four-point program to meet the problem of job discrimination facing the older worker was outlined by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in a report to Congress under the Civil Rights Act.

The proposals are based on a year-long study, in accordance with a congressional directive, "of the factors which might tend to result in discrimination in employment because of age and of the consequences of such discrimination on the economy and individuals affected."

Wirtz suggested action:

- "To eliminate arbitrary age discrimination in employment."
- "To adjust institutional arrangements which work to the disadvantage of older workers."
- "To increase the availability of work for older workers."
- "To enlarge educational concepts and institutions to meet the needs and opportunities of older age."

"The firmest conclusion from this study," the report said, "is that the most serious barriers to the employment of older workers are erected on just enough basis of fact to make it futile as public policy, and even contrary to the public interest, to conceive of all age restrictions as 'arbitrary' and to concentrate on the prohibition of practices which include this element. . . .

"To the extent that arbitrary discrimination occurs, it can and should be stopped.

"To the extent that obstacles exist to the employment of older workers because of limitations in their abilities, these abilities must be enlarged.

"To the extent that the process of matching men and jobs is working to the disadvantage of older workers, the process must be improved.

"To the extent that employment security and income maintenance programs are having a wholly unintended adverse effect on the position of older workers who are employed, these programs must be adjusted.

"All these things are possible, given a national will and a national effort."

Federal and state legislation was held out as perhaps the most effective way of dealing with arbitrary discrimination because of age.

The report in addition maintained that present employment practices of some firms "which quite unintentionally lead to age limits in hiring" will have to be adjusted if the economy is to have the advantage of the skills and experience of older workers.

"This will require special arrangements to overcome employer reluctance to hire qualified workers under present pension and seniority arrangements," it noted. "It will be necessary to modify some existing arrangements, to encourage new kinds of employer and union actions, and to explore additional steps to be taken by the federal government."

The older worker will be at a disadvantage so long as a large portion of the labor force is unemployed, said the report. With "high and expanding" employment, it added, a "vigorous nationwide employment effort" directed at the needs of older workers is needed to provide "the special counseling, training and placement attention" that will open up jobs for senior citizens.

Law School Deans Hit Dirksen on Amendment

A proposal to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow one house of a state legislature to be set up without regard to population would be unwise and undemocratic, 150 prominent law professors and political scientists charged.

The amendment, sponsored by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), "goes against the trend of democratic government and of expanding civil and political liberties," the university experts said. "It would, if ratified, be the first amendment to reduce American liberties rather than to expand them."

The group, which includes leading law school deans and both the president and president-elect of the American Political Science Association, expressed firm support of the "one man, one vote" principle laid down by the Supreme Court for apportionment of state legislatures.

"We do not deny the power of a constitutional amendment to reduce political or civil rights," the professors said. "We do strongly oppose such actions as unwise public policy. The first principle of constitutional democracy is that a majority may not deprive an individual of his fundamental rights."

The statement attacked as "a ruse" the provision in the Dirksen Amendment which would require referendum ratification of a state's malapportioned legislature. This, it said, would "use the forms of democracy to impair both democracy and the personal rights of individual voters."

Among the signers of the statement were deans of the law schools of Harvard, Yale, Howard, Catholic, Georgia, Florida A & M, Villanova and Syracuse Universities.

The canvass of political scientists and law professors was made by Prof. C. Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago, former president of the American Political Science Association; New York University Law School Dean Robert McKay, and American University Prof. Royce Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the National Committee for Fair Representation.

Israel Bond Drive Honors ILA Official

New York — Anthony Scotto, president of Local 1814 of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association, was the guest of honor at an Israel bond dinner sponsored by the Brooklyn Division, State of Israel Bonds.

Church Council Hits Bid To Evade 1 Man, 1 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

entitled to 10 times the voting power of others?"

A provision that an apportionment not based on population must be approved in a statewide referendum is no solution, Rev. Colwell said. A majority should no more be able to vote away equality of the franchise than to vote away freedom of religion, he declared.

The church spokesman challenged also the contention that the interests of rural and small town residents must be protected against the "large urban masses."

The fact is, he pointed out, that city-dwellers have long been neglected by legislatures dominated by rural minorities representing a constantly decreasing number of voters.

"What of the needs for housing, education, employment, health care, transit . . . to which rural-dominated legislatures have given so little attention?" he asked.

It is "manifestly unfair," he said, for some citizens to cast in effect a dozen "or even a hundred" votes for their candidates, and others only one. No argument, he stressed, can excuse this disparity "if all men are created equal—as we believe they are."

Noting the disenfranchisement of Negroes in some states, and the voting rights bill now before Congress, Rev. Colwell said approval of both measures would "give rights with one hand and take them away with the other." He added:

"As churches, we have a special interest in interceding for those citizens who are the disenfranchised, disinherited, disorganized, and powerless members of our society, prevented by the barriers of the social and political ghettoes in which they live from interceding effectively for themselves."

Joblessness Moves Up To 4.7% Rate

(Continued from Page 1)

basis of second quarter averages, total employment expanded by more than 1.4 million between 1964 and 1965, representing 600,000 additional jobs for adult men, about 500,000 for adult women and 350,000 for teenagers.

For both adult groups, the report pointed out, employment gains exceeded labor force growth while the teenage employment increase just about matched the labor force expansion for the group.

The overall 4.7 percent unemployment rate in June was the lowest for the month since 1957 and was within what the department called the 4.6 to 5.0 percent range that "has prevailed for eight months."

Based on averages for the first half of 1965, the total labor force expanded by 1.1 million from 1964, an increase of about 250,000 less than expected in long-term projections.

3 Unions Explore New Rail Body

Chicago—Three railroad operating unions, two of them AFL-CIO affiliates, have opened exploration of "the desirability and feasibility of creating a new organization" to represent railroad employes who now belong to the three organizations.

Involved are the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen and the Switchmen, AFL-CIO affiliates, and the Railway Conductors & Brakemen. The three presidents, in a joint statement, said:

"It is our sincere hope that the discussions will mark the beginning of a new era for railroad operating employes, a beginning that will go on to achieve the ideal desired by these employes, preserving class and craft lines, for all men in the operating crafts. Any program developed will be subject to ratification by the authoritative bodies of the respective organizations."

Canadian UPP Region Elects Vice President

Montreal, Que.—James M. Buchanan of Fort William, Ont., was elected vice president of the Papermakers & Paperworkers at a special convention of Region XII, composed of all UPP locals in Canada except those in British Columbia.

Price Index for May, Factory Wages Rise

The Consumer Price Index rose three-tenths of 1 percent in May on the heels of a like increase in April and is expected to go up again in June, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics attributed most the rise to higher prices for meats, fresh vegetables, clothing, gasoline and some services.

The May rise pushed the index to a new high of 109.6, a level 1.7 percent above a year ago. It meant that a market basket of goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period now costs $10.96.

At the same time, however, the take-home pay of the average factory worker rose by $1.40 over the month, a companion report by the BLS said. Resuming their upward trend after a dip in April, net spendable earnings for factory production workers reached $96.78 for a worker with three dependents and $89.08 for a single worker.

Taking into account the CPI increase, this left the typical factory production worker about $1 a week better off than he was in April, the BLS said. The take-home pay figures, it reported, were about $4.60 a week above May 1964.

Contributing to the pay improvements, the report noted, were an increase of about a half-hour in the average workweek, a steady advance in hourly earnings and the second step in the 1964 income tax cut.

The more recent excise tax cuts were not reflected in the May index of consumer prices, Assistant BLS Commissioner Arnold Chase pointed out, even though the reductions on new cars and air conditioners was made retroactive to May 15.

The major impact of the tax cuts, most of which were effective June 22, probably will not show up in the index until July, Chase said.

Factors in the CPI rise for May, the BLS report said, included bad weather that drove up prices of potatoes, lettuce, cabbage and tomatoes; rising demand and short supplies that led to higher prices for beef, veal, pork and lamb, and the end of a series of price wars among gasoline companies.

The report said that about 258,000 meat packers and aerospace workers will receive pay increases of 1 to 2 cents an hour under cost-of-living contract clauses keyed to rises in the CPI.

Scholarship Fund Honors Hollander

New York—A fund providing three annual scholarships of $500 each is being established in the name of Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers at the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca.

The men's clothing manufacturers of the New York City area have pledged some $25,000; the ACWA New York Joint Board, of which Hollander is co-manager, will donate $5,000, and the Sidney Hillman Foundation is giving $2,500. Hollander also is secretary-treasurer of the New York State AFL-CIO.

As Weapon Against Poverty:

Union Spokesmen Cite Need For Wage-Hour Amendments

A higher minimum wage covering additional millions of workers would be the most potent weapon in America's war on poverty, union spokesmen told a House Labor subcommittee.

And a 35-hour workweek, with doubletime rates for overtime would create jobs for many of the unemployed and protect the jobs of workers who would otherwise be displaced by technological changes, they stressed.

Representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America, Ladies' Garment Workers, Meat Cutters, Clothing Workers, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Laundry Workers, Communications Workers and Building Service Employes found a generally sympathetic audience in the subcommittee.

Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) frequently indicated his support for the labor goals, while pondering aloud the problem of how quickly they can be achieved.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers made the point that:

"A higher minimum, extended coverage, and a reduction in unemployment through doubletime for overtime and a shorter workweek will immediately be translated into purchasing power, since the low-income family puts its money to immediate use."

This, he stressed, would "stimulate production . . . help the merchants and farmers . . . strengthen the whole economy."

Help Fair Employers

It would also, he pointed out, "help protect employers who pay decent wages from the unfair competition of those paying low wages."

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers said a higher minimum wage is desperately needed in the textile industry—"the last great jungle that needs to be cleared by collective bargaining."

Profits of textile companies have soared, Pollock said, but the industry continues to pay "substandard wages" to its largely unorganized workers.

He warned that "too many Americans are basing their standard of living on the shaky foundation of overtime earnings which many employers are only too eager to use as a substitute for decent hourly wages."

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes put in a special plea for coverage of hospital workers, declaring:

"Hospitals pay standard rates for products and services that they purchase from the outside. . . . Why then should the hospital not pay its own employes the kind of wages that are paid to other workers in the community?"

Exemptions Hit

Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Leon B. Schachter reiterated the union's support of the AFL-CIO program for improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and stressed the discrimination in present law against agricultural processing workers, who are denied overtime protection during the busiest part of the year.

"These exemptions are no longer justified—if they ever were," he said. They have been made obsolete by the widespread use of automation and the rapid mechanization of the agricultural processing industries."

Ladies' Garment Workers Research Dir. Lazare Teper put special emphasis on the need to raise minimum rates for Puerto Rico at the same time the wage floor in the United States is hiked.

"Wages of Puerto Rico workers are typically kept close to the legal minimums," he pointed out. "There are many unemployed anxious to work. This enables employers to keep wages down. . . . And yet, today, the productivity of workers in Puerto Rico compares very favorably with the mainland."

Puerto Rico does need economic growth and development. Teper said, but added that "industrial development does not depend on the perpetuation of low wages or low minimums."

The ILGWU spokesman pointed out that his union has made the 35-hour week standard in the women's garment industry—and that none of the fears expressed about "moonlighting" or economic slowdown proved justified.

"If anything," he said, "increased leisure tends to generate additional consumption . . . and creates new markets and new employment opportunities."

Speaking for the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Atty. Benjamin Gettler urged extension of wage-hour protection to the "neglected" workers in hotels, motels and restaurants.

He told the subcommittee of his "shock and amazement" in finding paychecks under $10 for workweeks of 40 hours or longer in "the largest, most lucrative hotel" in a midwestern city.

9-Cent Paycheck

"I particularly remember one man had had a wife and four children who, with tears in his eyes, showed me his pay check of, after deductions, nine cents for a full weeks' work," Gettler recalled.

Many workers are trapped in these low-wage fields, he noted, through prejudice, lack of training and language problems.

A statement from Pres. Russell R. Crowell of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Workers backed Administration proposals for extending coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, but urged the subcommittee to broaden coverage even further.

Louis B. Knecht, assistant to Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, said double time for overtime is needed to induce employers to hire new workers rather than work employes long hours. Fifteen years ago, he said, telephone plant employes worked an average of two hours overtime a week. Today the average is five hours.



HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE and extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act was urged by union witnesses at House hearings. Subcommittee Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) discusses the legislation with Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and Louis Simon, right, manager of the ACWA Laundry Workers Joint Board.

Labor, NAACP Alliance Hailed as Boon to Nation

The alliance forged by the AFL-CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People "must and will endure" for the well-being of the nation, federation Pres. George Meany declared.

He hailed the "alliance for the perfection of American society" in a letter to the NAACP's 56th convention in Denver citing the evidence of how "your organization and ours, working together, can liberate millions of disadvantaged Americans."

Meany noted the long fight to secure the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its fair employment practices provisions that go into effect July 2 adding:

"We worked hard to insure its observance in advance of the effective date; we will work with all our power to insure its observance now."

But, he asserted, neither Title VII of the civil rights act nor any of its other provisions can be divorced from employment opportunities in general. The AFL-CIO believes "that equal opportunity cannot be meaningful without full opportunity. The goal we jointly seek is not an equal division of privation, but an equal enjoyment of affluence."

He called on the NAACP to unite with the AFL-CIO in the campaign against poverty "which means jobs at good wages for all."

Meany pointed out that the NAACP "has repeatedly demonstrated its understanding of the importance of a strong labor movement" in the campaign against poverty and said the AFL-CIO was "most gratified" when the NAACP's Washington director endorsed repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and rejected the "illusory" civil rights amendment offered by Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich.)

The federation president pledged the NAACP support in whatever changes may be necessary in Title VII "to insure swift and effective enforcement" and a final victory in the voting rights measure.

Citing progress toward achievement of full educational opportunities, better medical care and adequate housing, Meany said there are many other objectives "that are of equal concern to Negroes and union members of all races."

He noted the strong support by the NAACP for the amendments to the Wage-Hour Act adding: "I do not doubt that the NAACP and the AFL-CIO will be fighting the good fight on all these fronts for many years to come."

Civil Rights Leaders Urge FLSA Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

stitution even though they are not in interstate commerce. He urged the committee "to be as ingenious" in providing minimum wage protection.

"There is no moral or economic justification for making farm workers the pariahs of this society," he declared. "We endorse the principle that the farm worker should be given every right and protection enjoyed by the industrial worker. Anything short of that is second-class citizenship."

Stressing the importance of the Fair Labor Standards Act as an anti-poverty weapon, Mitchell pointed out that a large portion of Negro workers are in occupations not covered by the act. He added:

At Bottom

"But even when Negroes are fortunate enough to be in an occupation covered by the minimum wage law, they are more likely than whites to be at the bottom of the economic heap, holding down a full-time job with a poverty-level wage."

This, he said, is part of "the terrible heritage of racism in America."

Through amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, he added, "the nation can take an important step in remedying part of this injustice which has been done to the Negro. It can simultaneously better the situation of an even greater number of whites. We have the opportunity, in short, to achieve an integrated social justice."

AFGE Leader Gets Dominican Post

Joaquin Bazan, who served four terms as president of Labor Dept. Lodge 12 of the Government Employes, has been appointed U.S. labor attache in the strife-torn Dominican Republic.

A native of New Mexico, he has been Latin American area specialist with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Intl. Affairs and for two decades has specialized in the labor aspects of U.S. policies and programs in Latin America. He served as Spanish translator for the late Pres. Kennedy and for Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and his predecessor, now Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg.

House Votes Wage Floor For D. C. Jobs

A modest but pioneering minimum wage bill for the District of Columbia passed the House by voice vote—for the first time in many years of effort.

Under existing law, only women and children in certain industries are covered by wage board orders. Adult men are not—and in some occupations the result has been that their wages are lower than women doing similar work.

For occupations presently covered by wage boards, the minimum wage would go to $1.15 after six months and to $1.25 by Sept. 3, 1966. Occupations not now covered would take even longer to reach the $1.25 minimum—three steps to September 1967. Hotel and restaurant workers would have still another year to go before reaching $1.25.

Most, but not all workers covered would receive overtime rates after 42 hours in six months and after 40 hours on Sept. 3, 1966.

A bill pending in the Senate, by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) would cover more workers and raise the pay floor to $1.25 after six months. In past years, the Senate has passed minimum wage bills for the District of Columbia, but they have died in the House.

Trimmed-Back Rent Subsidy Plan Survives House Republican Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

recreational centers in low-income neighborhoods.

- Grants to help low-income homeowners in urban renewal areas bring their homes up to standard.

- An increase in grants for "open space' land acquisition from the present 20 percent to 30 percent of costs. A new grant program for purchase of land for playgrounds and parks in built-up urban areas.

- Extension of low-interest loans for moderate-income housing and housing for the elderly and handicapped.

Without opposition, the House amended several new titles in the bill to ensure that construction financed with federal aid would be paid for at prevailing wages under the Davis-Bacon Act.

Pres. Johnson hailed passage of the housing bill as "a historic step" toward bringing to every American "a decent place to live." He said the rent subsidy plan "will provide new homes for hundreds of thousands of our people now condemned to slums and substandard homes."

The bill now goes to the Senate, whose Banking Committee has already approved a companion measure by a 10-4 vote. Like the House, the Senate committee voted to limit rent subsidies to persons whose income would qualify them for public housing.

In other congressional action:

- The House approved a constitutional amendment, conference report providing for filling a vacancy in the office of vice president and meeting problems of presidential disability. The Senate was scheduled to act July 6. If it accepts the recommendations of the conference committee, the amendment would then be submitted to the states for ratification.

- The House was scheduled to take up the voting rights bill July 6. The bill cleared by the House Judiciary Committee, unlike the Senate version, includes a flat ban on state and local poll taxes.

- The Senate approved by voice vote a bill authorizing $650 million over four years to establish regional medical centers to fight the nation's three major killers: heart disease, cancer and stroke. It is a major part of Pres. Johnson's health program.

Early 'Vigor' Hailed:

Senate Urged to Vote Poverty Drive Funds

The AFL-CIO urged approval of the "modest" $1.5 billion requested for the anti-poverty program and provisions to assure adequate representation of minority groups, unions and the poor in planning and executing the campaign.

In a statement submitted to a Senate Labor subcommittee holding hearings on the Administration bill, Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, declared that the program's "growing pains" will for the most part cure themselves.

The AFL-CIO is "encouraged by the imagination and vigor" in carrying out the anti-poverty program to date, he said, noting that the introduction of new people with new ideas creates problems of acceptance, accommodation and adjustment."

Biemiller specifically supported the $1.5 billion for the program in fiscal 1966 on an overall basis rather than separate program authorizations, and the extension to 90 percent of the federal financing of a number of the programs now under way.

He pointed out that the appropriation would constitute an outlay of less than three-tenths of one percent of the nation's gross national product, a figure that "is hardly extravagant."

The statement stressed that the war on poverty is not a "new war" for the labor movement. "Were it not for the efforts and achievements of organized labor over the years, there is no doubt that the problem of poverty would not today involve a minority of our citizens, but a majority," it declared.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO is firmly committed to maintenance of federal standards under the anti-poverty program. He stressed particularly that no one should be allowed to veto the benefits of the program for all of the poor, representatives of minorities and organized labor should be fully accepted as "participating partners, the federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour should be applied to all work-related projects and no such project should involve work that otherwise would be done thereby displacing regular workers."

Other measures are needed in the war on poverty, Biemiller emphasized, especially extending the coverage of the minimum wage law and increasing the wage level to $2 an hour. To help create jobs, other amendments to shorten the workweek to 35 hours, require double-time pay for overtime and substantially increase federal public works are essential, he declared.



MORE THAN 500 HOURS of volunteer service were given by members of Clothing Workers Locals 8 and 319, South Bend, Ind., in putting into wearable shape clothing donated to victims of recent tornadoes. Members of Local 8 made major repairs and members of Local 319 washed, cleaned, ironed and pressed the items under the direction of the St. Joseph County AFL-CIO Community Services Committee. Members of Local 319 at work above are (left to right) Lou Helen Yarbrough, Lotte Markowski, Agnes Mejer, Bertha Nesko and Business Rep. Martha Wilson.

House Unit Approves Aid to College Students

New programs of college scholarships and subsidized loans were combined with stepped-up federal construction grants to colleges in a bill approved by a 21-2 vote of the House Education & Labor Committee.

During committee consideration of the bill, both the scholarship and loan program had at various times been dropped from the measure. But, with strong Administration backing, they were put back into the bill in revised form.

In the final version of the bill:

- "Opportunity grants" of $200 to $800 a year will be made available on the basis of "academic or creative promise" and "exceptional financial needs."

The program will be financed by increasing the funds available under the National Defense Education Act loan program, and earmarking one-fourth of the amount for the scholarship grants. This will provide $64 million for the first year. To be eligible for a grant, the student must receive a matching amount from some other source, either in scholarship money or as a loan.

- Interest subsidies and loan guarantees are provided for students borrowing money for their education. This provision is designed to benefit students from middle-income families who need help to go to college. Loans at up to 6 percent interest would be guaranteed by the government. Students from families with incomes under $15,000 a year would be eligible for these subsidies: the government would pay the entire amount of interest while they were in college and half the interest thereafter.

Other sections of the bill double the existing college construction aid program, expand work-study opportunities, put added money into university extension programs including adult education, provide money for college libraries and special grants to help small colleges improve their standards and facilities.

A companion bill is being considered by a Senate Education subcommittee.

Local Gives $10,000 For Heart Research

Buena Park, Calif.—Retail Clerks Local 324 presented a check for $10,000 to the City of Hope for the first year of a perpetual project for research into heart disease.

Sec.-Treas. Arthur Z. Berland turned over the donation to George Arkin, a member of the board of directors of the free, non-sectarian medical center, at the union's annual dinner dance here.

'—And Still Champion'



Medicare Bill Broadly Backed As Senate Slates Floor Action

The Senate is scheduled to begin debate on the Medicare bill July 6, and the bill's supporters are optimistic.

The 12-5 vote for the measure in the Senate Finance Committee, long a conservative stronghold, gave evidence of the broad consensus that has developed on the issue.

It marked the first time the committee had approved a program of health care for the elderly, without a means test and as part of the social security system.

With the exception of Committee Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), all committee Democrats voted for the bill. So did two of the six Republican members, including Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

By contrast, when a more modest hospital care amendment was approved by the Senate last year, only six of the 17 Finance Committee members supported it. It died in conference that year.

The Senate committee retained the main features of the House-passed bill, including:

- A basic hospital care plan for persons 65 and over, financed by a payroll tax collected in the same manner as the social security tax.
- A supplemental voluntary plan to cover a wide range of medical and surgical expenses, costing $3 a month with the federal government matching this amount.
- A 7 percent hike in social security retirement benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1.

The Senate committee adopted a labor-sought amendment to the House bill which will cover the expense of hospital specialists, such as radiologists, under the basic program—a saving to the patient since the supplemental plan would cover only 80 percent of the cost after a $50 annual deductible.

The American Medical Association favored the House version; the Administration and the American Hospital Association backed the Senate committee amendment.

A labor-backed provision of the House bill to include tips as income for social security purposes was modified by the Senate committee. Under the House bill, the worker and his employer would pay social security taxes on tips on the same basis as on wages. The Senate changed this to require the worker to pay the higher self-employed tax rate on his tip income, exempting the employer from sharing the cost.

The committee doubled the 60 days hospitalization under the basic plan provided in the House bill, with a requirement that the patient pay $10 a day of the hospital cost after the first 60 days. A similar shared-cost provision was added to the nursing home section.

The Senate panel also voted to ease the earned salary limits for persons receiving social security pensions. Presently if a pensioner earns more than $1,200 a year, his annual benefits are reduced $1 for every two dollars of wages between $1,200 and $1,500—with a dollar-for-dollar cut in benefits on income above $1,500. The House bill would apply the dollar-for-dollar cut only to amounts above $1,700.

Under the Senate committee bill, no reduction would be made for up to $1,800 in wages and the one dollar for every two dollars earned reduction would apply to earnings between $1,800 and $3,000.

Both bills provide for a higher tax rate and a higher tax base—the amount of wages subject to tax for social security and medicare benefits. However the House bill initially would have a higher rate of taxation, but a lower tax base.

The Senate version would raise the tax base from the present $4,800 to $6,600 as of Jan. 1, 1966. This would mean that lower-income workers would pay less initially, and that higher-income wage-earners would start off paying more. But the latter would benefit by a higher retirement income.

Major improvements in the Kerr-Mills program of medical assistance to the needy are made in both bills, and the Senate committee added funds to provide dental services.

Despite the heavy vote for the bill in committee, a number of members are expected to back floor amendments changing portions of the program. Dirksen and Byrd, for example, had sought unsuccessfully in committee to strike out the entire supplemental health care plan. Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) at one time won tentative committee approval of an amendment which would have widely expanded benefits to low-income persons and imposed heavy deductibles on persons with moderate or high incomes. The Administration and labor strongly opposed this new "means test" and the committee reversed its action.

7-3-65

Harry Greenberg Of ILGWU Dies

New York—Harry Greenberg, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers for 30 years, died of a heart attack in Rome shortly after his arrival to attend the world congress of the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT). He was 74.

He had been manager and secretary of Children's Dressmakers Local 91 here since it was founded in 1915. He was credited with negotiating the first contract in the dress industry in which employers agreed to contribute toward vacation pay.

Surviving are two sons and eight grandchildren.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 10, 1965 | No. 28

Health Care, Voting Rights Near Approval in Congress

Meany Cites ICFTU Role In Freedom

Amsterdam—The 8th World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions opened here with a call by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to free mankind from poverty and to free the more than one billion people living under dictatorship.

Speaking for North American workers, Meany said, "we firmly believe that any social system which is maintained at the price of degrading human dignity and debasing living conditions is too costly from the human point of view."

He told the leaders of labor organizations from throughout the free world that "when the ICFTU helps workers anywhere in the world to build effective free unions, we are making a definite contribution to world peace. Permanent peace can only come where men are free. Free unions are the hallmarks of a free society," Meany declared.

He said further "we must never forget that what unites us in this historic Congress is far stronger than that which may at one time or another divide us."

Speakers in addition to Meany at the opening session of the ICFTU Congress included the organization's retiring president, Arne Geijer; Derk Romers, president of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation; Bruno Storti, general secretary of the Italian Confederation of Labor Unions (CISL); Jose Mercadeo, president of the Colombian Confederation of Workers; Thomas Skinner, general secretary of the

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Spurs Wage-Hour Amendments

Labor pressed its case for broad-ranging improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act as congressional hearings on wage-hour amendments shifted from the House to the Senate.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller outlined the federation's four major proposals before a subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). He stressed these key points:

Minimum wage increase—In response to Pres. Johnson's statement that "the question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased, but when and by how much," Biemiller declared:

(Continued on Page 8)



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS' members replace braceros in picking lettuce in California's Salinas Valley—the first domestic packing shed crew since 1954. The 80 workers at Hitchcock Packing Co. make $1.68 an hour and replace 150 braceros. The domestic workers got jobs when Congress put an end to the Mexican farm labor program.

Sees New Era:

Wirtz Backs Bills To Aid Farm Labor

The spread of majority rule and the end of rural domination over legislatures mean farm workers soon will enjoy the same labor and social welfare protection as other workers, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress as he urged passage of a legislative program to aid migrant labor.

Wirtz, testifying before a Senate Labor subcommittee, expressed Administration support of a bill to end child labor in agriculture and of other bills aimed at providing substantially year-round work for farm laborers.

He gave his personal backing for a farm minimum wage and collective bargaining rights for farm workers, explaining there was no Administration position on these issues at this time.

"So far as the application of the labor laws is concerned," said Wirtz, "the exemptions of farm labor appear now to be largely an anachronistic carryover from the period of disproportionate political influence by rural voters.

"The national acceptance of the principle of one man, one vote foretells the end of the exclusion of agricultural employment from the coverage of state and federal laws regarding minimum wages, health and sanitation, unemployment in-

(Continued on Page 3)

Showdowns Set In House, Senate

Senate passage of a broad-ranging medicare bill and House approval of voting rights legislation were only hours away as the AFL-CIO News went to press. Both bills rank high on the legislative priority list of the AFL-CIO and the Administration.

Voting Rights

The House moved toward a showdown vote on legislation designed to wipe out racial discrimination at the polls.

As debate opened, there was strong bipartisan support for passage of a voting rights bill—but a sharp party split over what the bill should provide.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) had the backing of most Democrats and a small group of liberal Republicans for the bill which came out of his committee.

It includes a ban on state poll taxes and an automatic "triggering" formula to enable federal examiners to register voters immediately in localities where discriminatory voting tests have been used to deny Negroes the ballot. It gives federal protection to persons helping and encouraging Negroes to register, and it applies to elections for political party as well as public office.

In most instances where it differs from the voting bill passed by the Senate on May 17, the House bill is stronger.

Republicans and southern Democrats rallied behind a substitute bill introduced by GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) and Rep. William M. McCulloch (Ohio), ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee.

(Continued on Page 7)

Medicare

With former foes joining in its praise, the social security medicare bill stood on the verge of Senate passage.

The only question, as the debate centered on amendments, appeared to be the extent to which the Senate would add benefits to the bill passed by the House earlier this year.

Both the House and Senate bills:

- Expand social security benefits to cover hospitalization and post-hospital nursing care for persons over 65.
- Establish a supplementary insurance program for many other medical expenses, with the federal government paying half the cost.
- Boost monthly social security retirement benefits 7 percent and raise the wage base on which taxes are assessed.
- Liberalize the Kerr-Mills program for needy persons over 65 and extend medical benefits to needy children under the aid to dependent children program.

A pioneer crusader for medicare, Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), told the Senate at the start of debate that the years have piled up evidence that "the sound and practical solution" to the health needs of the aged is through the social security system.

He termed it significant that the

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Policy Shift Slaps 'Runaway' With Order to Bargain at New Plant

The National Labor Relations Board, fashioning a new policy for "runaway" employers, has ordered a Miami swimsuit manufacturer to bargain with the union he tried to evade without requiring it to show proof of a majority at the new location.

The manufacturer was the Garwin Corp., which closed its New York plant in 1963, discharged its employes and hired new workers in Miami, where it does business as S'Agaro, Inc.

The Ladies' Garment Workers filed unfair labor practice charges, and an NLRB examiner ruled that the firm had moved to deprive its New York employes of their rights and to avoid dealing with the union. He issued an order, following customary NLRB practice, that S'Agaro would have to bargain when the union could "re-establish its representative status" at the Miami plant.

The ILGWU objected, saying this would permit the firm to reap the fruits of its illegal activity. The board agreed with the union that the New York employes probably would not accept reinstatement at the Miami plant.

Besides, the NLRB declared, the "continuing coercive effects" of the firm's unfair labor practices "renders it highly probable that the issuance of a conditional bargaining order will enable the respondents [management] to achieve their primary illegal objective—to escape bargaining."

On balance, the NLRB said, the rights of the new employes in Miami should not take preference over the rights of the abandoned workers in New York. Therefore it changed the examiner's recommended order to require the employer to recognize and bargain with the union, on request, wherever the company locates.

Since the new employes have a continuous interest in their working conditions and effective collective bargaining, the NLRB voted to approve a "minor relaxation" of its normal contract-bar rules.

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NLRB Order Hits 'Runaway' At New Plant

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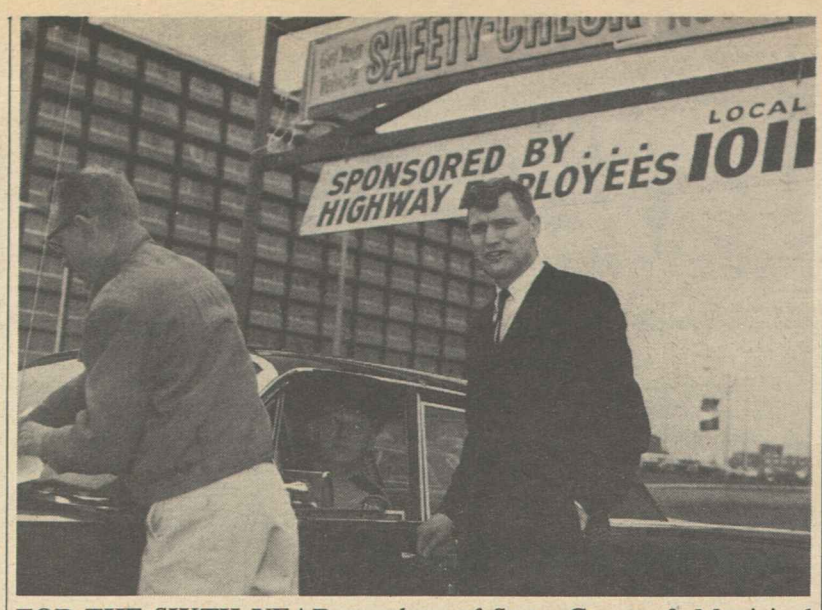
"If . . . upon compliance with our order herein," it declared, "the union can reestablish its majority at the Florida plant, the normal contract bar rules shall apply. If . . . the union is unable to reestablish its majority, we shall deem any collective bargaining agreement resulting from our order to bargain as a bar to a timely petition . . . filed for a period of only one year from the date of execution" of a new contract.

The Garwin Corp. formerly made ladies and junior swimsuits at a plant in Queens, N. Y. Its owners formed a new corporation, S'Agaro, Inc., which makes more than $400,000 worth of swimsuits a year from a new plant at Hialeah, Fla. During 1963, Garwin produced garments under its own name and under the labels Nettie Rosenstein, Tall Girls and Costa del Sol, according to the examiner.

Auto Worker Heads U-Conn Labor Center

Storrs, Conn.—John Glynn, a vice president of the Connecticut AFL-CIO, a member of Auto Workers Local 405 in Hartford and a veteran labor specialist at the University of Connecticut, has been named director of the university's Labor Education Center.

Glynn joined the university staff in 1949 and has recently been acting director. He is a member of the State Council for Science Education and the American Academy of Political & Social Sciences.



FOR THE SIXTH YEAR members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1011, made up of employes of the Minnesota Highway Dept., have set up a voluntary safety lane in St. Paul to check cars for their owners. Here the checker is Richard Schultz and the driver Wally Olsen. Looking on is Lt. Gov. A. M. (Sandy) Keith of Minnesota.

Arbiter Agreement Ends New York Taxi Strike

New York—Taxi drivers and maintenance employes won a beachhead in their long battle for a union here when fleet owners agreed to a strike settlement plan offered by City Council Pres. Paul R. Screvane, acting mayor in the absence overseas of Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The employers, after a seven-day strike of nearly 20,000 industry workers, agreed to this program:

- All strikers will return to work without reprisals.
- Grievances will be referred to a temporary arbiter—Vincent R. Impellitteri, former mayor who retired recently as a Criminal Court judge.
- Management and the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee will cooperate in the National Labor Relations Board's plans for representation elections July 21 in 38 garages housing 10,000 drivers and their cabs.

Next goal of the TDOC is to win the NLRB elections. The committee was created by the New York City AFL-CIO, which held a special meeting July 7 at National Maritime Union auditorium at which city-wide union support was pledged.

Meanwhile in Chicago, 6,000 drivers and mechanics who struck June 26 for a first contract with the Checker and Yellow Cab firms extended their picket lines to hotels, but stands, garages and O'Hare Intl. Airport —the latter served by Continental Air Transport Co., owned by the Checker and Yellow interests, according to striking Local 777 of the Seafarers.

Local 777 told Mayor Richard J. Daley in a telegram that the union is "ready and willing" to bargain but has received no reply to its last proposal to employers. The companies had objected to union-proposed wage hikes on the ground that the Illinois legislature was about to raise their gasoline tax costs by $500,000 a year, but the legislature adjourned without voting the tax, the union said.

The New York truce was reached July 4. Striking garage employes returned to work the next day and drivers were back on the streets July 6. Screvane's proposal was accepted at a meeting of TDOC committeemen representing 82 garages in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

The agreement provided that Impellitteri will hear and rule on all grievances until July 21, when drivers will vote for the AFL-CIO committee, Teamster Local 826, or no union. Garage employes were excluded by the NLRB from the voter units.

Union sources said Local 826 has about 55 members and was not a factor in the organizing campaign until employers wrote the local's name on an NLRB petition requesting an election in separate garage units.

New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., said in a statement that the strike was the outcome of "constant harassment and discrimination" by fleet owners interested only in thwarting a strong city-wide union organization.

Detroit Teachers Win Wage, Fringe Package

Detroit—A new wage and fringe package will make school bells ring merrier than ever for 10,000 Detroit teachers come September. Going into effect with the reopening of school in the fall will be annual increases of up to $500 in regular brackets plus substantial improvements in working conditions.

The big package was won by the Detroit Federation of Teachers one day after schools closed for the summer and followed near-unanimous autorization of a strike vote by the union's membership.

The agreement was hailed as historic both by the union and the Detroit Board of Education because it is the first covering salaries and all aspects of working conditions. The DFT became bargaining representative for classroom teachers when it defeated the Detroit Education Association by a 2 to 1 margin in an election held in May 1964.

Salary increases range from $200 to $500 for teachers with a bachelor's degree, bringing starting pay up to $5,500 and raising the maximum to $9,000. Additional boosts for those with master's or doctoral degrees move the top to $10,300.

Teachers also won relief from many non-teaching duties, a guaranteed lunch period, greater choice of teaching assignments within a school, stronger classroom disciplinary procedures, regular planning periods in elementary schools, a limit of five classroom periods in junior and senior high schools, liberalized sick leave and an extra day off for personal business.

DFT Pres. Mary Ellen Riordan called the agreement "the best package ever negotiated for Detroit teachers" but added it was only "a start."

The raises present no money problems for the Detroit Board of Education. Supt. Samuel M. Brownell said no school programs will need to be curtailed in the coming year to provide for the increases.

The DFT opened talks with the school board in February. Its salary increases were rejected when the board early last month wrote into its 1965-66 budget raises of only $150 to $200. Previously the board would not negotiate on wages; it would hear presentations by teachers groups and then unilaterally set a figure. Working conditions never before were made part of any agreement.

Michigan's Hutchinson Act governing public employes does not prohibit specifically collective bargaining agreements, but neither does it require representation elections or contracts.

A Democratic bill now on Gov. George Romney's desk authorizes representation elections, designation of sole bargaining agent and signing of contracts with public employe unions.

Romney has not indicated what action he will take.

The Hutchinson Act's prohibition of strikes is not removed but its harsh penalties on strikers—including firings, fines and jail terms —are repealed in the bill. Passed in 1947, the public employe law generally has been considered so unreasonable as to be unworkable.

State Law Invoked

When union teachers in suburban Hamtramck last April stopped work in their fight for improved salaries, the school board invoked the state law to fire them but rehired them without penalty after bargaining to an agreement on a new pay scale.

The Detroit school board would not refer to the new one year agreement as a written "contract", but the DFT said it will demand such formal designation if the new public employe bill becomes law.

NLRB Finds Union-Busting:

14(b) Backer Guilty Of New Violation

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., whose president is co-chairman of a committee which wants to "protect" the rights of American workers, again has been ordered to stop threatening employes who organize to win those rights.

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the big grocery chain to reinstate a worker it fired for union activity and give him lost pay; to stop threatening its employes with discharge or other reprisals; to stop promising benefits to discourage union membership, and to stop asking workers to report on the union activities of other employes.

The latest order involves the firm's Jacksonville, Fla., warehouse. The Meat Cutters conducted organizing activities there in 1963 and were denied recognition in 1964.

Three months ago the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld NLRB findings that Winn-Dixie had unlawfully threatened reprisals if employes of its Owensboro, Ky., store voted for Meat Cutters Local 227.

In 1964, Winn-Dixie was found by the labor board to have violated employe rights by discontinuing the cheese-processing and packaging operations at the Jacksonville warehouse.

1962 Violation

In 1962 the company, in another NLRB ruling, was held guilty of refusing to bargain with the union in a unit of meat and cheese-processing workers—also at Jacksonville — and to have otherwise "interfered with, restrained and coerced employes" at the same warehouse.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals enforced the NLRB's ruling in that case—the fourth of a series of illegal actions by Winn-Dixie management.

Pres. A. D. Davis of Winn-Dixie Stores is co-chairman of the "Citizens Committee to Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact & Protect Fundamental American Rights."

Rep. John J. Gilligan (D-O.), in a recent address to the House, declared that "it is a sad day indeed when a company which has broken a national law, and unlawfully abused its employes, piously preaches about preserving a law it has so flagrantly violated, and about protecting the rights and interests of the worker."

The case of Winn-Dixie and its president may, the congressman said, serve as a warning that "not all those who proclaim their devotion to the rights of the individual workingman, and to his right to work, deserve either the respect or attention of the nation."

3 Unions Win Major Gains In Paper Mills

Mobile, Ala.—A package of gains totaling 33.88 cents an hour over two years will go to 13,000 workers in 10 Southern pulp and paper mills of the Intl. Paper Co.'s Southern Kraft Div. under terms of a settlement ending a 22-day strike by three unions.

Members of 23 local unions in six states approved pacts providing hourly wage hikes of more than 20 cents; pension improvements valued at 6.88 cents an hour, and vacations of four weeks after 15 years, five after 25 years and six after 30 years—the latter benefits effective in the second year of the contracts.

The strike was called June 11 by the Papermakers & Paperworkers, the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The mills are in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

The union co-chairmen were Vice Pres. Godfrey Ruddick of the Pulp Workers and UPP Vice Pres. William Franks.

Intl. Paper management made a comparable offer for workers in the book and bond division in talks at Lake George, N.Y. Negotiations for employes of Canadian Intl. Paper Co. are continuing at Montreal.

Court Overrules NLRB On Bargaining Order

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that although an employer was guilty of coercing his employes to vote against a union, a labor board order that he bargain with the union is not enforceable.

The ruling upheld a decision by the National Labor Relations Board that the Flomatic Corp. violated the Taft-Hartley Act by sending a pre-election letter to its employes which contained promises of benefits if the workers voted against Local 1588 of the Machinists.

But the court refused to enforce an NLRB order requiring the company to bargain with the IAM local upon request, declaring that the imposition of such an order "may unnecessarily undermine the freedom of choice that Congress wanted to guarantee to the employes. . . ."

The court indicated that a more appropriate remedy would be an NLRB order requiring the employer to cease and desist from any further violations and the direction of a new election.

The board argued that the IAM local had a majority of the workers signed up prior to the unfair labor practice and would have won the election but for the company's coercive letter. An order to bargain would be appropriate, the NLRB said, to restore the situation that existed before the unfair labor practice.

The 2nd Circuit decision was at variance with an earlier decision by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. The latter court upheld the NLRB's "Bernel Foam" doctrine that an employer who refuses to accept authorization cards submitted by a union, and illegally tries to destroy its majority, may be ordered to bargain with the union just as if it had won an election.



Labor's Program Advances:

Michigan Session Yields Major Gains

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan's first "one-man, one vote" legislature closed its initial session after compiling what is regarded in the state as a record of high accomplishment.

It passed more major legislation than any since the depression thirties. It broadened and increased state services, protection and benefits for the school child, the worker and the oldster. It reorganized the state's 147 agencies and commissions into 19 streamlined departments, including a new Dept. of Labor.

Union leaders said the session produced the greatest advances in labor's program in decades.

"We are happy not only with the long overdue improvements in unemployment and workmen's compensation," said Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle, "but also with the enactment of labor-supported programs to bolster education, mental health projects and aid to senior citizens."

The new legislature—the first in 30 years to be controlled by Democrats—passed an even 400 bills. The session recessed on its most harmonious note in years with the Republican minority and Republican Gov. George Romney joining in the accolades to a legislature the majority of whose members won first terms last fall after court-ordered reapportionment.

Key labor bills passed included the most drastic revision of the state's workmen's compensation law in its 50-year history. The current $57 weekly maximum goes up to $93 in three steps to be completed by Sept. 1, 1967. The present 500-week limit is repealed and payments will be made for the duration of disability. For the first time in Michigan history, a vocational rehabilitation program will be instituted for injured workers.

Just as sweeping are the changes in the unemployment compensation law where maximum rates ranging from $33 to $60 a week are raised to a $43-$72 spread in one step. The present law's "sudden death" disqualification for misconduct discharges is eliminated and a new formula for computing benefits and their duration liberalizes payments. For the first time, all workers in the state will be covered. Present law excludes establishments with three or fewer employes.

Legislation to permit contracts with public employe unions had its first success this year; previously it never managed even to get out of committee. Repealed are most of the provisions of Michigan's Hutchinson Act, which defined as a "strike" a work stoppage or "slowdown" by a single employe. Prescribed penalities were firing, jail sentences up to one year and fines up to $1,000. However, these never were successfully applied.

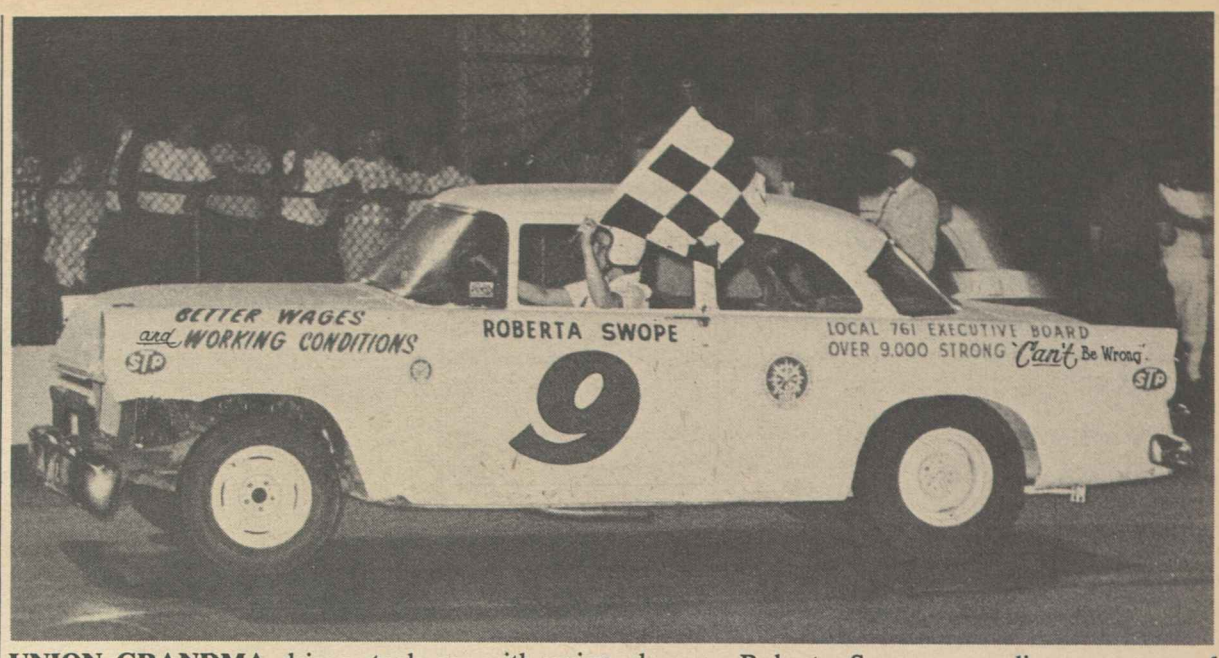
The new bill, which covers employes at every level of state and local government, makes it an unfair labor practice for any government official or subordinate to interfere with union organization and representation elections or to refuse to bargain in good faith.

Other labor bills passed require payments of prevailing area wages and fringe benefits on all state construction projects, prohibit hiring discrimination based solely on age, allow the state's new construction safety commission to set and enforce rules without prior legislative approval and establish new procedures for processing charges of unfair labor practices against private employers not subject to federal law. Migrant workers and their children are given added protection under a series of bills.

The Democratic legislature rejected Gov. Romney's recommendations on state school aid as inadequate and boosted appropriations to a record $524 million. The per pupil allowance was increased by $18.50 to $255.

The governor's recommendations were exceeded also in the added higher education appropriation which was pegged at $189.8 million by the legislature. A new school—Saginaw Bay State College—was added.

Senior citizens will be given property tax relief which will average $93 a year. Those requiring state aid to the aged and medical assistance no longer will be required to sign property liens.



UNION GRANDMA drives stock car with union slogan. Roberta Swope, recording secretary of Local 761 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been racing stock cars since 1950 and has won several trophies. Currently she is "Powder Puff" champion at the Louisville, Ky., Fairgrounds Motor Speedway and leads other drivers in points won.

3-Point Plan Urged To Aid Farm Workers

Los Angeles—A three-point program to give first class status to farm workers has been urged by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz in an address to a Town Hall audience here.

Wirtz said the "encouraging lesson" learned so far this year in the transition from the use of foreign agricultural labor to U.S. farm workers points the way to a new approach that will serve the growers, the workers and the public.

He proposed that:

- Farm workers be protected by state and federal laws on minimum wages, health and sanitation, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and collective bargaining.
- Substantial year-round employment opportunity be developed to bring decency into the lives of farm workers and stability to the farm labor supply situation.
- Public opinion be mobilized effectively on the farm labor situation.

The secretary declared that the task of replacing braceros with U.S. workers this year has demonstrated that "the laws of economics, of supply and demand, supplemented by special recruitment efforts, do work in agricultural industry just as in any other. Workers are available if the prices and conditions are right."

Wirtz said that at the end of June last year there were 65,218 foreign farm workers in the U.S. compared with 2,587 this year. The workers last year were in 13 states compared to three in 1965—California, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

While there have been some temporary crises in the farm labor suply situation, Wirtz said, there had been "no serious shortages," and only some "small crop losses, the responsibility for which a more objective judge would have to assess to growers, governments or God."

He noted the "significant increase in worker earnings and better working and living conditions" along with "larger than normal gross and net profits per acre this year on most crops."

He charged that there was a "widespread and obviously planned program of propaganda" designed to persuade people that a shortage of labor caused an increase in the cost of lettuce. Wirtz warned that "if there should be any more tampering with the truth about fruit and vegetable prices, or evidence that prices are being raised unduly, the public is going to be fully and quickly advised."

Wirtz Backs Aid Program For Migrants

(Continued from Page 1)

surance, workmen's compensation and collective bargaining."

On child labor, Wirtz endorsed a bill which would put an age limit of 14 on work in agriculture outside school hours and empower the secretary of labor to ban hazardous farm work for children.

"The hiring out to others of children 10 to 13 years old, and even younger, violates everything we believe in," Wirtz declared. "The only reason this is permitted to go on is that most people don't know or believe that it happens. It does."

400,000 Children

He pointed out that a special Census Bureau survey in 1961 showed that nearly 400,000 children, 10 to 13 years of age, were employed in farm work that year.

On the proposal aimed at stabilizing the employment of farm workers, the secretary asserted that underlying the human problem of migrant families "wandering hopelessly — and almost helplessly" around the nation is the economic fact that much farm production requires labor only part of the year.

To develop "substantially year-round work opportunities," he continued, either year-round programs can be devised for those who follow the crops or industry could be developed in farm areas to occupy farm workers in the "off season."

Wirtz gave his support to a bill to create a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor and backed the proposal of Commerce Sec. John Connor to include a representative of the agricultural products processing industry.

Wirtz Sees Gain of 50,000 Farm Jobs

The end of the program of importing Mexican farm workers for big growers, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress, will mean the filling of 50,000 to 100,000 more farm jobs this year by American workers and, as a result, $50 million will stay here and create more jobs.

The cost of hiking farm wages to about $1.25 to $1.40 an hour is about 1 cent per pound or dozen for most vegetables and fruits, he noted. If retail prices go higher and it is blamed on farm labor, the housewife is not getting the truth, Wirtz said.

From Charleston, S.C., News & Courier

Stevens Employes To Get 2 Paid Holidays Per Year

GREER (UPI) — The president of J. P. Stevens and Co. said Saturday that employes at the textile chain's 63 plants will start getting two paid holidays this year.

Robert T. Stevens said Stevens' workers will have Christmas and the Fourth of July as paid holidays.

He made the announcement in a talk that included harsh criticism of the administration's efforts to knock down right to work laws.

"There are those who would take from you the right to work as an independent agent, the right to free access to your employer, the right to put your own yardstick of satisfaction on the job you perform," Stevens said.

"Our Congress is now besieged by demands to take from the people of South Carolina and 18 other states the freedom of citizens to choose whether they will work as individuals or as members of labor unions," Stevens said.

"That freedom of choice must be preserved for all of us," said the former secretary of the Army.

Stevens said the Textile Workers Union of America, which has been trying to become the bargaining agent for Stevens workers for two years, has made a "broad-scale campaign among our people."



Stevens

IN A 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' STATE two paid holidays may well be big news, as the Charleston, S.C. News & Courier played it when the J. P. Stevens & Co. textile chain announced this manifestation of beneficence for employes of its 63 textile mills. In most of U.S. industry, workers enjoy seven or eight paid holidays a year, and under most contracts held by the Textile Workers Union of America they have seven days off with pay. When Former Sec. of the Army Robert T. Stevens (right), head of the family empire, announced the holidays, he sharply criticized the Johnson Administration's efforts to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits state "right-to-work" laws. He has been a bitter foe of the TWUA and its efforts to organize his employes so it can bargain for more than two paid holidays a year. The TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. have been organizing in some of the chain's mills for about two years, and in that time have filed more than 200 unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board. These include about 150 cases alleging discharges for union activity.

The Cost of Poverty

BECAUSE IT EXISTS side-by-side with the greatest wealth any nation has ever known, today's poverty is particularly bitter to those who must endure it. Of the 47 million families in the United States in 1962, some 9.5 million had incomes below $3,000 annually. Per capita income for the 35 million men, women and children in these families was only $590, against $1,900 for the nation as a whole.

While poverty and unemployment are twice as prevalent among Negro and other minority groups, about 78 percent of all the poor are white. The poor, for the most part, lack education; more than three-fifths of the heads of poor families have only a grade school education or less. Of the poor, 54 percent live in cities, 30 percent live in rural towns and 16 percent live on the land. Over 40 percent of all farm families are poor by U.S. standards.

One-third of the poor families include people past retirement age. One-quarter of the poor are in families without a breadwinner, because of death, disability or desertion.

But more than half the poor families include members who are working or looking for work; about two-thirds of them include someone who worked part of the time over the course of a year. This means that more than half of the poverty problem is linked to low wages, unemployment and involuntary part-time work, and that the poor are eager to work when jobs are available.

* * *

POVERTY IS costly to the nation in crime, juvenile delinquency, ignorance, broken homes, welfare costs, urban and rural deterioration and slower economic progress. If those families now living below the poverty line were brought up only to $3,000 a year, $11.5 billion would be added to total purchasing power.

Poverty feeds upon itself, creating job deficits within the economy and threatening the security of the employed. The poverty-stricken buy few new cars, homes or appliances. The elimination of poverty means more jobs and greater prosperity. The existence of poverty is bad morality and worse economics.

There is little doubt of the nation's ability to end poverty. President Johnson has pointed out that the United States will achieve a $1.5 trillion economy in 20 years. By the end of 1965, a $700 billion output of goods and services should be in sight.

The President's war on poverty is an effort to break the poverty cycle, to help the poor to help themselves, to mobilize national and community resources to eradicate the causes of poverty and to equip the poor for today's jobs. It is a significant start.

* * *

LABOR HAS BEEN enlisted in the war on poverty from the day the first union was organized. And it has fought that war, not only on behalf of its own members, but for the community as a whole.

The AFL-CIO is inherently a part of the new war on poverty and it has a functional job, both to insure the success of this many-sided war and to make certain that programs undertaken in the name of fighting poverty live up to their objective.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, July 10, 1965 No. 28

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'Here's the Ticket—Let's Go!'



Cooperative Group Finds:

Least Concern for Workers Evident in 'Work' Law States

The following editorial titled " 'Right to Work' —Right or Wrong?" was distributed by the Co-operative News Service.

THE QUESTION of the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is under consideration in both houses of Congress.

Section 14(b) permits states to pass laws forbidding a union-shop contract. A union-shop contract is one which provides that within 30 days after he begins work a new employe will be required to join the union that represents the workers in the shop.

Laws forbidding union-shop contracts have been promoted by their advocates as "right-to-work" laws. Nineteen states have them. These states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming. Indiana had one but repealed it this year.

At least one cooperative organization representing farmers has testified in favor of keeping Section 14(b) on the books. On the other hand, at least one farm organization strongly favors repealing it.

All of us who are not industrial employers or workers have an interest in this controversy. We are interested third parties. We depend upon goods made by union workers in plants and with tools owned by corporations. But we are not the ones most directly and immediately affected. And so before we intervene—do and say things that could influence the outcome—we need to be quite clear about what is involved.

Is "right to work" the issue? It obviously is not. The worker does not have a right to work. What about the jobs that would be available if the steel companies increased their production from, say 60 percent to 80 percent of capacity? Do the steel workers have a "right" to these jobs? On the contrary, the management has the right to operate the plant at whatever level it may choose, and the workers take whatever jobs there are. A "right-to-work" law does not give the worker a right to work.

What does it give him? It permits him, if the management is willing to hire him, to work in a plant where there is a union without joining the union.

Now, this has a certain appeal. It fills a kind of nostalgic vision we Americans have of a free and open country in which every man stands on his own two feet and supports himself by the unaided efforts of his own two hands. But does this vision have real validity in mid-20th Century industrial society? Accomplishment and personal realization come mainly—do they not?—through effective teamwork.

WE LIVE, certainly no one will dispute, in an industrial society. Industrial society means organized society, and organization is a form of power. The real issue is that of power necessary to counterbalance power. Alone, our individualist with his two sturdy feet and two willing hands cannot bargain very effectively with GM, say, or U.S. Steel. He can take what is offered or go look elsewhere. Only organized workers can speak with effect for the workers' interests.

The fact of life in an advanced industrial society is that if a man wants to live by being a steel, rubber, packinghouse, or other industrial worker, belonging to the union that represents the workers in that industry is a necessary part of the package. Otherwise he becomes a "free rider" on the benefits that the other workers, by standing together, have won. A law that forbids an employer-employe contract under which all who benefit from the union are required to contribute to it is a trouble-making, union-busting law.

One of the claims made for "right-to-work" laws is that they reflect concern for the worker. You would think then that the states having such laws would be the leaders in showing concern for the workers in other ways also.

But quite the opposite is true. Taken as a group, the states that have "right-to-work" laws are the ones that, by the weaknesses of their minimum wage, child labor, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and other laws, show the least concern for the working people. The states that have the best laws in these regards do not have so-called "right-to-work" laws.

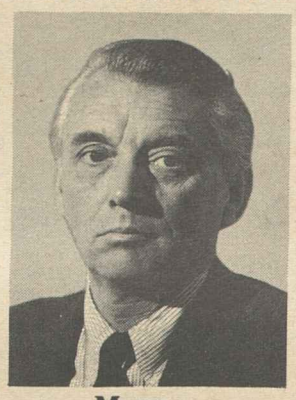
Morgan Says:

'Civilized, Plausible Program' Needed for Party Conventions

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THERE IS MUCH MERIT in Gen. Eisenhower's recommendations to reform the national political conventions. Now is the time, with the sweat of summer upon us, for all good men to come to the aid of the two-party system and rescue these quadriennial folk festivals from the oblivion to which indignities, artificial claptrap and boredom are rapidly condemning them. The question is whether either the Republican or the Democratic National Committees will get the message of distress and act.



Morgan

At a GOP national committee meeting in Washington—the first one under the party's new chairman, Ray Bliss of Ohio—the ex-president warned that next time around, in 1968, not only will convention proceedings be available to virtually every American home on television and radio, but will be carried to nations all over the civilized world by Early Bird and Telstar satellites. And what, Mr. Eisenhower asked in obvious revulsion, "do we see? We see a picture of confusion, of noise, of impossible deportment, of indifference toward the subjects that are being discussed from the platform, and in short a thing if it happened in a business trustee meeting or even in the annual meeting of one of your corporations, you would be horrified."

He added he thought most of the United States would be horrified too—which might be true if the looking and listening public had not long since been driven away from the sordid spectacle and had tuned in music or an old movie. In his own righteous indignation over the brutal discourtesies of deputized cops and other petty officials, over the aggressions of over-zealous reporters and other vulgarities, the former president seems to have over-reacted a little in the direction of severity.

"The first rule," Eisenhower said, "would be to get a strong permanent chairman [of the convention] and dictatorial powers, and give him sergeants-at-arms, each of whom is about six feet four—and had a great deal of experience either as non-commissioned officers in the Army or Marines or at least in the police department." He added he thought the convention floor should be inviolable, that the press should be banned from it and even the delegation alternates should sit in the gallery and be summoned only when needed. Further ingredients of the Eisenhower convention recipe were these: fewer delegates and shorter demonstrations—limiting most of them to five minutes in order to eliminate the spurious.

The general could have made other points: almost everything at the conventions is too long, the sessions, the speeches, the rigamarole. Rarely in memory has a keynoter been worth the television prompter roll it is written on. Nominating speeches are simply exhausted hyperbole hoisted to the nth power, and seconding speeches redundantly defeat their own purpose.

DICTATORIAL POWERS for a convention chairman seem a bit excessive for what should be one of the most important functions in an open society, the choosing of a party standard-bearer. However the chairman should have more respected authority fortified by firm but courteous sergeants-at-arms in the hall. As for banning reporters from the floor, this is a point which merits careful and candid discussion. It is true that men of the media, especially broadcasting, have been guilty of "microphonitis"—poking equipment rudely into a caucus or the startled face of an individual delegate and getting burbled banalities in return. But these excesses stem largely from desperation for a story because the proceedings from the rostrum are usually echoing with the eloquence of unbelievable dullness.

Real reform is the answer, not undue restrictions. The Republicans have duly appointed a committee to study the matter. It has been studied before. What is needed is action. I wonder if the broadcasting industry itself doesn't hold the key to starting it. If the Republican and Democratic national committees are loath to part with cherished absurdities, it might be fascinating to see their reaction to a united front decision by the networks not to carry the sessions live but instead to present edited video tape and radio tape capsules of the day's key events.

On second thought that might be doing too much of a favor to the politicians—cutting out their most boring antics. Maybe a better way to achieve reform would be to threaten to continue to carry everything live—so the voters would continue to be driven away in droves until somebody came to his senses and devised a civilized and plausible convention program.

State Programs Lag Badly:

First Major Overhaul Projected In New Jobless Insurance Bill

THE McCARTHY-MILLS BILL now before Congress will make the first major improvements in unemployment insurance legislation since the system was enacted in 1935, Ray Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared in a network radio interview.

The changes have been long needed, Munts asserted, because unemployment continues unusually high and the unemployed and their families are currently denied adequate benefit payments.

"For a while after the program was adopted," said Munts, "state programs were more or less of equal and good quality, but after the war state legislatures did not raise the benefits commensurate with the increase in wage levels. For exemple, today the typical worker receives a benefit of less than a third of his lost wage."

The new Administration-backed legislation would require most states to pay higher weekly amounts, with maximums raised in steps until they reach two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

Munts, speaking on the AFL-CIO public service program Labor News Conference, heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System each week, noted that the new legislation would also provide extended federal benefits for long-term jobless. Payments would continue at the state weekly amount for up to six additional months for eligible jobless workers who have exhausted their state benefits.

The McCarthy-Mills bill would also correct inequities in some states, Munts pointed out.

"For example, we encourage workers to look for jobs," he said. "The government makes surveys of where jobs are available and encourages workers to go look for them. However, some states actually reduce the worker's unemployment benefits, if he goes outside the state. If he leaves Ohio, where he has been drawing a benefit of $43 and goes to West Virginia, he may drop to as low as $24."

THE AFL-CIO spokesman noted that some states cut off unemployment benefits when a worker begins a retraining program to learn a skill for a new job.

The new bill, he continued, "would in contrast disqualify a jobless worker if he is referred to training and refuses it."

As a further feature, Munts said, the McCarthy-Mills bill would be extended to cover small businesses with four or more employes and workers in non-profit institutions, such as hospitals, universities, and foundations.

Reporters interviewing Munts on the program were Frank Porter of the Washington Post and William Eaton of United Press Intl.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



(Willard Shelton, whose commentary on the Washington Scene normally appears in this space, is on vacation.)

BARRY GOLDWATER, the defeated 1964 GOP presidential candidate, has launched the Free Society Association. It's a new "crusade of political education," according to Goldwater and his associates—a crusade which shuns Communists and Ku Klux Klansmen, but welcomes John Birchers. "I would love to have them," Goldwater told a news conference.

The former Arizona senator is honorary chairman of the new organization. The rest of the leadership is a retread of the group that surrounded Goldwater in the presidential race last year, plus an assortment of other ultra-conservatives. Goldwater's 1964 campaign manager, Denison Kitchel, is president of FSA.

Basic focus of FSA, apparently, will be to unify the rightist elements that formed the core of Goldwater support in 1964. The long-range purpose could be to retain right wing power and influence sufficient to run the show again and pick the Republican presidential nominee in 1968.

FSA's immediate function, however, is to provide the propaganda and position papers for rightists to use as ammunition against Great Society programs.

Goldwater insists his organization is not competitive with the Republican National Committee in the chase for right-wingers' and conservatives' dollars. But the New York Times reported formation of FSA caused dismay at GOP headquarters. And Ray Bliss, party chairman, has charged FSA may be "harmful" to the GOP.

The GOP already has as many splinters as an old park bench, all of them looking for money in the same places. Among them are the recently-formed rightist American Conservative Union, and Americans for Constitutional Action. The John Birch Society is trying to build a $12 million political fund for 1966, and medical and business political action groups also siphon off some funds that in normal circumstances would go to the National Committee.

Goldwater himself recently said, "I don't like the many splinter groups. They are draining off money. I hope we can find one consensus organization that would represent all of those, but make it clear it was not a third party, but helping the Republican Party."

As for FSA, Kitchel foresees a rush of members, reaching 500,000 in a short time. With dues set at $5 to $1,000, he anticipates a fund of about $2.5 million, and much of it is certain to come from the same sources the GOP National Committe relies on.

* * *

IN A RELATED development, it was disclosed in the Washington Star that key Goldwater supporters from 1964 are quietly continuing to operate with the more than $250,000 surplus from the 1964 Citizens for Goldwater-Miller coffers. Among the principals still pulling strings for the organization are F. Clifton White, who helped engineer Goldwater's drive for the presidential nomination; and Jeremiah Milbank and William Middendorf, finance directors of Goldwater's nomination and presidential campaigns.

In addition to the citizens committee operations, two West Coast TV fund-raising committees for Goldwater, which wound up last year with $350,000 in the kitty, are producing a film to collect dollars from conservatives.

* * *

EXACTLY 24.1 PERCENT of the members of Congress qualified for awards as loyal "constitutional conservatives" this year as 108 representatives and 21 senators were feted at the biennial awards dinner of Americans for Constitutional Action.

Receiving awards from the ACA, one of the major right wing political action groups, were 104 Republicans and 25 Dixiecrats.

They were honored, in the words of ACA board chairman Ben Moreell, for "their fight against expanding socialism and rampant violations of our Constitution."

California and Ohio congressional delegations ran neck-and-neck with 12 awards each, while Illinois was a close second with 11.

The awards dinner actually served as the kickoff for ACA's campaign to replace liberals with conservatives in the 1966 congressional elections, according to Moreell, a retired Navy admiral.



THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE system, unchanged since its inception, is long overdue for improvement, Ray Munts (center), assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, declared on Labor News Conference, AFL-CIO public service program. Reporters interviewing him were William Eaton, United Press Intl. (left), and Frank Porter, Washington Post.



CIVIL RIGHTS CONFERENCE of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers called on employers in the industry to join with the IUE in "wholehearted support" of equal employment opportunity. Dir. Donald Slaiman of AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights is shown addressing the conference.

Local Unions Aiding College-Bound Youth

Locals and district affiliates of AFL-CIO unions have made public the winners of still more scholarships that will help finance college careers for promising young men and women.

The Father William J. Kelley scholarship to the New York State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., offered annually by New York Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been presented to Eleanor Zenn.

Miss Zenn, who just completed her freshman year at the school, is the daughter of Charles Zenn, a member of the local for 23 years. The scholarship honors the former chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board in recognition of his supervision of a Local 3 election in 1948.

2 Teachers Win

Two Seattle, Wash., teachers have won $250 scholarships offered by Waitresses Local 240, a unit of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and will study economics at the University of Washington. They are Hisako Arakawa, an elementary school teacher who has taught in several different countries, and Marcella Allen, a junior-senior high school teacher.

Knitgoods Local 190, a unit of the Ladies' Garment Workers, announced the award of scholarships worth $2,400 each to five children of workers in the industry in the Greater Philadelphia area.

Four of the awards came from the union's Knitgoods Scholarship Fund, created by earmarking 10 cents per month from the dues of the 8,000 members. The winners were Linda Geek, Henry Polard and Susan Ehrlich, all of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth McCool, Lansdale, Pa. The Martin Sigman Scholarship, honoring the memory of the late Philadelphia industrialist, was awarded to George Lalka, Atco, N. J.

The Charles Weinstein foundation, created by the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Clothing Workers and the city's clothing industry to honor the memory of the late board manager, has awarded scholarships with a value of about $11,000 to 10 children of members.

The winners are Dennis L. Cohen, Steven Charles Cohen, Stephen E. Farber, Ira Hurvitz, Barry Kilger, Gary M. Levenson, Alvin Wadler, Hal P. Weiss and Arnold Wolf, all of Philadelphia, and Louis Russo, Abingdon, Pa.

Winners in the fifth annual scholarship competition sponsored by the Detroit AFL-CIO as a replacement for the former "Miss Labor Day" contest were announced at the central body's convention. They were Ronald Harwood, son of a member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 58, and Linda Maziasz, whose father is a member of Auto Workers Local 235. Each received a tuition grant of $300.

Auto Workers Local 588 in Chicago Heights, Ill., inaugurated a new scholarship program this year and chose as the first winner of a $750 award Dorothy Carol Schulz, daughter of Daniel O. Schulz, a member of the local.

Better Housing Group Names Shishkin Trustee

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, has been elected a trustee of Citizens for Better Housing, which provides technical assistance for groups working to expand housing for low and moderate income families in the Washington, D.C., area.

The citizens group works closely with the Washington Planning & Housing Association in encouraging organizations to sponsor nonprofit housing projects.

Meany Cites ICFTU Role For Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

New Zealand Federation of Labor and Haruo Wada, leader of the Domei labor organizations of Japan.

The AFL-CIO delegation to the ICFTU Congress is headed by Meany and includes AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, Joseph D. Keenan, Paul L. Phillips, James A. Suffridge, Joseph Curran, A. Philip Randolph, Herman D. Kenin, Richard F. Walsh, Paul Hall, Lee W. Minton and Karl F. Feller.

Also in the delegation are Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers; Edward F. Carlough, president, Sheet Metal Workers; Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union; John McCartin, assistant to the president, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Jay Lovestone, director, and Ernest Lee, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs.

Meany and Minton are on the Standing Orders Committee of the Congress; Suffridge is on the Credentials Committee; Kenin and Hall are on Finance & Administration; Reuther and Phillips on the Economic, Social & Political Committee; and Keenan and Walsh on the Program Committee.

IUE Invites Firms to Back Job Bias Ban

Employers in the electrical manufacturing industry have been invited by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to join in a pledge of "wholehearted support" for the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings made the proposal at the union's National Civil Rights Conference, attended by civil rights chairmen from IUE districts and representatives of major conference boards.

Jennings said the union will step up its efforts to write into every contract "the strongest possible anti-discrimination clause." He called on employers to join in "good faith" endorsement of "the national policy of wiping out discrimination in all walks of American life and especially in employment, promotions and training."

A joint labor-management declaration on equal employment opportunity, he said, would help assure "peaceful and smooth application" of the employment section of the law, which took effect July 2.

Jennings announced the appointment of William Gary, former IUE assistant research director, as the union's first full-time civil rights director. He said the IUE plans to establish civil rights or human relations committees in each district and in each local union.

He pledged that the union will be "in the vanguard of every battle and skirmish to eradicate discrimination and win genuine racial democracy."

Harrison Heads ICY Labor Unit

George M. Harrison, chief executive officer of the Railway Clerks, has been named chairman of the Labor Committee of the National Citizens' Commission on Intl. Cooperation.

The commission was set up by the United Nations Association on the request of Sec. of State Dean Rusk that it take the lead in stimulating and coordinating non-government participation in observance of Intl. Cooperation Year. It is working with a Cabinet Committee on Intl. Cooperation on plans for a White House conference Nov. 29-Dec. 1.

CONVENTIONS

The Virginia State AFL-CIO will hold its 10th annual convention Aug. 19-21 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The Neveda State AFL-CIO will meet Sept. 17-19 in the Riverside Hotel at Reno.

Urges Union Initiative:

Rights Drive Pledged By Arkansas Labor

Hot Springs, Ark.—A hard-hitting civil rights resolution attacking racial discrimination on and off the job won unanimous approval at the Arkansas State AFL-CIO convention here.

It pledged the state's labor movement to "set our own house in order by removing the last vestiges of racial discrimination within our ranks."

It summoned unions in Arkansas to set up local civil rights committees and "take the initiative in the local community" to support "vigorously" programs to assure "full equality to all Americans."

The Arkansas Gazette, largest newspaper in the state, hailed the resolution as an eloquent testimonial to the leadership of the state's labor movement. The editorial expressed the wish that the business community — the State Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Arkansas —would take a similar, forthright position.

"Regrettably," the editorial noted, "there has been no evident indication of comparable progress in the Chamber or the AIA."

In another resolution, the convention denounced the "poison" spread by radical right-wing groups "masquerading as patriots."

The resolution viewed democratic institutions as threatened by radical extremists of both the left and the right. It formally branded as subversive "the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan, the Communist Party, as well as other groups of the lunatic fringe."

In major convention addresses:

● AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler charged that average wages in Arkansas are further behind the national average than in 1947, when the state's "right-to-work" law was adopted.

"Boy, that's progress," he said.

Programs to combat poverty and help train the unskilled benefit all groups, Schnitzler said. He noted that of the 11 million illiterates in the United States, 8 million are white.

● Texas State AFL-CIO Pres. Hank Brown praised Arkansas labor for helping win adoption of "the best and simplest" voter registration law in the nation.

He urged creation of an alliance of labor, minority groups and liberals and stressed: "Get discrimination out of unions. Let the world know you're going to minorities with clean credentials."

● Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, stressed a similar theme when he said labor and minority groups can build a majority coalition on the basis of common goals.

"What the labor movement needs, minorities need twice as much," he said.

The convention applauded Gov. Orval E. Faubus (D) for his efforts "to promote the welfare of the working people in Arkansas," but expressed dissatisfaction with "the program, platform and operation" of the Democratic Party in the state. It supported the program of a new reform group seeking to move the party and state forward by advocating such measures as a state minimum wage, one man, one vote apportionment of the legislature, human rights programs and a tax system based on ability to pay.

Another resolution criticized the state legislature for failing to approve a constitutional amendment referendum to permit kindergarten classes as part of the school program. It pledged labor's support to the Arkansas Congress of Parents & Teachers Associations in a petition campaign to put the issue on the ballot.

The three top officers of the State AFL-CIO were all re-elected without opposition—Pres. J. Bill Becker, Vice Pres. George H. Ellison, and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs.

Reapportionment Tops Missouri Labor Gains

Jefferson City, Mo.—Labor's program met with "better than average success" in the recently concluded session of the Missouri legislature, the State AFL-CIO reported.

Reapportionment of the House on a formula close to one man, one vote standards headed major gains listed by Pres. John I. Rollins of the state labor body. The three biggest metropolitan areas which now hold 42 of 163 seats will receive 82 of 168 seats in the new legislature. The state Senate turned its reapportionment task over to a special commission which will draw the boundary lines for the next election.

Rollins also reported that:

● The unemployment compensation benefit ceiling was raised from $40 to $45. In addition, persons who register for benefits on a Thursday or Friday will be entitled to compensation effective the following Monday. Previously they had to wait an additional full week before becoming eligible.

● The workmen's compensation ceiling on total temporary disability was raised from $47.50 to $52.

● **A strong state public accommodations law was passed, plus a statewide fair employment practices law which replaces the previous local option system.**

● Cities and counties were authorized to incorporate into statute agreements reached with public employe unions, other than teachers.

● A major mental health program was adopted.

● Record amounts were appropriated for education.

● Fringe benefits are to be included in prevailing wage determinations under the state's little Davis-Bacon Act.

● An air pollution abatement law was enacted.

At a special Aug. 17 election, Missouri residents will vote on several proposed constitutional amendments, including incorporation of the House reapportionment plan into the constitution and a proposal to allow the governor to succeed himself. At present a governor may not run for a second successive four-year term, although he may be a candidate after an intervening term.

IBEW Vice President Frank Jacobs Retires

Frank Jacobs, vice president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the 11th District, has retired because of ill health, IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman announced.

Jacobs has been succeeded, effective July 1, by Robert K. Garrity, international representative since 1938 of the 11th District.

Title VII Effective July 2:

Labor Renews Pledge to Make New Job Equality Law Work

As the first federal law banning discrimination in employment went into effect July 2, the AFL-CIO renewed its pledge to make the law work and work fairly.

The ban, which aims to promote equal employment opportunities for minority groups, is contained in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"Organized labor will do all it can to ensure that the spirit as well as the letter of the law is complied with by both management and labor," declared Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

"We are working and will continue to work to see that the policy of voluntary compliance produces results," he added.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was created to administer the law. The agency, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., has no direct enforcement power. Further court action is necessary if conciliation and other voluntary methods fail.

Slaiman said the AFL-CIO had favored a commission with power to issue cease and desist orders.

"We think it important that there be effective enforcement machinery," Slaiman explained, "but experience with fair employment practice laws has shown that the greatest contribution of such enforcement machinery is its ability to promote voluntary compliance."

Effective Date Delayed

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 delayed the effective date of Title VII for a year to give employers, unions and employment agencies time to prepare for orderly compliance and to enable a commission to come into being.

In the first year, until July 2, 1966, the law applies to employers and unions with 100 or more workers or members. In the second year, it covers those with 75 or more employes or members; in the third year, 50 or more; in the fourth year and thereafter, 25 or more. A union operating a "hiring hall" is covered regardless of number of members if it makes referrals to a covered employer.

Employers are forbidden from discriminating against any individual with respect to hire or discharge, rate of pay or conditions of employment. Classifying or segregating workers in any way which would tend to discriminate also is banned.

Unions are prohibited from excluding or expelling workers on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. They cannot segregate or classify members on any such basis nor induce an employer to discriminate.

The enforcement procedure outlined by the law provides three courses of action on the federal level:

- An aggrieved individual may file a charge in writing, under oath, with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington, D. C.
- Any commission member may file a charge.
- The attorney general may sue in a federal court to enjoin a "pattern or practice" of violation.

However, in states with Fair Employment Practice laws, the person with a complaint must file with the state commission first. There are 25 states at present with FEP laws which appear to meet federal standards.

A charge cannot be filed under Title VII until 60 days have elapsed after the beginning of proceedings under the appropriate state or local laws.

Roosevelt, in appearing before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, said the commission would emphasize conciliation in its approach and added:

"We have no intention to persecute or interfere with the rightful prerogatives of any employer, labor union or employment agency."

He requested $3.2 million for the first year of the agency's operations.

Current plans, he said, call for a staff of 190 people with regional offices to be set up by the end of the year in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Atlanta.

As the Commission opened shop, Roosevelt told a news conference that the staff was "working on substantive regulations and hopes to have them in the next few weeks." He explained that the policy guidelines would be shaped by the number and nature of the complaints coming in.

House Hearings Set On Title VII Powers

A House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) has scheduled hearings July 19-21 on proposals to strengthen enforcement machinery in Title VII—the equal job opportunity section—of the Civil Rights Act.

Roosevelt said the House group will invite testimony from business, labor and government representatives on proposals of Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) and others aimed at strengthening the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.



AFRICAN STUDENT Clement P. Akiwumi of Ghana, a stockman at Macy's store in New York and a member of Local 1-S of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, is presented with a $500 college scholarship check by Local Pres. Sam Kovenetsky. A graduate of Wellesley College in Ghana—a teacher's college—he is now studying at Brooklyn College, N. Y. Other winners were Leslie Horowitz and Lois Norma Neilson, both children of Local 1-S members.

House Nears Showdown On Voting Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

The GOP substitute was weaker than the Senate bill and hard-core southern opponents of any voting legislation said they will support it.

"I hope that every member opposed to the so-called voting rights bill will vote for the substitute," Rep. William M. Tuck, conservative Virginia Democrat, told the House.

The bill passed by the House must still be reconciled in conference with the Senate version, but this did not appear to present the formidable obstacles of past civil rights legislative battles.

Senate opponents of voting rights legislation could delay final action on a conference report, but the Senate demonstrated this year—as it had in the 1964 fight on the Civil Rights Act—that it is willing to impose cloture to break a filibuster.

Celler told the House the legislation is needed to counter the "dodges and subterfuges" used to deny the ballot to Negroes in parts of the South and to "breathe new life" into the 15th Amendment, which forbids states to discriminate in voting because of race or color.

He warned that "there are still those who believe that Negroes were born with saddles on their backs, to be ridden, booted and spurred by those in power."

The 95 years which have passed since the 15th Amendment was enacted, Celler said, have been marked by repeated efforts "to defeat and circumvent its basic purpose."

He cited a county in Mississippi where Negroes outnumber whites nearly two-to-one — but only 20 Negroes are registered to vote as compared with 4,800 whites.

Registration Slow

In Dallas County, Ala., of which Selma is the county seat, four years of litigation resulted in the registration of only 320 out of more than 15,000 Negroes of voting age, Celler said.

The bill outlaws the poll tax in the four states which still impose it for state and local elections, he said, because the purpose of the tax is discriminatory.

In the first change from the committee bill, Celler agreed to accept an amendment by Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) which would have the effect of qualifying many Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans who are now obligated to take English-language literacy tests. They would be exempt if they had attended American-flag schools taught in a language other than English, as is the case in Puerto Rico. An identical provision is in the Senate bill.

House Republicans obviously needed southern Democratic support to have any chance of substituting the Ford-McCulloch bill, but the open endorsement by Dixie segregationists was also an embarrassment.

Ford took the floor to express his "strong belief that a Republican who supports the substitute will be carrying out the traditions of the Republican Party."

Poverty Crusade Names Director

Chairman Walter P. Reuther of the Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty has announced the appointment of Richard W. Boone as executive director of the organization.

Boone is now director of the program policy and development division of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers, said that in addition to developing broad programs to deal with poverty, the CCAP will concentrate immediately on local leadership training programs and regional conferences.

Federal Pay Protection Urged by Metal Trades

Fear that enactment of the Administration-backed bill raising federal employes' salaries may be used in the future to destroy present wage determination laws and regulations for blue collar workers was voiced by Paul Hutchings, research director of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Compensation.

Hutchings said the bill, introduced by Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), "does not adequately enunciate the salary comparability principles" embraced by Congress and the Executive Branch when the Salary Reform Act was passed.

He noted that the MTD acts primarily for blue collar workers, and told the subcommittee it joined with unions of salary-rated employes in urging a pay increase "which will be truly reflective of the patterns established by forward-looking private industrial establishments."

Hutchings expressed the department's endorsement of a bill sponsored by Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) which would provide severance pay to workers separated from the federal service through no fault of their own when their jobs may be abolished and other jobs for which they are qualified are not available. He urged that its scope be broadened so as to cover employes of the District of Columbia and of the Legislative Branch.

Another measure, introduced by Rep. John C. Kunkle (R-Pa.), also was endorsed by the MTD. It would more adequately reimburse federal workers for legitimate expenses in connection with transfers to new duty stations.



FIRST COPIES of study materials for labor civil defense courses are presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler with report that 3,100 labor leadership groups have applied for course material describing the purpose and scope of the civil defense program and the role expected of labor in preparedness. Left to right are Michael F. Smith, labor liaison office at the Pentagon; Schnitzler; Joachim Schoenbeck, assistant labor secretary of the German Embassy, and Civil Defense Dir. William P. Durkee, Office of the Secretary of the Army. Schoenbeck received the course material for Pres. Heinz Ruhnau of the West German Steelworkers, who had requested copies.

Factory Injuries Rise in 1st Quarter

Factory work-injury frequency rates for the first quarter of the year were three percent higher than for the same period last year, at 12.2 disabling injuries per million hours worked, the Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

4 Basic Changes Urged:

Labor Spurs Action On Wage-Hour Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"We say the time to raise the minimum wage is now, and that the amount should be $2 an hour . . . Anything less is legislated poverty, and that has no place in America."

Labor rejects the "myth" that raising the minimum wage throws people out of work and employers out of business, he said. "If there were any truth in it," he commented, "this country's businessmen would have all gone bankrupt long ago, and there would be no jobs left for anyone."

Quickly Spent

Money added to the minimum wage goes to the lowest-paid, Biemiller stressed. "Those extra dollars are needed and they are promptly spent for the necessities of life." The money "flows at once into the stream of trade."

Minimum wage coverage—Labor "welcomes" the Administration proposal for extending coverage to 4.6 million additional workers by applying the law to enterprises with gross receipts of $250,000 a year—instead of $1 million — and by eliminating exemptions for employes of hotels, restaurants, laundries, hospitals, small logging operations, motion picture theaters, taxi firms and certain agricultural processing workers.

"We welcome all this, but we would go further," Biemiller said. He urged that the $250,000 annual business test be applied to all units of an enterprise which grosses that amount — even if some individual units in the chain do a lesser amount of business.

This alone, he said, would extend coverage to an additional 800,000 workers. He also asked elimination of partial exemptions of groups such as seamen and seafood processing workers.

Overtime Pay—The Administration proposal to increase the penalty pay for overtime from the present time-and-a-half to doubletime would create a "substantial" number of new jobs, the federation's legislative director predicted.

After 40 Hours

The AFL-CIO believes, he said, that the doubletime rate should begin after 40 hours of work, rather than after 45 hours as the Administration has suggested.

"We want to discourage overtime," he said. "We do not accept the proposition that overtime pay is a substitute for decent hourly rates, even though it is used that way by many employers. Our goal is a good wage for every worker within the span of a normal workweek."

Shorter workweek — "It is our deep conviction that a 35-hour week is both essential and inevitable . . . We do not claim that 40 hours is too long a workweek in itself. But we do insist that in a very few years, even under the most favorable circumstances, there simply won't be enough 40-hour jobs to go around."

Biemiller expressed the wish that "instead of complaining about the impossibility of coping with the inevitable, the business leaders would tackle the positive problem of how to do it."

Earlier, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said an estimated 31 percent of the 4.5 million workers the Administration wants to bring under the wage-hour law now make less than $1.25 an hour.

Their need, he said, is not for public assistance or charity but for "a living wage."

Wirtz also rejected the argument that most overtime is worked because of a shortage of workers in highly-skilled, high-paid occupations.

He said a labor department study showed "a significantly greater proportion of workers who earned $2 or less an hour worked overtime than was true for workers earning $3 or more an hour."

Musicians Ask Copyright Aid On Recordings

Musicians asked Congress to reject any changes in the copyright law which would interfere with residual rights in music recordings which are played for commercial purposes.

Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians expressed the union's concern that language in a proposed copyright reform bill might pre-empt common law rights claimed by musicians for extra compensation for commercial use of recordings they have made.

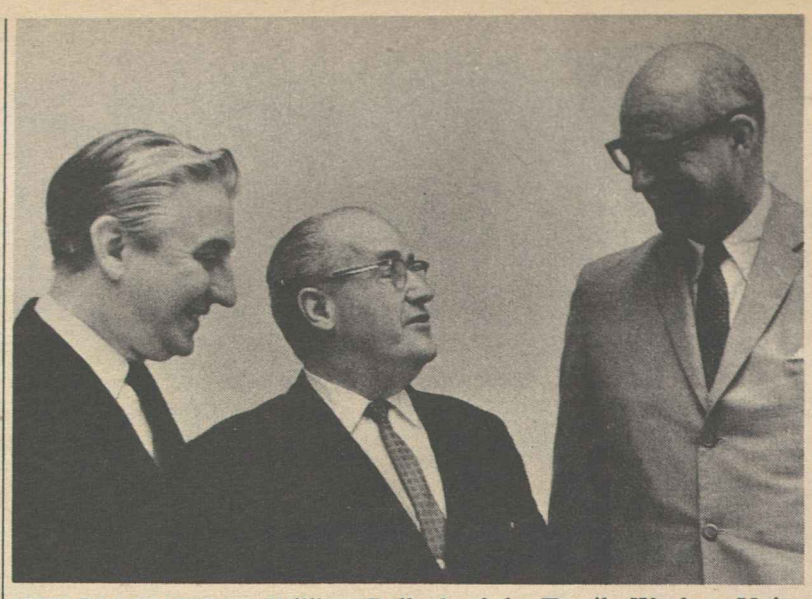
"Instrumental musicians have been trying for more than 30 years to obtain a participation in recorded music which is played over and over again for commercial gain," Ballard told the House Judiciary subcommittee. He stressed that the union makes no claims regarding use of recordings for home use but does claim "residual rights in the use of the commercialized product."

Louisiana Congressman Dies in Auto Accident

Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D-La.), an Administration supporter on most issues, died July 1 in a highway accident in North Carolina.

Thompson, 49, was first elected to the House in 1952 from a southwest Louisiana district and won re-election every two years thereafter.

His COPE voting record through 1964 showed 31 "right" votes on 48 key issues and his last vote, the night before his death, was in support of the Administration's housing bill, including rent subsidies for low-income families.



WELCOMING Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America to House Labor subcommittee hearings on improvements in the wage-hour law are Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), right, and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), left.

Medicare Bill Near Passage by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

debate was beginning on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the original Social Security Act, which "held forth the hope that the people of the United States should no longer approach old age in fear."

Recalling that the initial health care bills were backed by "only a small minority" of senators, Anderson noted the steady growth in support as hearings and studies pointed up the need.

As dramatic evidence of the swing behind medicare, the floor manager of the bill was a former opponent of social security health care, Sen. Russell Long (D-La.).

In his opening statement, Long predicted that the bill "will be the largest and most significant piece of social legislation ever to pass Congress."

It will, he said, "at long last provide the kind of protection against the costs of good medical care for older Americans which they deserve."

The first change the Senate made in the committee bill was to approve, without dissent, an amendment allowing workers to draw reduced retirement benefits at age 60. They presently can retire at 62 with 80 percent of benefits. The amendment, by Sen. Robert F. Byrd (D-W. Va.) would enable them to receive two-thirds of normal benefits on retirement at 60.

Only by a narrow 43-39 vote did the Senate reject an unlimited hospital care amendment offered by Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), which Anderson and some other longtime medicare supporters opposed as too costly and premature. Both party lines and liberal-conservative divisions split on the issue.

The Senate voted to drop a requirement that a patient must be hospitalized at least three days before becoming eligible for home nursing visits. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), who sponsored the amendment, argued that timely home nursing care might avoid the need for hospitalization.

Before taking up the medicare bill, the Senate approved, 68-5, a constitutional amendment to deal with presidential disability and provide for filling vice presidential vacancies.

It had already cleared the House, and the next step is ratification by 38 states—the three-fourths required for the amendment to become part of the Constitution.

Its key provisions:

- If there were a vacancy in the vice presidency, the President would nominate a Vice President subject to confirmation by majority vote of the House and Senate.
- A President could voluntarily declare his inability to perform his duties and the Vice President would then serve as Acting President until the President reasserted his authority through a written declaration of recovery.
- The Vice President could become Acting President by declaring the President's disability, if supported by a majority of the Cabinet or some other body designated by law. If the President challenged this finding, he would resume his duties unless Congress by a two-thirds vote upheld the contention of disability within 21 days.



DONATION totaling $8,112 to the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library in Cambridge, Mass., from directly affiliated AFL-CIO local unions in New England is presented to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), the late President's brother, by a union group including, from the left, Pres. Sam Volpe of Local Union 24411, Bridgeport, Conn.; Business Agent S. Percoco of Local 21914, Watertown, Mass., and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Hugh Thompson. Also present but not pictured were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Robert Canha of Local 24053, New Bedford, Mass.

Severance Pay Ruled No Bar To Jobless Aid

San Francisco—Workers who receives severance or dismissal pay under a union contract are not thereby disqualified for state unemployment insurance, the Supreme Court of California has ruled in a 6-1 decision.

Reversing a lower court, the ruling found that the state legislature intended to exclude severance and dismissal pay, as well as supplementary unemployment benefits, from consideration as wages when it amended the state law in 1959. The amendment was sponsored by the California AFL-CIO.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the state central body called the decision a "landmark" in establishing the rights of laid-off workers. It culminated a 15-year battle by the Newspaper Guild and other unions in cooperation with the state federation.

The issue first arose in 1950 when attorneys for the Hearst interests sought to deny jobless benefits to Oakland Post Enquirer employes who got severance pay when the paper was sold. The employes won a favorable ruling from the State Dept. of Employment but lost in the State Supreme Court three years later.

In 1956 the Supreme Court also ruled for the employer, 4-3, in the Bradshaw case involving one newspaper employe laid off in an "economy" dismissal.

The latest decision involved two workers fired in a staff cutback at the Oakland Tribune in 1961 and 15 hit by the suspension of the Los Angeles Examiner in 1962. The cases, dealing with jobless insurance benefits, will mean thousands of dollars in back unemployment compensation for laid-off workers.

In a brief filed with the court, the state AFL-CIO argued successfully that dismissal and severance payments are not made for any particular period of time. Based on services performed before dismissal, they cannot justifiably be regarded as "future wages," the brief maintained.

"California's jobless pay benefits, which amount to less than half of most workers' wages, are—alone—woefully inadequate to tide workers over periods of joblessness," Pitt added in a statement.

The legal battle was financed and fought by the state labor movement in behalf of the San Francisco and Los Angeles Guilds and other interested unions.

7-10-65

18,000 Carpenters Win Workweek Cut

San Francisco — Nineteen locals of Carpenters in the Bay area have agreed with employers on a 38-hour week next July 1, to be reduced to 36 hours the following June 16. The 18,000 carpenters represented by the locals also won wage increases totaling 87.5 cents spread over a three-year period.

Similar terms are being worked out for other locals of the union in 42 northern California counties.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 17, 1965 | No. 29

Congress Heading Toward 'Best Ever' Legislative Title

Advisers Report:

Unions Expanding Effort on Poverty

The Labor Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity has reported to OEO Dir. Sargent Shriver that 150 labor union representatives are participating in 130 anti-poverty projects in 25 states.

Advisory Council Chairman David Sullivan and Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, told Shriver that state and local central bodies and other union groups have acted on Meany's request for all-out involvement in the drive on poverty but that more can be done.

Labor, said Sullivan, "will have to find ways to get more people and more activities involved in the over-all poverty program."

Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes, is one of the 11 union representatives named to the council by Shriver last Dec. 23. He was elected chairman at the council's first meeting Jan. 29. Stanley was named by Meany Apr. 1 to help stimulate labor involvement in the anti-poverty program.

Sullivan and Stanley related that, as Meany had testified before the House Anti-Poverty subcommittee, labor intends to support "with all our vigor" the Administration's plans to expand and improve the program designed to help the 35 million citizens who live in poverty, and the 15 million on the edges of destitution.

Through the advisory group and through its representation on the over-all National Advisory Committee, labor has been heavily involved in the relief of poverty since the OEO program's inception.

In addition, Sullivan declared, AFL-CIO staff members implemented labor's involvement in ac-

(Continued on Page 3)

IAM Wins 51c Pact At Aerojet

Union members at Aerojet-General Corp. are back at their jobs this week with a three-year wage and benefit package totaling 51 cents an hour.

The 6,000 members of Machinist Lodges 946, Sacramento, Calif., and 1893, Azusa, Calif., had struck in resistance to management efforts to take away benefits they had won over past years of bargaining.

IAM Vice Pres. E. R. White of Los Angeles reported that the members voted to return to their jobs only after being assured that the company had withdrawn the "take-away" demands.

The Aerojet settlement, running to Aug. 4, 1968, includes 24 cents in general wage increases. The raises will be paid at the rate of eight cents a year, with the first raise effective immediately and the others in May 1966 and May 1967.

Prior to the settlement, the aver-

(Continued on Page 4)



LABOR SUPPORT of the nation's drive against the causes of poverty is "absolutely essential" to success, Dir. Sargent Shriver of the government's Office of Economic Opportunity tells Labor Advisory Council. Pictured, left to right: Deputy OEO Dir. Jack Conway; Shriver; Advisory Council Chairman David Sullivan and Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In Senate Action:

Housing Vote Nears, Rent Plan Approved

The Senate moved towards passage of the Administration's high-priority $6 billion housing bill after turning down a Republican attempt to kill a rent subsidy program for low-income families.

A similar bill has already been passed by the House. The legislation would generate an estimated 750,000 units of low-income housing over the next four years—compared to less than 200,000 units built under government programs during the past four years.

As in the House, the GOP centered its fire on the new rent subsidy provision, designed to expand the housing available to low income families, many of whom are on the end of long waiting lists for a limited number of public housing units.

The subsidy plan, which would be limited to housing built by non-profit groups under FHA programs, would enable low-income families to pay 25 percent of their income for rent — with the government paying the balance. Under the Senate bill, up to 10 percent of the subsidy funds would be earmarked for housing for the elderly programs.

An amendment by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) to kill the rent subsidy section was defeated 47-40.

Both the House and Senate rent subsidy provisions are limited to persons whose incomes are low enough to qualify them for public housing. This is a departure from the original Administration proposal to make rent subsidies available to moderate-income families who couldn't qualify for public housing and couldn't afford adequate private housing.

Other portions of the Senate housing bill:

- Authorize 60,000 low-rent public housing units each year, with an estimated 35,000 to be

(Continued on Page 10)

Labor Hails Record of Six Months

By David L. Perlman

The 89th Congress has made "an impressive beginning" and from labor's viewpoint is a contender for the title of "the best ever" in the nation's legislative history.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller noted that in its first six months, responding to Pres. Johnson's call, "both the House and Senate have already passed measures which America has long desperately needed and which the AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged."

Biemiller said the congressional leadership is "determined" to complete the job. He added:

"When the additional measures, on which Congress has made substantial progress, are also sent to the White House, the 89th Congress will have fulfilled the mandate of last November—the mandate for progress."

A summary of highlights of the legislative year shows a long list of major bills which have moved towards passage.

These include a historic education bill already written into law, medicare and voting rights passed by both houses, and repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act scheduled for a House vote later this month.

The tally follows:

FINAL ACTION COMPLETED

Aid to Education—A 30-year compaign for large-scale federal aid for elementary and secondary

(Continued on Page 11)

Labor Mourns Stevenson, 'True Friend of Workers'

The death of Adlai Stevenson "shocked and saddened" union members, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

Meany praised Stevenson as "one of the great Americans of our generation" and as "a true friend of workers everywhere."

He noted that in the presidential campaigns of 1952 and 1956 "the labor movement clearly expressed its warm admiration and affection" for Stevenson.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Meany said, "truly believed in freedom and democracy; he had a complete hatred of oppression and tyranny; he had a true love for his fellow man."

From Pres. Johnson and world leaders down to the man in the street came tributes to Stevenson.

He imparted "nobility to public life," Johnson said, calling on the nation to "weep for one who was a friend, who was a guide to all mankind."

LBJ Cites Labor Role For 'Public Interest'

A major step in coordinating research, community planning and training programs for the aged became law when Pres. Johnson signed the Older Americans Act in White House ceremonies attended by numerous senior citizens, labor and governmental advocates of the measure. The President immediately afterward "took the occasion," as he put it, to express his appreciation for labor's role in helping toward passage of the bill and to praise the AFL-CIO warmly for its efforts on other measures involving the "public interest."

Handing four of the pens he had used in signing the bill to Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, Johnson asked that Cruikshank deliver three of them to Pres. George Meany, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, also president of the Auto Workers.

Addressing the entire group, the President said, "The AFL-CIO has done more good for more people than any other group in America" in its legislative efforts.

"It doesn't just try to do something about wages and hours for its own people. No group in the country works harder in the interests of everyone.

"It helps young and old and middle-aged. It's interested in education, in housing, in the poverty

(Continued on Page 12)



SIGNATURES OF AFL-CIO, the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development, and Mexican bank and union officials speed transfer of $10 million in union funds as housing loan for John F. Kennedy houses, a 94-building apartment complex to house 18,000 workers in Mexico City under the Alliance for Progress program. Left to right: seated, federation Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Guido Nazdo, AID; Antonio Esperon Unzueto, director-general of the Asociacion Hipotecario, a fiduciary of the Bank of Mexico; and Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, who represented Pres. George Meany in negotiations. Standing are AID and Mexican officials and, second from left, Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., social projects department, American Institute for Free Labor Development, sponsor of the housing development.

Guild Leader Urges Steps to Halt Mergers

Detroit, Mich.—Legislative measures to halt the tide of newspaper mergers and resulting monopoly were urged by Pres. Arthur Rosenstock of the Newspaper Guild at the union's 32nd annual convention.

Rosenstock asked Congress to consider subjecting newspaper sales to "the higher percentages of the graduated income tax rather than invite their sale by the irresistible lure of the 25 percent capital-gains windfall."

He also called for legislation requiring advance notification to the Justice Dept. of a newspaper's sale to a competitor and an accompanying requirement that noncompetitors be given an opportunity to purchase it at fair market value before a monopoly sale could be consummated.

The Guild president cited recent reports of a pending newspaper merger in New York City, where, he said, "three or four publishers are secretly playing chess with the lives of their papers."

"If Congress may not, under the First Amendment, abridge the press," he asked, "shall it continue to stand idly by while callous, grasping men continue to maim and plunder" the newspaper field?

In other opening addresses to the convention, ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson urged an increase in the Guild's $200-a-week wage goal for key newspaper classifications, and Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., called for an upward revision in the top levels of the Guild's model dues schedule to give locals the financial means to function effectively.

Perlik urged the convention to approve an international executive board recommendation that the dues schedule's present top of $5 a month for members earning $95 a week or more be raised over a four-year period to $10 for those earning more than $195.

Farson asked the delegates to approve another IEB proposal that the Guild's wage goal be raised immediately to $270 to match price and productivity increases since the union's original $100 goal was established in 1946 and that it be revised periodically to reflect additional increases.

He announced that the IEB has proposed an immediate meeting between top officers of the Guild and "representative local Guild leaders," on the one hand, and leaders of the Typographical Union, on the other, to "work out mutually acceptable solutions to our common problems and lay the groundwork for effective and continuing interunion cooperation in the years ahead."

The meeting was proposed in an IEB statement discussing differences arising from recent newspaper strikes in Toronto, where most Guild members have crossed ITU picket lines, and Baltimore, where the ITU ordered printers to cross Guild lines.

August Scholle, president of the Michigan AFL-CIO, in welcoming the delegates, urged concentration on state reapportionment and defeat of the Dirksen Amendment which would destroy the effect of the Supreme Court's recent "one man, one vote" ruling.

Criticism 'Salutary'

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), addressing the convention banquet, reviewed the pitfalls underlying relations between political figures and the press, but suggested that "political criticism of the press and press criticism of politicians have equally salutary effects on society."

The opening day of the convention featured a forum on "Leisure Time in the Automation Era." Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of New York Local 3 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, discussed the shorter work week; Howard Young of the Auto Workers Social Security Dept. reviewed the trend toward early retirement, and Rudolph Oswald, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist, discussed longer vacations.

Sexton to Resume UAW Staff Duties

Detroit—Brendan Sexton, who has been on leave as a consultant in Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson's anti-poverty campaign, will resume direction of the Auto Workers' leadership study center, reopening here in September.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said the center again will offer courses to members of UAW staffs. Bill Goode, labor and industrial relations specialist, will be assistant director.

Mexico Homes Loan Executed By Labor, AID

Union members are moving into the John F. Kennedy Memorial housing development in Mexico City at the rate of 80 a day, the American Institute for Free Labor Development reported as signatures were attached to a $10 million loan in Washington, D.C., in the biggest financial transaction of its kind in U.S. union history.

Signers included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the federation's Dept. of Investment, who was AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's personal representative in loan negotiations; officers of the Agency for Intl. Development; a Bank of Mexico fiduciary; the Mexican government, and the Graphic Arts Workers Union below the border.

The signers transferred $10 million in funds of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to Mexico in a 20-year loan covering construction of 94 apartment buildings to house 18,000 workers. The money was transferred to Mexico through banks, under the AID investments guaranty program, as a part of the Alliance for Progress.

Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., of the AIFLD's social projects department, represented the institute at the signing.

Three affiliates that joined the AFL-CIO in providing the loan were the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Ladies' Garment Workers and the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen.

May Strike Activity Declines Over Year

All work stoppage measurements for last May were below the levels for the same month of 1964, the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Work time lost totaled 1.8 million man-days in May 1965 as against 2.4 million a year earlier—18 hundredths of 1 percent against 24 hundredths of 1 percent.

Stoppages in May involved 174,000 workers compared with 175,000 in April and 249,000 in May 1964.



New Election Recommended:

Rest Room Spying Held Illegal Act

Testimony about a company-planted spy in the ladies' rest room, and a "freedom" committee making anti-union signs out of company materials justifies a finding that a big Bloomington, Ind., firm illegally interfered with a 1963 election lost by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a National Labor Relations Board examiner has declared.

Reversing his own previous rulings in the face of new evidence submitted by the IBEW, Trial Examiner Phil Saunders listed these further findings of misconduct by Sarkes Tarzian, Inc., big TV and radio parts manufacturer:

- A woman employe, who helped the union sign new members, offered to switch her allegiance and reported regularly to management officials on union activities.
- Management paid for an unlisted telephone installed in the female spy's home, instructed her to report regularly to company officials and paid her $743 to move out of Indiana when union members discovered her activities.
- Another woman worker testified that she was instructed by management to lurk in the ladies room, listening and reporting employe conversations.
- The same worker told of reporting to Vice Pres. Mary Tarzian, wife of the company president, that "all of us girls" are "using an awfully lot of material from the tool crib" to make anti-union signs and that Mrs. Tarzian replied:

"That's all right. You use anything you need." The witness added: "Which we did."

Management denied that the pretended union supporter was given unusual consideration, but the examiner declared that she was "undoubtedly the most endowed and unique employe" in company history. Further company denials he called "ridiculous and untrue."

As to the check that management gave its double-agent when she prepared to move to the West Coast, Saunders said the "so-called loan was nothing more than compensation" for her spying on the union.

The evidence, the examiner said, adds up to the fact that Sarkes Tarzian management unlawfully interfered with employe rights. The election should be set aside and a new one held, he recommended.

A protest against activities of a company labor consultant in the case was filed with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz by IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman. Wirtz said he would withhold an investigation until completion of the NLRB proceedings.

Omaha Labor Spurs Outings For City Aged

Omaha, Neb. — More than 400 persons from homes for the aged will get a day's outing this summer in a program sponsored by organized labor and the Omaha United Fund.

Transport Workers Local 2223 provides a driver for each trip, and the Omaha Transit Co. makes air conditioned buses available. Soft drinks and cookies are dispensed from a "soda bar" on the bus, and elderly persons are taken on trips to places of interest in the area they themselves have suggested.

No funds have been solicited. All trips have been underwritten by unions, employers or individuals. Next year it will be expanded to take in more homes, according to the sponsors.

The program grew out of a suggestion by Sam Siciliano, TWU member who drives for the transit system. His proposal was approved by the Omaha Central Labor Union, its two Community Services representatives, and the labor participation committee of the Fund. Wallace Nelson and John Humpal are CSA representatives on the Fund staff.

Canadian Paper Pact Valued at 60-67 Cents

Montreal—Contract improvements of 60 to 67 cents an hour over three years have been won by union negotiators for 6,500 employes of the Canadian Intl. Paper Co. in joint agreements involving seven unions.

Included in the package, totaling 60.82 cents an hour at one mill on six-day operation and 67.8 cents at mills operating seven days a week, are a 15-cent general wage increase, vacation betterments, a night shift differential boost and additional adjustments above the general increase for mechanics.

The new pact includes a breakthrough in vacations for those with 25 or more years of service. Workers at age 60 will get an extra week; at 61, two more weeks, increasing each year to a top of five additional weeks at age 64.

The firm is the world's largest manufacturer of newsprint, with more than 1 million tons produced last year.

Joint negotiations have been in session here since Apr. 7. Some 60 union representatives took part with Vice Pres. L. H. Lorrain of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers as union chairman and Vice Pres. James M. Buchanan of the Papermakers & Paperworkers as co-chairman. Other unions involved were the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Office Employes, Plumbers and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Company plants are at Dalhousie, N. B.; Gatineau, Temiskaming, La-Tuque and Three Rivers, Que.; and Hawkesbury, Ont.

In the United States, a number of the same unions recently achieved substantial gains following a 22-day strike of 13,000 workers at 10 mills of the Intl. Paper Co.'s Southern Kraft Division.

Union Flood Relief Mounts in California

San Francisco—AFL-CIO unions contributed $83,000 to the Red Cross flood relief drive, Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO reported. Not included were substantial donations by federation affiliates to the annual Red Cross fund appeal in March, Pitts said.

The state labor campaign was begun in January after flood waters left 24 persons dead, 1,653 injured and thousands homeless in northern California.

To End 'Jungle Warfare':

Packing Unions Urge Farm Pay Minimum

Organized labor has called on Congress to end "jungle warfare in agriculture" and help wipe out poverty among farmworkers by extending to them the right of collective bargaining and a federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters, and Kerry Napuk, economic analyst for the Packinghouse Workers, testified before a Senate Labor subcommittee in support of five farm labor bills.

By far the most important, they agreed, were the bills sponsored by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) to extend to farm workers the right to organize and bargain collectively and to end agriculture's exemption from the federal wage-hour law.

Mayer and Napuk also expressed strong support of the companion measures aimed at abolishing child labor in agriculture, at stabilizing employment for farm workers and creating a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor.

On the minimum wage proposal, both witnesses called for a minimum of $1.25 an hour from the date of effective coverage instead of the $1.15 an hour provided in the bill.

In the second year, Mayer added, the farm minimum should be raised to equal the industrial minimum wage.

"We also suggest," Mayer declared, "that the subcommittee provide for maximum hours coverage for farm workers. There is no reason why corporate agriculture should not pay premium rates for overtime as most other American industry does. The days when agriculture was a privileged sanctuary for labor exploitation should be ended completely."

The two labor spokesmen stressed the need of an adequate minimum wage both as a means of getting at the root of rural poverty and of bolstering the family farm by compelling the big growers to pay decent wages and stop undercutting small farms.

They observed that some 2 million workers are employed on farms, with average earnings of $1.08 an hour in 1964 or about 42 percent of the industrial worker's wage.

Mayer quoted an academic study which showed output per manhour in agriculture rising at an annual rate of 5.88 percent in the 1951-62 period compared to 2.83 percent per year for manufacturing. The hourly wage rise over the same period averaged 2.1 cents per year for farm workers compared to 7.5 cents for factory workers, he added. Thus the annual real wage gain for the farm worker in a period of "sensationally rising productivity" averaged only 0.9 cents per hour, he said, adding:

"Never in the history of our economy has so little been given to those who have produced so much."

The wage-hour coverage proposed for agriculture would reach only the biggest farms—13 percent of all farms or about 78,000 farms with 75,000 workers. They produce 52 percent of all farm output in terms of sales. Napuk asserted that coverage through a sales volume test of $20,000 per year would fairly reach more workers.

On the matter of bargaining rights, the witnesses urged that the long exemption of farmworkers from the Wagner Act now be ended.

"The law of the jungle prevails in agricultural relations," Mayer declared. "Growers band together to prevent organization. They blacklist those growers who sign union contracts. They subsidize those growers who are struck by the union. . . . There is currently no alternative to jungle warfare in agriculture."

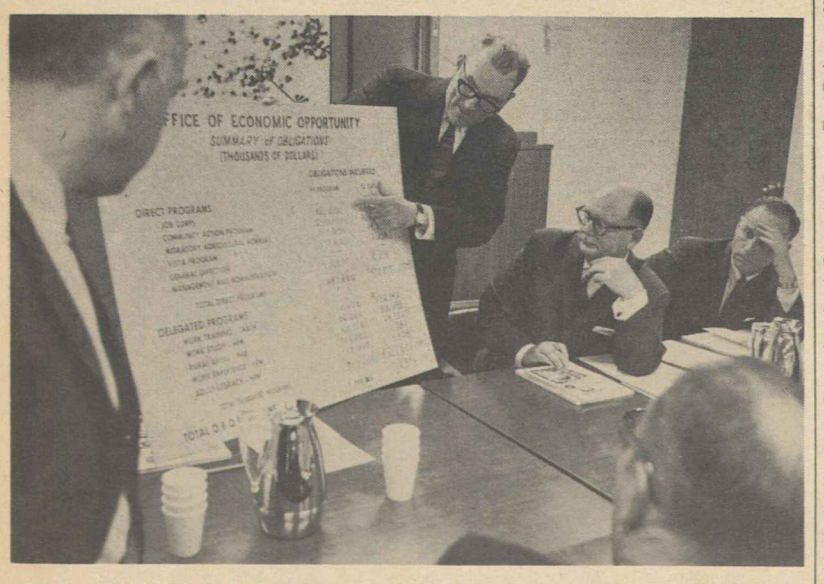
Napuk said that when wage-hour coverage and bargaining rights are extended to farm workers, "the economic position of this forgotten and downtrodden group will certainly improve."

On the recruitment proposal—utilizing the governmental employment service to mesh the farm labor supply with grower needs—Mayer said labor supports it but would not force it on the growers. Growers strangely are violently attacking the idea, he observed, even though it benefits them most.

2 Unionists Named To Pension Council

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz has reappointed two labor members of the Federal Advisory Council on employe welfare and pension plans: Assistant Dir. Richard E. Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security; and Sec. Wilbur Daniels of the National Board of the Coat & Suit Industry.

Other labor members, whose terms expire in 1966, are Associate Research Dir. Albert S. Epstein of the Machinists, and Actuarial Consultant Howard Young of the Auto Workers.



FEDERAL GRANTS to finance campaign against poverty's causes were listed for members of Labor Advisory Council by Deputy Dir. Jack Conway of government's Office of Economic Opportunity. Seated at right are Council Chairman David Sullivan and Miles C. Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Standing at left is Assistant OEO Dir. Hyman Bookbinder.



LABOR REPRESENTATIVES in the fight to relieve poverty hear reports from heads of Office of Economic Opportunity that 90 percent of funds provided by Congress have been assigned to specific anti-poverty programs. The OEO's Labor Advisory Council reported that state and local central bodies and other labor groups are actively involved in 130 anti-poverty projects in 25 states and that even wider involvement is desirable.

Trade Unions Play Active Role In Nation's Drive to End Poverty

(Continued from Page 1)

tion programs at meetings with more than 1,500 central body officers at 12 conferences in major U.S. cities.

Sullivan led a labor delegation which viewed a Community Action project in Washington, D. C., and went to Camp Kilmer, N.J., for a tour of an OEO job training center where 900 young men are being trained in living, health, recreation and work.

Shriver told the union advisers that labor's interest and support for the drive against poverty is "absolutely essential" to its success.

He noted that in wars with a military enemy, the will to win comes easily and naturally to unite all groups of citizens, but the drive against poverty has psychological difficulties because some Americans refuse to admit there is a need for such a war.

Some Americans feel, perhaps subconsciously, that the existence of poverty indicates a weakness, and a failure on the part of the American economic system, Shriver said. But labor, he added, has long been enlisted in a war on poverty and is "psychologically attuned to participating enthusiastically."

The poverty program, in its nine months of existence, has committed 90 percent of the funds made available by Congress.

Progress reports were given on the work of the Job Corps, which seeks to help impoverished young people prepare themselves for jobs, and Community Action programs which have been enlisting an increasing number of labor representatives.

Both Shriver and his deputy, Jack Conway, hailed the success of OEO in setting up procedures and approving projects on a "crash" basis in recent months.

The labor delegation met with neighborhood workers at a basement in southeast Washington, and at a credit union office in another neighborhood where the poverty fighters have launched a program for consumer education, cooperative buying, housing, social work services, legal aid, and ways to make use of the public welfare system.

At Camp Kilmer, trade union leaders saw training facilities which eventually will house 2,500 boys.

Sullivan reported that youths from impoverished families spend half of each day taking basic grade school and high school courses. Another half-day is devoted to vocational education and includes instruction in how to work in a retail store, a filling station, repair shop or on a construction project.

Each night the boys meet in a dormitory with aides for group discussions of personal and community problems. These include questions about why they are in the Job Corps camp, what they want to do there, and their plans for the future.

Their length of stay is limited by law to two years but some youths leave sooner as they complete their training and find job opportunities.

With Sullivan and Stanley on the tour were Pres. Barney Weeks of the Alabama AFL-CIO, Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allen of the Carpenters, Research Dir. Milton Fried of the Clothing Workers, Peter Brown of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Leonard Lesser of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin, and Tilford Dudley, head of the federation's speakers bureau.

Accompanying the group was Assistant OEO Dir. Hyman Bookbinder, former AFL-CIO legislative representative.

Textile Union Asks 'Don't Buy Sealy'

New York—Organized workers have been asked to support the "don't buy" campaign of the Textile Workers Union of America against Sealy mattresses made by the Empire State Bedding Co., Inc., of Albany, N. Y.

Plant workers are in the third month of a strike caused, the union said, by management's refusal to bargain in good faith and its insistence on an "airtight management clause" giving it the unilateral right to change wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Sealy has been recruiting strikebreakers in newspaper ads promising "permanent" jobs, according to Jack Rubenstein, TWUA's New York state director.

Varied OEO Programs Launched to Aid Poor

In the nine months ending last June 30, the national effort to relieve poverty had touched 3.8 million of the nation's poor, directly or indirectly, through these activities:

Community Action: 694 grants for $235 million have been made to help 3 million persons in 750 cities and counties in all 50 states.

Job Corps: 250,000 young men and 50,000 young women have applied, and $190 million has been obligated by the Office of Economic Opportunity. About 13,500 are training in 55 centers where 40,000 are expected by year's end.

Project Head Start: more than 500,000 children are enrolled in 13,000 child development centers in all states. Grants are included in the Community Action program. Additional grants will be provided for 2,300 Head Start projects.

VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America): nearly 1,200 volunteers are in the field. By year's end, 2,000 will be working in 40 states.

Neighborhood Youth Corps: 265,000 youths will be working by the end of the summer; cost $133 million.

Work Experience: 88,000 unemployed parents are on projects in 42 states; cost $117 million.

College Work Study: 40,000 students from 750 colleges are at work this summer; $32 million spent as of June 30.

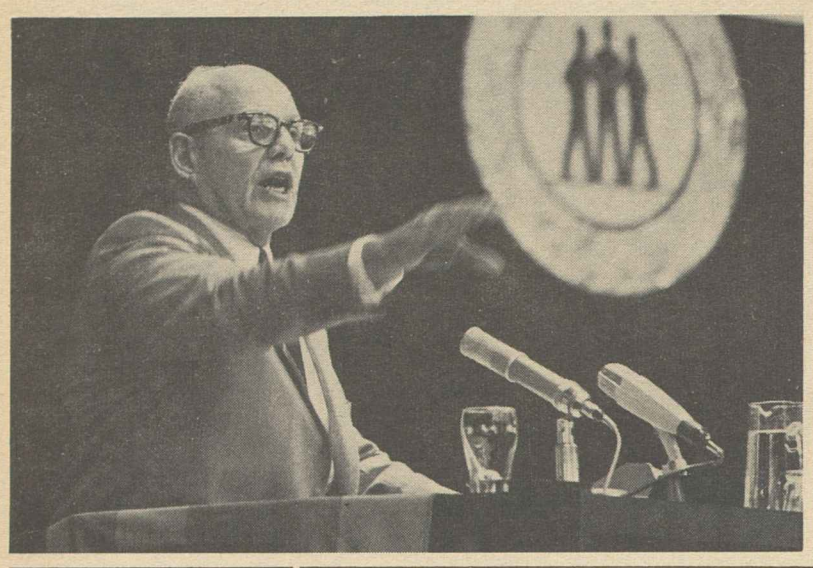
Adult Basic Education: 37,000 are receiving literacy training. Over 45 state plans approved; cost, $19 million.

Aid to Migrants: 40 grants for $15 million have been made in 20 states.

Rural Loans: 11,000 loans to rural families, 50 to rural farm cooperatives; total, $20 million.

Small Business Loans: more than $1.5 million loaned to 50 small businesses; development centers opened in 17 cities.





THE AFL-CIO delegation to the 8th World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Amsterdam meets with Federation Pres. George Meany, above, to discuss the agenda prior to the opening session. At left Meany addresses the congress on its opening day urging an ICFTU program to eradicate poverty and free the one billion people living under dictatorship. The AFL-CIO delegation includes 11 members of the Executive Council as well as presidents of affiliated unions. They are serving on the key committees handling the work of congress.

Gain 244,000 in Month:

Factory Jobs Top 18 Million in June

By Robert B. Cooney

The national economy continued to produce strong and widespread job gains in June, with factory employment topping 18 million and nearing its World War II all-time peak, the Labor Dept. has announced.

There were 60.8 million persons on non-farm payrolls in June—an increase of 750,000 over May, the department said in its detailed job report. The job gain since June a year ago totaled 2.2 million.

The level of demand which has been generated has led to increased employment throughout the economy and "there is no indication of a slowdown," commented Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The "most striking" development in June, he noted, was an increase of 244,000 in factory jobs—about 90,000 more than had been expected.

Factory employment, which has staged a sharp comeback in the past year, edged past 18 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. The factory peak was 18.1 million, seasonally adjusted, in November 1943 during the nation's all-out war effort.

"We are within a whisper of the highest level manufacturing has ever attained in the United States," Goldstein said.

Change in Workforce

However, the character of the factory workforce has changed. Production workers totaled 13.4 million, seasonally adjusted, in June 1965; at the 1943 factory peak, they totaled 15.5 million. In the past two decades, the non-production workforce has risen by 2 million, making up the difference numerically.

While factory jobs neared an all-time high, the factory workweek remained at 41.3 hours in June—the highest June level since 1945. Overtime stood at 3.6 hours, also a peak for June. With a 1-cent hike in hourly earnings, average weekly earnings rose to a new record of $108.21.

At the same time, 4.3 million persons were unemployed in June. The earlier summary report of the Labor Dept. showed unemployment rising by 950,000 over May as expected. The rise was attributed mainly to the influx of teenagers into the job market.

The overall jobless rate edged up to 4.7 percent in June from May's 4.6 percent. A year ago, the seasonally adjusted jobless rate was significantly higher, at 5.3 percent.

The full impact of the teenage jobseekers was not felt, the Labor Dept. explained, because many were still in school during the survey week—the second week in June. Some 1.9 million teenagers entered the labor force in June, a smaller total than was expected.

The teenage jobless rate stood unchanged at 14 percent for June, triple the overall rate.

The Labor Dept., in a special section on the summer job situation for youth, said a labor force rise of 400,000 among 14-19 year olds was expected betwen June 1964 and June 1965. But the June 1965 report showed a rise of only 200,000—apparently because many were still in school.

The 18-19 year old group rose substantially, up by 500,000 over the year, reflecting the coming to working age of those born in the baby boom after the war.

Teenage Rate Static

The teenage jobless rate is the only rate which has not gone down in the past year; but neither has it risen, it was pointed out.

The situation for non-white youth remained serious. The jobless rate for non-white teenagers stood at 27 percent in June, double the 13 percent rate for white teenagers. This 2 to 1 ratio has held for the past 8 years and has resisted the present expansion, the Labor Dept. noted.

The job gains between May and June in manufacturing were concentrated in the five major metals and metal-using industries, the report said. On a better-than-seasonal basis, there were job gains of 22,000 in steel, 19,000 in auto and about 10,000 each in fabricated metals and machinery; electrical equipment was up 5,000.

The over-the-year expansion in manufacturing, the report continued, amounted to 700,000 jobs or about one-third of the total non-farm increase. Some 600,000 of the rise was in the production workforce.

Trade Service Jobs Up

The other major gains between May and June were 175,000 in contract construction, 115,000 in trade and 111,000 in the service industries. The trade and service sectors gained 450,000 and 300,000 jobs, respectively, over the year.

In taking a special look at the job situation for the second quarter of 1965, the Labor Dept. saw a sustained economic expansion with the job gains broadly based throughout the factory and service sectors.

Part-time work was down to its lowest point in nine years. Unemployment edged down among adult workers, "with a particularly notable improvement among non-white men," the report said. Reductions in long-term unemployment—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—were significant in the total and for men over 45 and for non-whites. The teenage rate was the only unimproved factor.

"The jobless rate (at 4.7 percent for the second quarter), which began to move downward in early 1964, has now declined steadily for six consecutive quarters and was at its lowest level since the third quarter of 1957," the report said.

Goldstein reiterated the point that job gains have to exceed labor force growth if unemployment is to be lowered. The recent job growth has been both rapid and pervasive, he said, citing the following annual rates:

In the 1947-57 period, the goods-producing industries rose by 240,000 jobs a year; service industries were up by 650,000 a year. In the 1957-62 recession period, goods-producing rose by 100,000, service by 625,000 a year. Between June 1964 and June 1965, goods-producing rose by 820,000 and service by 1.4 million.

3-Year, 51c Contract Settles Aerojet Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

age hourly wage of IAM members at Aerojet was $3.41, highest in the aerospace industry, according to the IAM.

Aerojet contracts will retain the cost-of-living escalator clauses that increase wages by one cent an hour for every four-tenths of a point increase in the Consumer Price Index.

The contracts also stipulate that 10 cents an hour in earlier living cost increases will become a permanent part of the wage structure.

Other new benefits, in summary, include:

- Expansion of dental benefits to provide for one free cleaning a year for each union member and dependent and liberalize the deductible features.
- An increase in hospital benefits from the present room allowance of $28.50 per day to $34 per day over the life of the contract.
- An increase in major medical insurance for both members and their families from the present $10,000 to $15,000.
- Pension improvements to guarantee future retirees an average of $4.84 per month for each year of company service, with vesting at age 35 rather than 40.
- Early retirement at age 55 with a pension reduction of only 3 percent a year for each year of early retirement. The reduction used to be 10 percent a year.
- A new layoff benefit plan to be financed, beginning Aug. 1, by company contributions of $5.20 per employe per month. Union members with four or more years of service will be eligible to draw benefits of up to $500 should they be laid off more than four weeks.

The settlement also adds Good Friday as a ninth paid holiday, five extra days of jury duty pay and improvements in seniority, overtime, vacation, sick leave and safety provisions.

The company has also agreed to finance a joint union-management sponsored training program to update the skills of members.

The settlement was ratified by a vote of 631 to 120 in Azusa and by a 2,220 to 906 vote in Sacramento.

Aerojet-General, a subsidiary of General Tire and Rubber Co., builds engines for Titan, Polaris and Minuteman rockets.

Veterans Committee Urges 14(b) Repeal

The national convention of the American Veterans Committee called on Congress to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The veterans group charged that the state "right-to-work" laws which 14(b) permits are intended to weaken the trade union movement and have the effect of keeping down wages in states which enact them.

Section 14(b) should be repealed, the AVC said, "to restore full freedom of collective bargaining in each of our 50 states."

Oakland Labor Sponsors Plan On Poverty

Oakland, Calif—A pioneer anti-poverty project sponsored by the Alameda County AFL-CIO has been approved by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The project, believed to be the first sponsored by a central labor body, will employ 200 "hard to reach" youths and 20 unemployed unionists.

An OEO grant of $235,000 will permit assignment of young men and women aged 16-21 on summer jobs that will not displace union members, at rates of $1.25 an hour —$1.40 for leadmen—for a 16-week program.

Community tasks to be assigned under the project include traffic surveys for the Oakland Redevelopment Agency; repair and remodeling of the Peniel Mission Center, a shelter for homeless and transient workers; general repairs and cleanup at the Oakland Boys' Club.

The projects were screened on the basis of need, benefit to the community, and ability. An advisory board of Central Labor Council and Building & Construction Trades Council representatives will review each assignment.

More than 700 young people applied for project jobs.

Paul Katz, on loan from the East Bay Labor Journal, has been named project director.

Unionist Aids Youths To Win Summer Jobs

Baltimore—A union leader's initiative and a government agency's cooperation are enabling nine youngsters from Maryland's Eastern Shore to improve their skills while earning money at summer jobs under the Johnson Administration's Youth Opportunities Program.

Jobs for youngsters are scarce in Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore, and opportunities for Negroes are especially limited.

Count Thomas, vice president of Government Employes Local 1923, saw this first hand last summer when he was a guest of the Rev. John M. Day, pastor of a Methodist church at Centreville.

When Thomas returned to work at the Baltimore Social Security headquarters, where his AFGE local holds bargaining rights, he checked with agency officials to see if summer jobs at the headquarters could be extended to Eastern Shore youngsters. The chief of the agency's employment office, Esther Sholl, visited Queen Anne's County and arranged with local high school officials to administer civil service examinations to students.

The outcome was the appointment of Eastern Shore youngsters, along with teen-agers from Baltimore, to clerical jobs for the summer.

"This experience," Thomas said, "will introduce them to job opportunities in the government and in private industry. It will encourage them to continue their education to develop skills that can be put to use in the jobs of today."

California Enacts Ship Registry Law

Sacramento, Calif. — Gov. Pat Brown (D) has signed into law a bill requiring that the country of registry be identified in all advertising and sales of passenger ship services.

California is now the fifth state to adopt such a law, the others being Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

The Case for a Modern Wage-Hour Act

Federationist Articles Document Link to Drive Against Poverty

"The most important battlefront of the war on poverty" is the drive to improve and modernize the Fair Labor Standards Act, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a signed editorial in the current issue of the American Federationist.

Introducing a special section of the federation's official monthly magazine—a 16-page section spelling out the case for prompt and dramatic improvement of the federal wage-hour law—Meany pointed out that labor is backing "a whole series of job-creating programs" recently passed or now pending in Congress.

Yet all this job-creating legislation, "even if supplemented by every other measure" labor has advocated, "could result at best in momentary full employment," Meany warned bluntly.

What is involved in consideration of wage-hour law improvements, he said, is "realistic and pragmatic" recognition of the fact that "more than half the American families" classified as living in "poverty" are headed by employed workers—50 percent of them full-time workers—and that this is a "national disgrace."

Citing documented articles in the Federationist's special section on flaws and weaknesses in the existing Fair Labor Standards Act, Meany pointed out that they build the case for "three immediate and one long-range" improvements that labor is seeking:

"First, we want a $2 minimum wage established now.

"Second, we want the law to cover all who should reasonably fall within its protection.

"Third, we want a double-time penalty to discourage overtime.

"Down the road, but not too far down, we want a reduction in the basic workweek to 35 hours with no loss of earnings. . . . We recognize that this must be done a step at a time, but a start must be made now."

"The working poor"—those paid only the present minimum $1.25 an hour wage, those barely above it and those left totally unprotected—"refute the basic assumptions of American society; in their own lives the American dream is a nightmare," Meany wrote. "A $2 minimum, universally applied, is the least the nation can do to eradicate this blight."

The time-and-a-half penalty pay rate for overtime work a generation ago had the effect of discouraging overtime "as it was intended to do," the federation president continued. "It no longer serves that purpose; thanks to both union and federal benefits, it is often cheaper to pay time and a half than to hire additional employes."

"Moreover, time and a half work is all too often scheduled as a substitute for a decent hourly rate," he pointed out, and "both these abuses would be met by boosting the overtime penalty."

"Work over 40 hours a week should cost enough to make new hiring a more attractive alternative" for employers, he said.

The 35-hour workweek "is the least understood" of labor's proposed wage-hour law amendments "yet in one sense it is the simplest," he wrote.

Let all the job-creating programs be passed and without fundamental modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act "millions" would again be left jobless because of "the inexorable increase in the labor force and the inevitable impact of automation."

Bad for the Nation

"That is why the workweek must be shortened—not because 40 hours are too long for workers, but because 40 hours are too long for the nation," Meany declared.

The primary purpose of labor-backed amendments to the wage-hour law, he reiterated, "is the war against poverty, the rescue of the working poor."

But in its ultimate effects "this four-point effort goes even further," he emphasized. "What we propose in the way of amendments to this single statute involves the security and ultimate well-being of every wage and salary earner in America and thus of America itself."

In the four analyses carried by the Federationist to document the case of labor's proposed amendments, these major facts are stressed:

Coverage. Out of 47.3 million non-supervisory employes of private industry, only 29.6 million are at present protected by the wage-hour law, a study prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research pointed out. The remaining 17.7 million "are denied protection."

About 2.5 million domestics, the survey conceded, probably can get help only by state action while nearly 2 million others "are farm workers in dire need of special legislation" to guarantee them an adequate minimum wage.

The other 13 million workers, however, "are in industries that clearly fall under the interstate commerce provisions of the Constitution and come under federal jurisdiction," the analysis stated.

Approximately one-third of those workers "now earn less than $1.25 an hour," the survey reported, "while nearly 50 percent receive less than $1.50 an hour." Moreover, the analysis said, "in the absence of minimum wage protection, the wages of workers at the bottom end of the scale remain stationary or creep up belatedly at only a fraction of the pace of general wage advances."

Pres. Johnson has proposed wage-hour law amendments that would extend protection to 4.6 million workers now left uncovered. A slight change in the language—to require the minimum of all business enterprises with an overall gross revenue of $250,000 a year—would add protection for an additional 800,000 workers, bringing the total newly covered to 5.4 million, the survey noted.

Proposed for Coverage

Workers to be newly covered would include primarily those in retail trade, restaurants, hotels and motels, laundries, hospitals and nursing homes, theaters, taxicab service, small logging enterprises, agricultural processing and construction work.

The states, which theoretically should "fill the gaps" left by the federal law, have in fact failed to pass any minimum wage laws at all or laws "often grossly inadequate" in coverage and level of pay required, the analysis stated.

Level of Income—The national economy "can adjust easily to a $2 minimum wage," another survey in the Federationist states, basing its conclusions on the rising rate of productivity and the comparative ease with which industry accommodated itself to past increases in the statutory minimum wage.

Workers now at levels below $1.50 an hour show a "remarkable similarity" to the percentage below $1.25 an hour before 1961, when the most recent amendments to the law were passed, lifting the minimum in stages from $1 to $1.25, the analysis further pointed out.

A "first-step" increase to $1.50 would have less than a 7 percent "direct impact" on all industry groupings but one, according to a Dept. of Labor survey, and the average impact in manufacturing "would be 1.3 percent, with a much smaller impact on total production costs." The record after-tax profits of corporations, cash-flow rates, dividend payments and other indicators of booming business suggest that "a rise in the minimum wage is needed now to restore needed balance to the economy."

8 Percent Overtime

Overtime. "Nearly 8 percent of hours worked by production and maintenance workers" last year were overtime hours, according to Dept. of Labor surveys, a third analysis reports.

Counting non-production workers, the overtime work is estimated as "the equivalent of about 1.5 million full-time jobs" across the past two years for workers covered by the wage-hour law and "several hundred thousand" more for industries not covered.

An increase of the overtime penalty rate to double time pay, plus increased wage-hour law coverage, "would probably result in as many as a million additional jobs," the analysis concludes.

Shorter Workweek. The aim of labor's campaign to reduce working hours "is clear, simple and direct—to spread job opportunities and reduce unemployment," a fourth Federationist analysis states.

Lag of 2 Million

Across an 11-year period, it points out, the civilian labor force jumped 10.1 million, employment rose only 8.2 million and the number of unemployed increased 2 million. "Jobs were provided for only about four-fifths of the increase in the labor force." Moreover, "the record is considerably worse than these bare figures indicate" because much of the employment increase was in part-time jobs and there is "hidden unemployment" among those who got discouraged and gave up seeking jobs.

There is "nothing sacrosanct about the 40-hour week," the analysis observes. It was adopted in 1938 "simply as an improvement over the 50-hour week," and historically another reduction is overdue.

The aim in seeking a shorter workweek now is not "less production but more production, sustained by greater purchasing power stemming from high employment," the article emphasizes. On the basis of rough estimates, the 35-hour statutory workweek "would provide the equivalent of about 2.5 million full-time jobs."

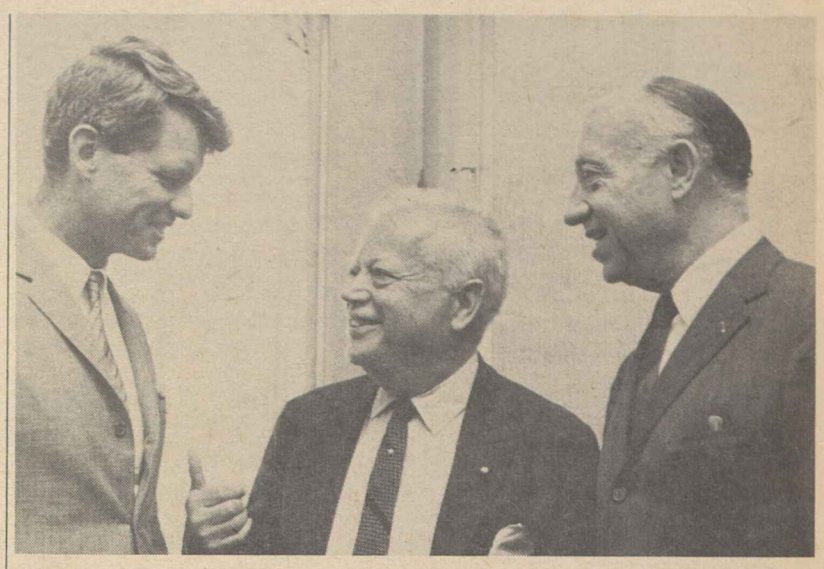
A reduction in standard working hours to 35 hours "in one full swoop—requiring a 14.3 percent increase in hourly wages in one year—would boost unit labor costs substantially," the analysis concedes. But if such a reduction from 40 hours is spread across a number of years "the needed increase in hourly wages" to maintain purchasing power "can be absorbed without a general rise in unit labor costs or pressures on the price level," it emphasizes.

Wage-Hour Series In Reprint Form

Wages, Hours and Poverty—a full-scale presentation of the AFL-CIO case for dramatic improvements in the wage-hour laws as the most important single weapon in the war on poverty—is now available in reprint form from the July issue of the American Federationist.

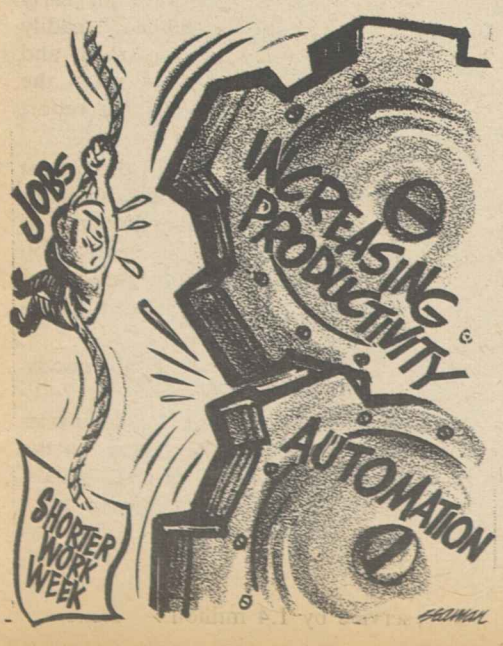
It includes Federation Pres. George Meany's editorial setting the keynote, "To Rescue the Working Poor," and four basic analyses of the need for a higher minimum wage, broader coverage of workers now excluded, double-time pay for overtime and a shorter workweek.

Copies may be obtained from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.



LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS Pres. David Dubinsky chats with the two senators from New York, Democrat Robert F. Kennedy (left) and Republican Jacob K. Javits, after testifying in behalf of strong wage-hour law amendments before a Senate Labor subcommittee. The nation cannot "fight poverty" with a $1.25 hourly minimum wage, he said, emphasizing the need to "bolster the purchasing power" of the lowest-paid workers.

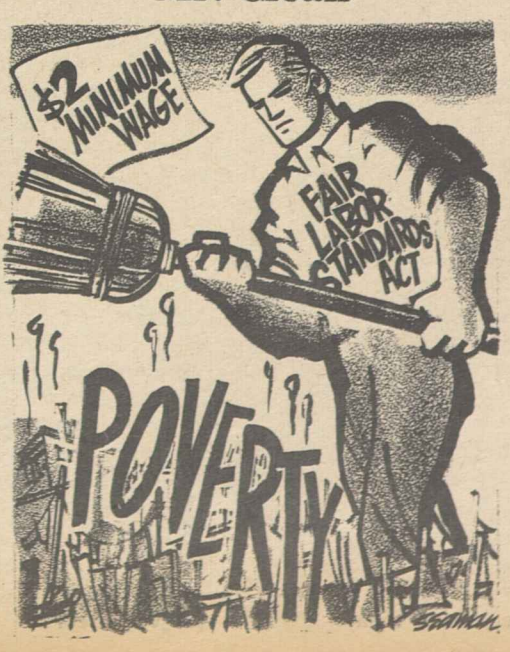
Lifeline



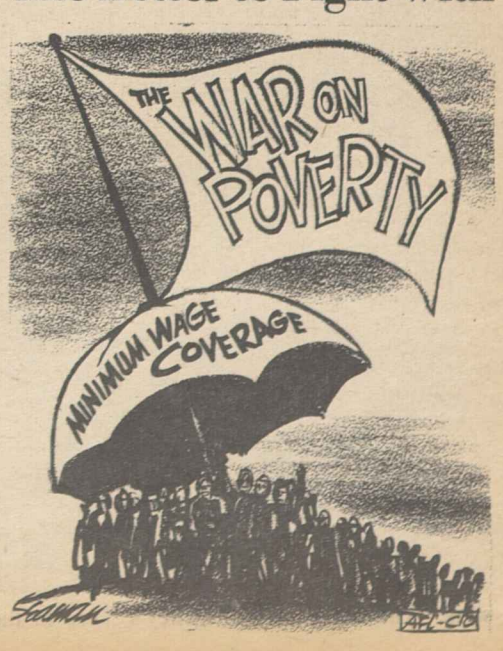
Recipe for Jobs



'Mr. Clean'



The Better to Fight With



Congress on the Move

THE 89TH CONGRESS, in its first six months, is on the way to making legislative history. More progress has been made on more new programs than in any comparable period since the early years of the New Deal.

Most of labor's program has begun to move through Congress:

A large-scale program of federal aid to education has been written into law.

Ground has been broken for job-creating aid to the 11-state Appalachia region.

The once strident voice of the American Medical Association has been totally ineffective as first the House and then the Senate voted overwhelmingly for medicare.

Voting rights legislation passed the Senate—once the graveyard for civil rights bills—and cleared the House comfortably.

Comprehensive housing and public works measures and a Dept. of Urban Affairs bill have made their way through one chamber and are awaiting action by the other.

Hearings have been completed, are nearing an end or are scheduled on modernization of the wage-hour law, updating the unemployment compensation system, common site picketing, immigration reforms and others.

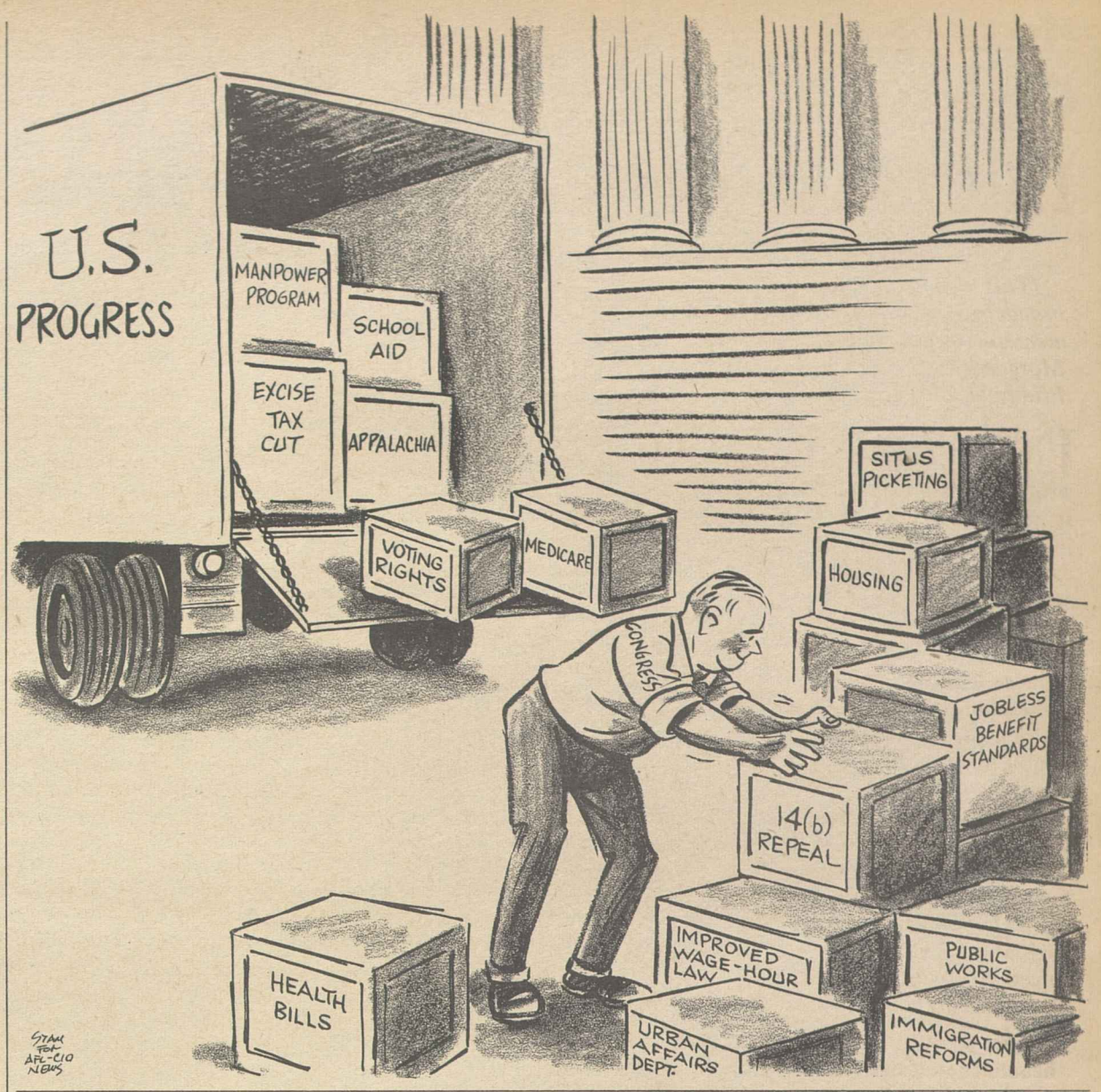
And legislation to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is scheduled for House floor action before the end of July.

* * *

AT THE BEGINNING of the current session, we said that the 89th Congress "holds the promise of a new legislative era," that Congress "has the potential of true greatness if it will but step up and grasp the opportunities given to it by the voters in November."

The record of the first six months shows that Congress is making full use of its potentials and opportunities. The strong and experienced leadership from the White House coupled with the sound and sure leadership in the House and Senate is bringing on a new legislative era, to the benefit of the country.

There are still a number of major bills moving through the congressional mill toward final action, a number of them facing difficulties from bitter-end opponents. Their approval, in addition to the record of legislation approved to date, would assuredly qualify this Congress for a major place in the nation's history.



Soviet 'Non-Employed'

OFFICIALLY there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. but a leading Russian economist has just proposed a system of unemployment benefits to aid the very real victims of joblessness that in fact exists in the Communist state.

The economist, Yefim Manevich, estimates that there are a "substantial number of young people and adult men" in the 20 percent of the Soviet population that is "non-employed." Many of these, he indicates, have lost their jobs because of automation and technological progress and the need is to pay them unemployment benefits while they are being retrained for new employment.

This latest evidence of the serious flaws and faults in the Soviet economy gives the lie once again to the "workers' paradise" where in addition to totalitarian control of men's lives there is also capitalist-style unemployment without welfare state benefits.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, July 17, 1965 No. 29

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Meany Tells ICFTU:

Fight to Preserve Democracy Links Bread, Peace, Freedom

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's address to the opening session of the 8th World Congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Amsterdam.

WE OF NORTH AMERICAN LABOR firmly believe that any social system which is maintained at the price of degrading human dignity and debasing living conditions is too costly from the human point of view. For us free trade unionists, this is first and foremost a human point of view—truly humanitarian in its ideals and interests.

In this spirit, the North American workers have welcomed even the smallest steps by the Communist dictators to make their regimes somewhat less inhuman. We have welcomed the post-Stalin reduction of slave labor in the Soviet Union—but we ask for its entire abolition and more.

In the Federal German Republic, which is a truly democratic republic, they prosecute the villains and compensate the victims of the Hitler terror and its concentration camps. We wonder when will the Soviet rulers put on trial some of the Communist party leaders and villains who were responsible for the establishment and administration of the Stalin concentration camps.

We of North American labor pose this question before the world in the same spirit as the ICFTU first raised in the United Nations the massive forced labor system in the Communist countries as a threat to human dignity, rights and well-being everywhere.

The so-called peaceful co-existence that is rampant today rests mainly on a mutual fear of annihilation. This is a very precarious foundation for peace. What is needed most today is a much firmer foundation for world peace. Greater unity and superior strength of the freedom-loving peaceful peoples, with powerful free trade union movements as their vital force for social progress, provide the surest road to a world free from war. Those who prize democracy—without which there can be no free trade unions—must have the determination and strength not only to prevent war but also to deter the aggressor from taking any action which might aggravate the danger of war.

This holds true for the struggle against indirect as well as direct aggression. It is just as necessary to beat aggression by ambush or subversion as it is to defeat aggression by assault and invasion.

Years ago, in the struggle against the Nazi totalitarian aggressors, in the conflict in Korea, in the Berlin airlift, in the civil war waged by the Communists against the Greek people—North American labor learned that concessions to aggression make no contributions to a just and lasting peace. Today, the struggle to assure the great mass of mankind bread, peace and freedom is—in large measure—bound up with the struggle to prevent Communist subversion, conquest and domination of the world. If we lose a battle anywhere in this world-wide struggle between democracy and dictatorship—the cause of peace, freedom and social justice suffers everywhere.

When the ICFTU helps workers anywhere in the world to build and maintain effective free unions, we are making a definite contribution to world peace. Permanent peace can only come where men are free. Free unions are the hallmark of a free society.

THE INTERNATIONAL free trade union movement constitutes the broadest alignment of the forces dedicated to freedom. To all of us, the fight against tyranny in any form is not a negative fight. The fight against any form of dictatorship is a positive and constructive fight for democracy, for the freedoms that are indispensable to progress and victory in our fight for bread and peace, for social justice and true harmony among the nations of the world.

The progress we have made to date in our fight for bread, peace and freedom can only inspire us to greater efforts and full success in the struggle to enable mankind to live in peace and freedom and to enjoy the benefits of the miracles of modern technology. But let us keep in mind that victory will not come quickly or easily. Our fight demands much patience and persistence. In waging this fight, we of North American labor are ever mindful of the advice of Thomas Jefferson, one of the illustrious fathers of my country, when he said:

"The ground of liberty is to be gained by inches; we must be contented to secure what we can get, from time to time, and eternally press forward for what there is yet to get. It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good."

To you representatives of free labor this must be clear: we may come from different countries, we may have different religions, we may differ in our political affiliations or have other differences—but we must never forget that what unites us and brings us together here in this historic Congress is far stronger than that which may at one time or another divide us.

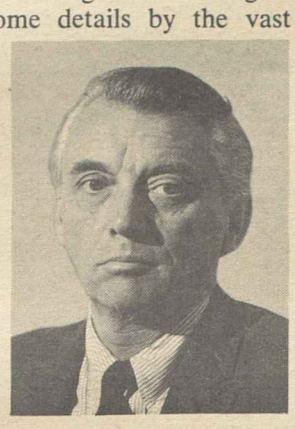
Morgan Says:

Coleman Represents Progress In Quality of Southern Judges

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

IN 1961 a professor of political science at the University of Illinois named J. W. Peltason wrote a book called "Fifty-eight Lonely Men." It was a revealing account of how 58 federal judges in the South were dealing with civil rights cases. Dated only in some details by the vast sweep of the movement in just four short years, the book is still topical because it shows how individual jurists, dedicated by their own lights to the establishment and preservation of justice but under pressure in a hostile region to defeat it, have had enormous effect on the speed or lack of it by which federal legislation has been enforced to assure Negroes their rights which are already guaranteed by the Constitution.



Morgan

The subject has just burst anew into the headlines in a controversy over Pres. Johnson's nomination of former Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi to a federal judgeship on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which sits in the South. Some civil rights groups, led by SNCC, the militant Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, have raised an outcry against Coleman, charging that he is a racist. He is not. By white Mississippi standards he is a moderate. Nevertheless concern over the quality of federal judges is legitimate and understandable, so directly do they affect the implementation—or the defiance—of civil rights laws.

The Eisenhower Administration's contribution to world history may be questionable, but there is not enough appreciation of the contribution Pres. Eisenhower made—with some exceptions—to the quality of the federal judiciary by his careful appointments, from Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren down. The Kennedy Administration made a mistake in this field. It played politics with Mississippi's segregationist James Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, not realizing what a key role the courts would play in the progress of civil rights. Under the wily Eastland's almost dictatorial domination of the committee, which must pass on all federal judgeships before they are ratified by the Senate, some very unfortunate appointments resulted.

In "Fifty-Eight Lonely Men," Prof. Peltason described some of the pressures a federal judge is under in the South. "The district judge," he wrote, "is very much a part of the life of the South. He must eventually leave his chambers and when he does he attends a Rotary lunch or stops off at the club to drink with men outraged by what they consider 'judicial tyranny.' A judge who makes rulings adverse to segregation is not likely to be honored by testimonial dinners, or to read flattering editorials in the local press, or to partake of the fellowship at the club. He will no longer be invited to certain homes; former friends will avoid him when they meet on the street. . . . The judge can never forget that any action of his against segregation will threaten his easy and prestigious acceptance by the community. He has become a convenient target for political leaders anxious to impress the electorate with their own soundness on segregation. The judge who delays injunctions and avoids anti-segregation rules is, on the other hand, a local hero; he will hear himself referred to as one of the nation's 'great constitutional scholars,' a man of courage willing to risk reversal.

EARLIER IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS movement these local white pressures were almost all that mattered. But now civil rights leaders are increasingly able to apply counter-pressures. What some of them fear is that ex-Gov. Coleman will defend the racially radical right. He is, it is true, no liberal on this issue. But in the bubbling cauldron of conflict that Mississippi has become over the fires of impassioned prejudice, Coleman emerges as a temperate man. He is, actually, a political foe of Sen. Eastland who, however, is hardly in a position to deny a fellow-Mississippian the appointment.

Ironically and paradoxically enough, the judge whom Coleman would succeed, Benjamin F. Cameron, who died more than a year ago, was one of those unfortunate exceptions to the Eisenhower record of qualitative appointments. Cameron was an ultra and defiant segregationist whose record would make Coleman's appear leftist by comparison. Coleman and Leroy Collins of Florida—for example—were the lonely first two Southern governors to recognize school desegregation as the law of the land.

It is understandable that groups like SNCC, tasting power and influence so long unjustly denied them, should be headily excessive in their demands. But SNCC particularly is showing some disturbing tendencies toward extremism itself which could defeat valuable progress.

A kidney ailment forced postponement of Coleman's appearance before the Senate Judiciary Committee but he has now been released from hospital and the hearing on his appointment was re-scheduled. [His nomination subsequently was approved by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.] Bitterly difficult as it may be for some liberals to concede it, his nomination represents a step upward in the quality of Southern federal judgeships.

Ease Job Displacement:

Attrition Clauses Spreading To Cushion Automation's Jolt

ATTRITION CLAUSES are being used in a growing number of labor-management agreements to ease job cutbacks caused by automation, an AFL-CIO spokesman said during a network radio interview.

Reassigning workers to fill vacancies created by deaths, retirements or other causes means effective job security for those now filling jobs scheduled for elimination, said Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Although such agreements have existed in some industries since the 1930s, they have been receiving more attention and acceptance in recent negotiations—particularly in the rail, longshore and printing industries, Oswald said.

He rejected a contention that attrition agreements negate the advantages management seeks in automation, pointing out that the employer is assured an experienced and tested labor pool to fill vacancies when they occur and avoids the added costs of hiring and placing new workers.

He said the United States lags behind many other nations in protecting workers against job displacement. U.S. firms locating overseas "are often amazed at the general acceptance . . . of the position the worker has once he is hired," he said.

"THE UNITED STATES is more automated, but it has done less to protect many of the worker's rights than other nations have," he declared.

He cautioned, however, that attrition agreements protect only already employed workers and won't create the new jobs needed to provide for the constantly growing labor force. This, he said, demands other measures such as the shorter workweek, greater worker purchasing power and stepped-up retraining programs.

Reporters questioning Oswald on the AFL-CIO-produced public service program were Morton Reichek, until recently labor reporter for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE DOUBLE-BARRELED actions of Congress of July 9—House passage of a voting-rights bill previously approved in different form by the Senate, Senate passage of a medicare bill slightly modified from the House version—would be rated a remarkable performance for any session. There are some factors behind the actions that deserve comment.

One of them—entirely apart from the skilled leadership and energy of Pres. Johnson—is the fact that measures to meet a number of backed-up social needs of the nation have been so long delayed.

A second is that the leadership of the congressional Republicans is having an exceedingly difficult time in inventing what are termed "constructive Republican alternatives" for the Administration bills emerging from committees.

By and large, the country went for more than 22 years—from passage of the original wage-hour law in 1938 to the accession of the late Pres. Kennedy in 1961—without adoption of a single major social reform program.

Roosevelt suffered from loss of effective House control when the 1938 elections resulted in substantial Republican gains. He was also compelled to devote his time and energy to preparing the country to meet the war crisis that broke with Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939.

Pres. Truman was the first to grapple with the already critical civil rights crisis, after the war was won, but he had a hostile Congress for two years of his White House period and never gained a majority that could overmatch the conservative Republican-Democratic coalition on social reform measures of all kinds. Pres. Eisenhower didn't seek major reforms.

* * *

THE NEW HOUSE Republican leaders, including Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. of Michigan and Rep. Melvin R. Laird of Wisconsin, have tried four times now to offer a GOP substitute for a major Administration bill that would attract wide support as a "constructive Republican alternative." They have struck out each time.

To some extent this is simply the result of their shrunken membership, reduced to 141 as against 294 Democrats in the Goldwater debacle last year. To a considerable extent it may be a penalty paid for the long coalition with conservative southern Democrats for the purposes of frustrating Roosevelt, Truman and then Kennedy in turn.

The GOP voting-rights substitute offers an example. The House seemed to be narrowly divided—with the Administration nevertheless in control—when Rep. William M. Tuck, a Byrd-organization Virginia Democrat, pleaded for all his fellow southerners to back the GOP program as the "lesser of evils." It backfired.

Northern Republicans found it easier to desert a measure that even bitter-end segregationists praised, in effect, as weaker than the Administration proposal. And Tuck's speech terrorized none of his southern fellow Democrats who decided—at long last—that they would put their votes where their consciences dictated in behalf of citizenship rights.

* * *

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY is still riven and shaken by its Goldwater experience.

The Goldwater zealots won't let go—not of money, of competitive organizations designed to "promote conservatism," of their leadership of the Young Republicans which they hope offers a foothold for a comeback.

The GOP National Committee remains hamstrung as a coordinating force, Ford himself doesn't have total rapport with Senate Republican Leader Dirksen of Illinois, and the Republican Governors Association is issuing policy statements on its own—all of it suggesting an organism in confusion.



ATTRITION CLAUSES are being used in a growing number of labor-management agreements to ease job cutbacks caused by automation, Rudolph Oswald, center, economist with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said on Labor News Conference. He was interviewed by Morton Reichek, left, until recently labor reporter for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Duane Emme of Labor Newspaper.

How to Buy:

Tax Cut, Ebbing of Prices Give '65 Car Buyers Double Bonus

By Sidney Margolius

FAMILIES IN THE MARKET for a new car get a double bonus this summer. The usual ebbing of prices late in the model year has been pyramided by the recent excise tax cut.

The tax cut itself should slice $70 off the price of the average new car, the U.S. Treasury Dept. has estimated. Used cars never carried an excise tax, but their prices, which had been unusually high the last two years because of brisk demand, already had begun to decline because of heavy sales of new cars and many trade-ins.



But you now need to comparison-shop prices more closely than ever, including charges for financing, insurance and optional equipment. While most dealers are reported to have reduced prices, reporters around the country did find several instances of failure to pass on to buyers the full amount of the cut. Even though car manufacturers have reduced wholesale prices to reflect the tax cut of 3 percent, dealers set their own prices.

And while manufacturers have reduced 1965 models in line with the excise cut, there is no guarantee they will continue to do so on the forthcoming 1966 cars. It was noticeable at the beginning of the 1965 model year that while prices officially were not increased, there were a number of actual increases as more optional features were made standard and included in the base price.

Studies by Runzheimer & Company for the American Automobile Association provide revealing information on true expenses of car ownership. Runzheimer, a noted auto accounting firm, estimates these costs nationally for a standard-size, 8-cylinder car traded-in every three years (the model used in the example was a 1965 Chevrolet 8-cylinder Bel Air four-door sedan).

RUNZHEIMER ALSO compared costs of the full-size car with those of a domestic compact and a foreign compact. It made this survey in just one city—Chicago—but considers the findings reflect the relative costs nationally.

In the Chicago, area, per-mile fuel and maintenance cost for the 8-cylinder standard car were computed as 3.6 cents; for a popular domestic compact, 2.85 cents, and for the leading foreign compact, 2.05 cents. The annual fixed costs, including depreciation, insurance and registration fees were computed as $929 for the standard; $855 for the domestic compact, and $579 for the foreign compact.

Thus, for a family that drives 10,000 miles a year, the full costs of car ownership now run about $1177 a year. Nor does this include finance charges if you buy on time.

As the study shows, biggest expense in car ownership is depreciation (the difference between what you paid and what you can now get.) Runzheimer found that the full-size car lost an average of $626 a year of its resale value in the first three years, or a total of $1878. Most moderate-income families who buy new cars or late-model used cars, generally do keep them more than three years; thus do not lose as much in depreciation.

In general, these figures indicate that a popular make of full-size car loses close to 30 percent a year of its current value. Thus, a car that cost $2700 would be worth in the neighborhood of $1900 at the end of its first year. The second year it would lose about $570 of its resale value, and have a market value of approximately $1330, and so on.

After the first two years, depreciation becomes relatively low and your ownership cost correspondingly reasonable. Two other factors can reduce the depreciation cost: careful maintenance, which adds to the resale value, and arranging a private sale when you do want to re-sell.

This makes the total annual costs (during the first three years), $1289, $1140 and $784 respectively for 10,000 miles a year. In other words, normally a domestic compact saves about $149 a year, and the most widely-sold foreign compact, about $505.

However, the foreign compact used in the study is the Volkswagen, which many families find too small and limited for normal family needs, although it has won some usage as a second car. Other foreign cars do not have as high resale value as the Volkswagen, Runzheimer reports. Thus you could not expect that the VW's relatively low depreciation would apply to the other foreign compacts.

The domestic compacts do offer some cost saving while still providing enough capacity and power for usual family needs.

Copyright 1965 by Sidney Margolius



CANADA'S DOMINION DAY was marked by presentation of new maple leaf flag to Pres. C. L. Dennis of Railway Clerks for display at union's Cincinnati office. Pictured left to right are F. H. Hall, Canadian executive assistant to the president; Dennis, and E. F. Downard, Canadian vice president of the union. New flag has red maple leaf on white background between red borders.

Preventive Care:

Good Health Routine Can Lengthen Life

ALCOHOLISM is listed along with coronary heart disease and cancer as responsible for cutting short the lives of too many adults between 45 and 60, the most productive years. While vast research projects are seeking cures, everyone can follow healthful routines to better his chances of escaping these degenerative diseases and living longer and in better health.

This is the view of Harry J. Johnson, M.D., author of Your Health Is Your Business, a new Public Affairs Pamphlet. Dr. Johnson is the medical director of the Life Extension Institute of New York, which developed the concept of the annual health examination.

Although alcoholism by itself is not often fatal, Dr. Johnson points out, it is serious because "by improper nourishment, rest, and medical attention, alcoholics allow their bodies to deteriorate to such a degree they are easy victims of a variety of diseases." He discusses succinctly the causes and effects of alcoholism and lists eight rules for intelligent drinking for those who want to drink but avoid alcoholism.

Dr. Johnson's advice on how to prevent heart disease is simple, and not alarmist: "There are ten main factors of concern in coronary heart disease: heredity, age, sex, overweight, blood pressure, tension, cholesterol, sleep, smoking, and exercise. The first three are beyond the control of anyone [but] there is no need to be fatalistic . . . if your heart is now in good condition—if you are not overweight—if you are prudent about smoking cigarettes and if you walk an hour a day, you are helping yourself to avoid a heart attack.

"Don't worry about the tensions of everyday life or high blood pressure or cholesterol unless your doctor finds that you are in the small minority of persons who have an abnormal condition. And get enough sleep each night. This is the preventive way to cope with heart disease, and only you can make it work."

THROUGHOUT the pamphlet, Dr. Johnson stresses the importance of prevention. "Cancer," he writes, "is another major disease which may be best combatted by prevention and early detection." Until research comes up with answers to some of the fundamental problems, early detection is the best hope of cure.

"If our present knowledge of diagnosis and treatment were made available to all people, mortality could be reduced by about 50 percent—which means that we could save more than 100,000 lives. . . . Early detection depends in large part upon . . . a thorough checkup each year."

The basic preventive health routine Dr. Johnson recommends includes a three-part program:

- Learn the current state of your health. This means an annual comprehensive medical examination, covering a detailed history of symptoms, a complete physical examination of the body, laboratory investigations, electrocardiogram, chest x-ray, pelvic examination for women, and so on.
- Review your health habits with your doctor.
- Learn all you can about the needs of the body. Keep informed about the best health routines and practice them.

Your Health Is Your Business is available for 25¢ from Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

From Soup to Nonsense:

As Time Goes On, A Girl Gets A Little Less Sure of Herself

By Jane Goodsell

WHEN I WAS one and twenty, I knew exactly where I stood on every issue that came along.

I was so unshakeably sure of my opinions that it never entered my head that I might be wrong.

I could distinguish true from false, good from bad, villains from saints, heroes from blackguards and genuine from spurious without a moment's hesitation.



I knew precisely when to curl my lip in scorn, and when to clap my hands in admiration.

But now that I have more or less doubled my age, I'm so torn by doubts and uncertainties that I find:

There is practically nothing about which I can make up my mind.

I have no opinion on whether it's preferable for cars to have their engine in the front or the rear.

Or whether it's better to, or not to, have foam on one's beer.

I haven't the faintest idea whether pop art is a fraud or a meaningful statement on the meaninglessness and commercialism of our age.

I'm darned if I know whether Andy Warhol's paintings of brillo pads and soup cans are the pranks of a jokester or the penetrating reflections of a sage.

I'M AGAINST censorship on principle but, on the other hand, I have no tolerance for books that are pornographic.

I hate freeways, but I do realize that something has to be done about traffic.

Certainly steps should be taken to improve the level of television, but don't ask me what.

I don't know whether pay TV is a good idea or not.

Should ambulances be permitted to use sirens? Should Red China be admitted to the UN? Should we spend billions getting to the moon? Should lie detectors be banned?

I can see a lot to be said on one side of the case, but then, on the other hand. . . .

Is the world getting more complicated or is it me who's getting duller?

Not only do I lack a solution to the Viet Nam situation, I'm not even sure which is my favorite color.

Rollcall in House on Voting Rights Bill

The key vote in the House on the voting rights bill was the defeat of a motion to send the bill back to committee and substitute a weaker Republican substitute bill which Pres. Johnson charges would have "seriously damaged and diluted" the legislation. Voting against recommittal were 227 Democrats and 21 Republicans. Voting to substitute the weaker bill were 115 Republicans and 56 Democrats.

On labor's scoreboard, a vote against recommitting the bill was a right vote (R), while a vote for recommittal was wrong (W). Other symbols: A—absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals indicate districts; AL—at large.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews, George (D) W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R) W
5. Selden (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Martin (R) W
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
Al Rivers (D) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Senner (D) R

ARKANSAS
1. Gathings (D) W
2. Mills (D) A
3. Trimble (D) R
4. Harris (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. Younger (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Baldwin (R) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Hagen (D) R
33. Dyal (D) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. King (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Cameron (D) R
26. Roosevelt (D) R
27. Reinecke (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown, Jr. (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) PW

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. McVicker (D) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Irwin (D) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Grabowski (D) R

DELAWARE
AL McDowell (D) R

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Bennett (D) W
3. Pepper (D) R
4. Fascell (D) R
5. Herlong (D) W
6. Rogers (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Matthews (D) W
9. Fuqua (D) W
10. Gibbons (D) R
11. Gurney (R) W
12. Cramer (R) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Callaway (R) W
4. Mackay (D) R
5. Weltner (D) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Tuten (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. White (D) R
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Schisler (D) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. O'Hara (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Halleck (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roush (D) R
6. Roudebush (R) W
7. Bray (R) W
8. Denton (D) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Harvey (R) A
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schmidhauser (D) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Bandstra (D) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Greigg (D) R
7. Hansen (D) R

KANSAS
1. Dole (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Ellsworth (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) W
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Farnsley (D) R
4. Chelf (D) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Willis (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) PW
6. Morrison (D) R
7. (Vacancy)
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Tupper (R) W
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
AL Sickles (D) R
1. Morton (R) A
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Machen (D) R
6. Mathias (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Bates (R) W
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker) NV
10. Martin (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Vivian (D) R
3. Todd (D) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Mackie (D) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Griffin (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Clevenger (D) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. Farnum (D) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Olson (D) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Williams (D) W
4. Walker (R) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Karsten (D) R
2. Curtis (R) W
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Jones (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Battin (R) W

NEBRASKA
1. Callan (D) R
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Huot (D) R
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Cahill (R) R
2. McGrath (D) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Dwyer (R) R
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Krebs (D) R
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
AL Morris (D) R
AL Walker (D) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Tenzer (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. Dow (D) R
28. Resnick (D) R
29. O'Brien (D) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Goodell (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Keogh (D) PR
12. Kelly (D) R
13. Multer (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Lindsay (R) R
18. Powell (D) PR
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Fino (R) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Bonner (D) PW
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Cooley (D) W
5. Scott (D) W
6. Kornegay (D) W
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Jonas (R) W
9. Broyhill (R) W
10. Whitener (D) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Redlin (D) R

OHIO
AL Sweeney (D) R
1. Gilligan (D) R
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Love (D) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Moeller (D) R
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Secrest (D) R
16. Bow (R) A
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Vanik (D) R
22. Bolton (R) W
23. Minshall (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Johnson (D) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Duncan (D) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Rhodes (D) R
7. Watkins (R) W
8. Curtin (R) W
9. Dague (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Schweiker (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Kunkel (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Craley (D) R
20. Holland (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Toll (D) PR
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Fogarty (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Ashmore (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Murray (D) W
8. Everett (D) W
9. Grider (D) R

TEXAS
AL Pool (D) R
1. Patman (D) R
2. Brooks (D) R
3. Beckworth (D) R
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) R
6. Teague (D) W
7. Dowdy (D) W
8. Thomas (D) PR
9. Thompson (D) A
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) PW
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Rogers (D) R
19. Mahon (D) R
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. King (D) R

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Hardy (D) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Tuck (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Smith (D) W
9. Jennings (D) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) A
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Moore (R) W
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Stalbaum (D) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Race (D) R
7. Laird (R) W
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Roncalio (D) R



THE MACHINISTS have installed this electronic"brain" to keep track of contract information from 15,000 IAM shops, factories, offices and laboratories employing 120,000 members. The $1.5 million Univac computer will help round up bargaining information for union committeemen, said Pres. Roy Siemiller. Also it records membership records, keeps newspaper mailing lists up to date, prints 100 strike-benefit checks a minute and prepares the payroll for IAM employes, adds Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore, shown above, standing, with IAM Data Processing Administrator John T. McDonald.

House Clears Voting Rights Bill, Overrides New Coalition Effort

A Republican attempt to form a coalition with southern Democrats on civil rights failed to block House passage of a strong voting rights bill.

The Senate has already passed a similar measure and a conference committee was named to work out the differences.

Pres. Johnson praised the House for rejecting, 248-171, the Republican substitute which, he said, "would have seriously damaged and diluted the guarantee of the right to vote."

House Republican leaders shot back a statement attacking Johnson's civil rights record as a senator from Texas. But the President had the last word.

He told a news conference that times have changed, his responsibilities have changed "and I'm going to provide all the leadership that I can notwithstanding the fact that someone may point to a mistake or a hundred mistakes that I made in the past."

The House bill is similar to the Senate bill in its provisions for federal examiners to register voters and suspend literacy tests in states where discriminatory tests have been used to keep Negroes from the polls. It provides strong guarantees against intimidation of voters and persons attempting to register.

While the Senate bill finds that poll taxes have been used to discriminate and directs the Attorney General to challenge them in court, the House bill would flatly ban all poll taxes as a requirement for voting. This difference between the two bills is expected to be the thorniest problem for House and Senate conferees to resolve. While poll taxes are prohibited under the Constitution in federal elections, four states still levy them as a requirement for voting in state and local elections.

The bill which was backed by the House GOP leadership had no automatic "triggering" device for appointment of federal registrars, did not suspend literacy tests, and required applicants to seek first to register with state authorities before coming to a federal examiner.

While most southern Democrats followed the advice of Virginia's Rep. William M. Tuck, who expressed the hope that all opponents of voting rights legislation would vote for the GOP substitute, 20 of the southerners voted both against the GOP substitute and for final passage of the stronger bill.

Rep. Hale Boggs (La.), assistant majority leader, brought the debate to a climax when he rose to answer a colleague from Louisiana who complained that his state was "maligned" by the presumption in the bill that there has been discrimination.

"I wish I could say," he told a hushed House, "that there has not been discrimination. But unfortunately it is not so."

He told of areas of Louisiana where only a handful of Negroes are able to vote, and concluded:

"I shall support this bill because I believe the fundamental right to vote must be part of the great experiment in human progress under freedom which is America."

Other voices from the South were also raised for the bill. The bill might be "drastic," as critics charged, Rep. Charles Weltner (D-Ga.) said. But, he stressed, "the problem is drastic, and the need is drastic."

Before voting down the Republican substitute bill, the House amended it to incorporate a poll tax ban identical to that in the Judiciary Committee bill—a move which lost the support of some southerners from poll tax states.

On the key vote, only 115 Republicans and 56 Democrats supported the substitute bill. It was opposed by 227 Democrats and 21 Republicans.

When it came to final passage, 221 Democrats and 112 Republicans voted for the Judiciary Committee bill; 61 Democrats and 24 Republicans opposed it.

Labor Day TV Showing Set for AFL-CIO Film

A special AFL-CIO film documentary on leisure time which won wide acclaim when it premiered on nationwide television in 1964 will be re-released for showing over the coming Labor Day weekend.

Arrangements for presenting "When the Day's Work is Done" are now being made with commercial and educational television stations in areas where there are heavy concentrations of union members.

The half-hour film examines the ever-increasing leisure time that has come from shorter work weeks and longer vacations and salutes union members who utilize their after-work hours for community betterment.

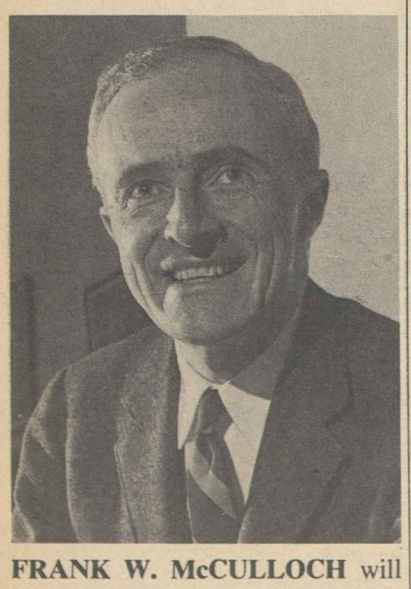
Scenes of union activities in New York, California, New Jersey, West Virginia and Washington, D.C., are shown as well as community projects in Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Among these are construction of health facilities, community cultural projects, disaster aid and programs for the very young and the very old.

The film also covers achievements realized from the millions of dollars donated each year by union members to united fund appeals, as well as the uses made of labor-donated services aids, such as mobile Travelers Aid and Red Cross disaster units.

The program is narrated by television star Dave Garroway. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne appear on the show, commenting on the reasons the AFL-CIO and union members devote so much time and effort to these programs.

Stations and times for showing "When the Day's Work is Done" will be announced later.



FRANK W. McCULLOCH will be named to a second term on the National Labor Relations Board and redesignated as chairman, Pres. Johnson announced. McCulloch, for many years administrative assistant to Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), was the late Pres. Kennedy's first appointee to the NLRB. His five-year second term will begin Aug. 27.

In Senate Action:

Housing Vote Nears, Rent Plan Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

new construction and the balance to be rehabilitated from existing housing or leased from private owners.

- Provide FHA mortgage insurance for land development in subdivisions consistent with comprehensive area plans.
- Limit the interest on direct housing loans for the elderly and handicapped and for displaced families to 3 percent, as compared with the present 4 percent.
- Extend the urban renewal program for four years, with a $2.9 billion authorization.
- Provide matching grants to cities and towns for water and sewer facilities, up to $700 million over four years.
- Subsidize the cost of rehabilitating homes of low-income families in urban renewal areas to save them from the bulldozer.

In other congressional developments:

- The House passed a rapid-transit bill for the metropolitan Washington area—financed partly by the federal government, partly by the District of Columbia government, and partly by a bond issue.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had given labor's support for the program, terming it "essential" to meet the transportation problems of the nation's capital. He noted that the bill provided "assurance that the rights and interests of existing employes would be adequately protected."

- The Senate Judiciary Committee put off for a week a showdown vote on the "Dirksen Amendment"—the proposal to change the Constitution to allow one house of a legislature to be apportioned on a basis other than population.
- Chairman James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) told newsmen there is a "general consensus" in his House Labor subcommittee that the minimum wage should be increased in pending amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. The subcommittee held its first executive session on FLSA amendments after completing public hearings.
- Congress sent to the President a bill setting up a Cabinet-level water resources council and authorizing $5 million a year in grants to states for water development programs for a 10-year period.

Annual Fellowship Pledged City of Hope

Buena Park, Calif.—A $10,000 annual fellowship in perpetuity has been pledged by Retail Clerks' Local 324 here for research into catastrophic diseases at the City of Hope medical center.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Health Care for Aged

Before passing the social security medicare bill on July 9, the Senate defeated, 64-26, an amendment by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) to kill the medicare provisions of the bill. Those opposing the Curtis amendment voted FOR medicare; those supporting the amendment voted AGAINST medicare.

FOR MEDICARE

DEMOCRATS 53

Anderson (N. M.)	Hill (Ala.)	Morse (Ore.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Moss (Utah)
Bass (Tenn.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Bible (Nev.)	Kennedy (N. Y.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Brewster (Md.)	Lausche (O.)	Pell (R. I.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Long (Mo.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Church (Ida.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Russell (Ga.)
Clark (Pa.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Tydings (Md.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N. J.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Young (O.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Montoya (N. M.)	

REPUBLICANS 11

Aiken (Vt.)	Cooper (Ky.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Boggs (Del.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Scott (Pa.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Case (N. J.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	

AGAINST MEDICARE

DEMOCRATS 8

Eastland (Miss.)	Holland (Fla.)	Russell (S. C.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Harris (Okla.)	Robertson (Va.)	

REPUBLICANS 18

Allott (Colo.)	Hickenlooper (Ia.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Bennett (Utah)	Jordan (Ida.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Miller (Ia.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Morton (Ky.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Williams (Del.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Murphy (Calif.)	Young (N. D.)

Paired For Medicare: Long (D-La.); Saltonstall (R-Mass.); Symington (D-Mo.).

Paired Against Medicare: Byrd (D-Va.); Ellender (D-La.); Hruska (R-Neb.).

Biemiller Cites Record:

Congress Posts Major Gains In Session's First Six Months

(Continued from Page 1)

schools was won. The labor-supported bill, which Pres. Johnson predicted will be the most important legislation enacted in his Administration, passed the House 263-153, and the Senate by a vote of 73-18. It authorized $1.34 billion in federal funds to improve the education of children from low-income families, through grants to school districts, through neighborhood educational centers, and through loans of textbooks and library books.

"This is just the beginning," Johnson said. Next year, he indicated the Administration will seek to expand the program.

Appalachia Redevelopment—Last year the Administration didn't have the votes to bring up in the House the $1.1 billion program to end the economic isolation of an 11-state mountain region. This year, it passed the House 257-165, won by 66-22 in the Senate and was signed into law by March 9.

Excise Tax Cut—New purchasing power will be pumped into the nation's economy by the $4.7 billion excise tax cut approved almost unanimously by Congress. The initial reduction is $1.8 billion, with the balance taking effect in stages over the next few years.

Manpower Act Amendments—Congress re-examined the Manpower Training & Development program it enacted during the Kennedy Administration—and with bipartisan support voted to extend training benefits, increase allowances, and continue full federal financing of the program.

Presidential Disability Amendment—Congress passed and submitted to the states for ratification a constitutional amendment to meet the problems of presidential disability and to provide for selection of a vice president in the event of a vacancy.

Older Americans Act—A new Administration on Aging is set up in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for planning, research and coordination of programs involving the elderly.

FINAL ACTION PENDING

Medicare—Since 1945, when the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was introduced, a battle has raged for inclusion of health insurance as a part of the social security system. In more recent years, the campaign waged by the AFL-CIO and senior citizens groups was for the Forand bill and its successor, the King-Anderson bill, to provide hospitalization benefits for the elderly. But no bill was able to clear the House Ways & Means Committee.

This year Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), once the principal foe of medicare, became the architect of a broad program of social security hospital and nursing home care, additional medical insurance, combined with higher social security cash benefits and major improvements in other health care programs.

It passed the House, 313-115, after a Republican motion to scrap the social security hospital provision was beaten, 236-191. The Senate vote was 68-21. Conferees are now working to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions.

Voting Rights—For the first time on a major civil rights issue, it was the Senate which acted first. Responding to Pres. Johnson's call for legislation to strike down all restrictions and strategems used to deny Negroes the vote, the Senate voted 70-30 to cut off a southern filibuster; then passed the voting rights bill, 77-19, on May 26. The House on July 9 passed its own voting bill, 333-85, after rejecting a weaker Republican substitute, 248-171. House and Senate conferees have been named.

Mental Health Centers—The 88th Congress had voted money to construct community centers to treat the mentally ill, but the House then refused to approve federal grants to help meet payroll costs for staffing the centers. On May 4, the House voted 389-0 to provide money for staffing. The Senate passed an expanded version of the bill June 28.

Water Pollution—Senate and House bills expand federal water pollution control programs—and the Senate bill includes a labor-supported provision authorizing federal water quality standards.

Foreign Aid—A "bare bones" Administration foreign aid authorization bill cleared the House intact. The Senate passed a two-year bill, calling for a revamping of the program thereafter. The final measure agreed on in conference committee may substantially affect the future of foreign aid.

Housing—A $6 billion housing and urban development bill passed the House, 245-169, and a companion measure was expected to clear the Senate as the AFL-CIO News went to press. The Administration had to whittle down its new rent subsidy plan, however, limiting it to persons in the lowest-income groups.

PASSED SENATE

Public Works & Regional Development—The Senate bill, passed 71-12, authorizes a new $655 million-a-year program of public works and economic development in areas of heavy unemployment—totaling nearly $3.3 billion over five years. A companion bill has been approved by the House Public Works Committee, which observed that "in the midst of unprecedented national prosperity, there are still large numbers of people who can't find jobs because they are living in areas where jobs are too scarce."

Regional Medical Centers—A new Administration program of federal grants to set up regional medical complexes, for treatment and research on heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major killers, won Senate approval June 28. The bill authorizes $650 million over four years.

Arts & Humanities Foundation—A long-standing goal of federal support for the arts became closer to reality with Senate passage of a modest bill setting up a National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities. A stronger version has been approved by the House Education & Labor Committee.

Indiana Dunes—With a compromise between conservation and industrial interests, the Senate authorized $23 million to buy land for a new Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore Recreation Area.

PASSED HOUSE

Urban Affairs Dept.—A labor-supported bill to create a new Cabinet Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs passed the House 217-184. A Republican-southern Democratic coalition in the 88th Congress had twice rejected Pres. Kennedy's attempt to set up such a department.

Bonding Coverage—The House voted to amend the Landrum-Griffin Act to permit unions to obtain ordinary honesty bonds for officers and employes, eliminating a requirement for "faithful discharge of duties" coverage which had resulted in higher premium costs.

STARTED TO MOVE

14(b) Repeal—The bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the section which allows states to pass "right-to-work" laws prohibiting the union shop—is expected to reach the House floor July 26 or 27. It won a 21-10 endorsement from the House Labor Committee. Rules reforms adopted at the start of the session assure that it can be brought to the floor even if the Rules Committee refuses to clear it. A Senate subcommittee has completed hearings on a companion bill.

Wage-Hour Amendments—Both House and Senate subcommittees are winding up hearings on major amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act—including extension of coverage, a higher minimum wage and doubletime rates for overtime work. Labor witnesses have also urged a start towards a shorter workweek.

Situs Picketing—A House Labor subcommittee has completed hearings on a major goal of the labor movement—legislation to permit a union with a dispute against a single contractor to picket multi-employer construction sites without violating secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Administration is supporting the legislation.

Higher Education—The House Education & Labor Committee approved, 21-2, a bill combining new programs of federal scholarships and subsidized loans with stepped-up federal construction grants to colleges. Students would be eligible for "opportunity grants" of $200 to $800 a year, based on "academic or creative promise" and "exceptional financial need." Students from middle income families could receive government-insured loans on which the government would pay all the interest while they were in college and half the interest thereafter.

Government Pay Raise—House hearings have been completed on "comparability" pay raises for federal employes, with indications that the legislation will go above the 3 percent asked by the Administration. A military pay raise bill has already cleared the House Armed Services Committee and the Rules Committee.

Immigration Reform—The House Judiciary Committee is trying to break a deadlock on legislation to abolish the national origins quota system, long attacked as discriminatory.

Unemployment Compensation Standards—The House Ways & Means Committee has scheduled hearings starting Aug. 2 on the labor-supported Administration bill to extend and improve the unemployment compensation program. It would result in higher benefits paid for longer periods to more workers under new federal standards. Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) is sponsor of the bill in the House. Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy has introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

California Raises Women's Farm Pay

Los Angeles—Women farm workers in California must be paid at least $1.30 an hour under new standards issued by the state's Industrial Welfare Commission. The previous floor was $1.



CO-ED ORGANIZER with looks and ability is Elizabeth Smith, 19, Radcliffe College sophomore from Lorain, O., hired by Building Service Employes Local 254, Boston, for summer organizing work among new Prudential Center employes. College courses in labor and public relations interested Elizabeth in labor movement. Dir. Joseph O'Donnell of the Harvard trade union program introduced her to Local 254 Business Manager Edward T. Sullivan. She is shown here with Sullivan, right, and a membership prospect.

Battle With Birchers Won by Fire Fighter

Los Angeles—It took fireman Bill Wheatley three years, but his one-man war against right-wing extremism in police and fire ranks here has paid off.

Wheatley, 46, president of AFL-CIO Fire Fighters Local 748, was completely vindicated when his departmental personnel record was expunged of charges and penalties that once barred him from all union activity during duty time.

He had been found guilty in 1962 of "spreading malicious gossip" after he reported to Mayor Sam Yorty's office that the mayor had been branded a card-carrying Communist by a representative of the Fire & Police Protective League, a departmental employe association.

Before and since, Wheatley waged his crusade to expose the League's propaganda offshoot, the Fire & Police Research Association (Fi-Po), as an ultra-conservative machine some of whose members had John Birch Society connections.

It was Wheatley, also, who helped substantially to generate California AFL-CIO action against extremist infiltration in police and fire departments.

A fireman for 18 years, Wheatley reported to the mayor's office that members of Fi-Po were meeting with on-duty firemen in Birch-type sessions and making derogatory remarks about Yorty, Gov. Edmund G. Brown and Pres. Kennedy.

"They were calling them out-and-out Communists because they were supporting civil rights legislation and appointing Negroes and Mexican-Americans to commissions and to the bench," Wheatley recalls.

Suddenly, Wheatley found he was the accused. He was hauled before a board of inquiry and found guilty of what he terms "trumped-up charges."

A subsequent investigation recently by city officials disclosed that the board of inquiry did not swear its witnesses and refused Wheatley the right of counsel or permission to cross-examine witnesses, among other things.

His exoneration was announced publicly throughout the Fire Dept. by its chief.

"I have always felt that this fight was discrimination against myself and the union because of the staunch stand we have taken for improvement of fire fighters' working conditions and wages and because of our strong resistance to right-wing extremist influence in the Fire Dept.," Wheatley said.

"It is now recognized that Fi-Po is extremist in its program and tactics. We shall continue to speak out against this group's use of the 'Big Lie' technique by countering with the 'big truth' technique," he added.

In one of its early bulletins pinned on bulletin boards in fire stations, Fi-Po announced its membership was composed of "people who are concerned with the ever-increasing growth of subversive activities, front organizations and allied problems."

Wheatley said his vindication indicated "responsible officials of the city now recognize that my attempts to warn against extremist takeover of the department were justified and they have acted to effectively block Fi-Po from extending its influence."

Court Upholds Hospital Union On Bargaining

Trenton, N. J.—A landmark decision upholding the right to organize and bargain collectively among employes of non-profit hospitals has been handed down by the New Jersey State Supreme Court.

The court, in a unanimous 7-0 ruling, affirmed the action of a Hudson County trial court which conducted a hearing much as a labor board might (New Jersey doesn't have such a board).

The lower court ordered Christ Hospital, Jersey City, to submit to a representation election and to reinstate one of two workers it fired for union activity on behalf of Drug & Hospital Employes Local 1199, an affiliate of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

A section of the state constitution says "persons in private employment shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively." The lower court said it applies to non-profit hospital employes, and the Supreme Court upheld the decision.

The state's highest tribunal ruled that the New Jersey Constitution obligates non-profit hospitals as well as other private employers "to bargain collectively with properly chosen representatives of their employes with respect to wages, hours and conditions of employment."

The union said the decision should help it deal with other hospital managements claiming that their employes are public employes, denied union representation rights.

Clears Senate Easily:

Conferees Drafting Final Medicare Bill

House and Senate conferees are at work on a final draft of a medicare bill which will include social security hospital and nursing home benefits, a supplementary medical insurance program, and higher monthly pensions.

No major obstacle to final agreement was expected in the wake of the bill's 68-21 passage by the Senate. It passed the House three months ago in slightly different form, 313-115.

Pres. Johnson hailed the Senate action as "a great day for America." It means, he said, that "older citizens will no longer have to fear that illness will wipe out their savings, eat up their income, and destroy lifelong hope of dignity and independence."

Persons already on the social security retirement rolls are assured of a 7 percent increase in monthly benefits retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965. That provision is in both the House and Senate bills.

Conferees voted to provide part payment for an additional 30 days of hospital care after a patient exhausts the 60 days allowed for each illness. The patient would pay $10 for each day of the extended care, with the government paying the difference. The House bill had no provision for more than 60 days of hospitalization; the Senate bill had allowed unlimited hospitalization at the $10-a-day rate.

In other issues involved between House and Senate bills, there were these differences to be settled:

- The Senate bill includes, as part of the basic hospital insurance benefit, payment of specialist services normally billed by the hospital, such as radiologists. Labor strongly urged this provision.
- The House bill has a labor-supported provision for including tips as wages for social security taxes, with employers and employes sharing the tax cost on the same basis as on regular salaries. The Senate bill would require the worker to pay the higher self-employed tax rate on his tip income, with no obligation on the employer.
- The Senate bill permits retirement benefits to be paid at age 60 at a sharply reduced rate. The present age for optional retirement is 62.

The most direct attack on the health care program as the Senate passed the bill was an amendment proposed by Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb.) to kill the medicare sections of the bill. It was decisively beaten, 64-26. **(Rollcall, Page 10.)**

The closest major vote was on another Curtis amendment—to tie the deductible amount which each person must pay toward his hospital expense to his previous year's income. Under the House and Senate bills, there is a $40 deductible for hospitalization. The attempt to set a "means test" for social security hospital benefits was beaten, 52-40.

On final passage, 55 Democrats and 13 Republicans voted for the Senate medicare bill; 14 Republicans and seven Democrats were opposed.

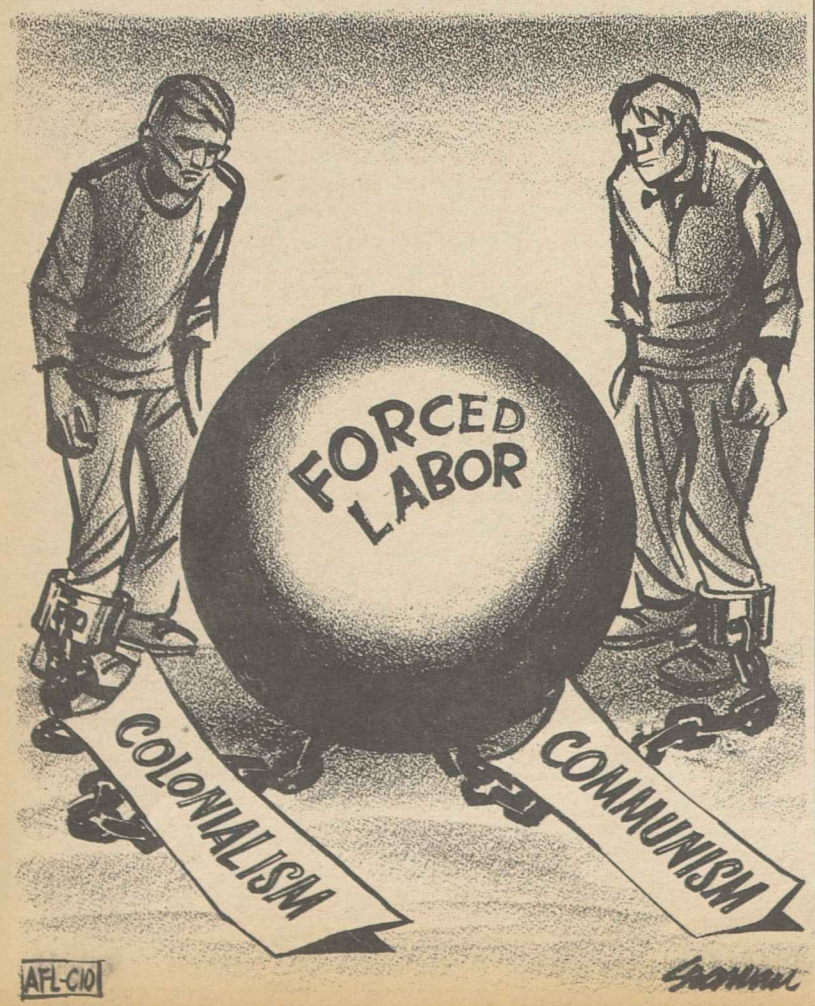
Institute Draws Union Women From 13 States

Boulder, Colo.—Union and women's auxiliary members from 13 states spent a week at the University of Colorado here at a leadership training institute sponsored by the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, the federation's Dept. of Education and the university's Center for Labor Education and Research.

The institute was the second of its kind. A third session will be held Aug. 1-6 at Michigan State University, Lansing, Executive Dir. Marcella Beatty said.

Participants studied organizational problems and legislative issues of interest to union families. Faculty and guest speakers reported on consumer problems, safety programs, the national drive to relieve poverty, problems of agricultural workers, and the labor movements of West Germany and Israel.

Labor representatives at the institute included Mrs. Beatty and Auxiliaries' Pres. Beatrice Warwood, Sec.-Treas. Elda Luebbert, and Vice Pres. Catherine Gelles. Also present were Jack Sessions of the federation's Dept. of Education; Jack Lutz of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and Berkeley Watterson of Community Services Activities.





PRES. JOHNSON gives a warm handshake to AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank after a White House ceremony in which he signed into law the Older Americans Act for research, development and training programs for the aged.

Public Service Aim Of AFL-CIO Scholars

Five of the six 1961 AFL-CIO merit scholarship winners have decided to follow careers of public and social service after completing their college careers. The sixth has been ill, and will return to college in September.

The six 1961 winners are the third "wave" or cycle of AFL-CIO merit scholars, Three will become teachers, a fourth will enter the Peace Corps after studies for a doctorate, and the fifth will specialize as a doctor in diseases of children.

This is their career outline, as told to the federation's Dept. of Education for a report to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and his Scholarship Committee:

David S. Cannell completed his work for the bachelor of science degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, will remain for studies looking to the doctor's degree, then plans to enter the Peace Corps. His further education will be financed by a National Science Foundation cooperative fellowship. His mother, Mrs. H. S. Cannell of Annapolis, Md., a widow, teaches in Anne Arundel County High School.

Mary F. Cogar, Vallejo, Calif., changed her course majors to biological sciences and Spanish, expects to get her B.S. degree in January at the University of California. The daughter of Connie S. Cogar, veteran member of the Machinists, and Mrs. Cogar, she married during her college years and is now Mrs. Mary Foster. She will seek a certificate as an elementary school teacher.

Ronald K. Pennington of Birmingham, Ala., won a bachelor of arts degree from Birmingham-Southern after winning a place on the dean's list of superior students. He wrote and produced plays, appeared as an actor in "Much Ado About Nothing" and other plays, will return to college for a graduate degree in educational drama after an Army enlistment. His father, Keith, was a 12-year member of Steelworkers Local 1013 at Fairfield, Ala., until promoted out of the bargaining unit.

Phyllis M. Storm completed four years of undergraduate work in 3.5 years at Penn State University with a high average in pre-medical studies, enters Jefferson Medical College for a degree in medicine and a career in pediatrics. She married John Smoyer, aerospace engineering student, on June 19. Her father Paul, is a long-time member of Local 601 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Turtle Creek (Pittsburgh), Pa.

Georgia Wiggins majored in English and government at Cornell University, will enter the University of Wisconsin this fall on a graduate fellowship she hopes will lead her to a doctorate. George I. Wiggins of Sunapee, N. H., her father, is general manager of the Federal Machine Tool Co. at Newport, N. H.

The AFL-CIO and its unions every year finance scholarships costing more than $1 million. The federation itself gives six scholarships valued at up to $6,000 each to worthy high school graduates annually.

Rail Carmen Name 2 New Officers

Kansas City, Mo.—The Railway Carmen announced the selection of Oren Werts of Detroit as a vice president and Andrew Irwin of Saskatoon, Canada, as a member of the executive board.

Werts, a member of the BRC board since 1960, fills the vacancy left by the recent death of Vice Pres. C. E. Baxter. Irwin, a union general chairman, replaces the late Fred Tomkinson.

Nebraska, Wisconsin Ratify 25th Amendment

Nebraska and Wisconsin became the first states to ratify the proposed 25th Amendment to the Constitution—providing procedures for filling a vacancy in the vice presidency and for dealing with problems of presidential disability.

Johnson Cites Public Interest Role of Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

program, and does as much good for millions who have never belonged to a union as for its own members."

"That is my conception of an organization working in the public interest," the President continued. "I've wanted to say this for a long time because I believe the American people ought to know the remarkable contribution which organized labor makes to the promotion of sound legislation."

The Older Americans Act, sponsored in the Houes by Rep. John E. Fogerty (D-R.I.) and in the Senate by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), creates an Administration on Aging in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and authorizes $17.5 million in federal funds to promote cooperative efforts toward enriching the retirement years of elderly citizens whose life spans have been extended by improved medical science.

The new Administration on Aging will serve as coordinator and technical adviser to state agencies and public and private non-profit groups to develop training programs and community centers for the elderly.

Citing the increase in the number of persons 65 years of age and older to 18 million at present, Johnson observed that the money authorized by the new law was "modest in dollars" but expressed the hope it would be "far-reaching in results." The program is directed toward improving the quality of the lives of retired citizens, he said.

7-17-65

White House Shifts Moyers To Press Post

Bill D. Moyers, probably closest to Pres. Johnson of his circle of White House advisers, took over as press secretary following the resignation of George Reedy.

Reedy, for 14 years a spokesman for Johnson, explained that congenital foot trouble would force him into a series of operations covering perhaps several months, requiring him to give up day-by-day White House service. Neither Reedy nor Moyers would speculate on whether Reedy after his surgery would return as press secretary.

Moyers, 31 years old was deputy director of the Peace Corps under Sargent Shriver, Jr., prior to Johnson's inauguration.

In other personnel shifts, U. S. Circuit Judge Thurgood Marshall was named solicitor general, top law officer in the Dept. of Justice, to succeed Archibald Cox, and Leonard Marks, a television lawyer, was appointed as director of the U. S. Information Agency succeeding Carl Rowan, a former newspaperman who said he planned to return to journalism.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. X — Saturday, July 24, 1965 — No. 30

Social Security Medicare Cleared for Final Passage

House Votes $2 Billion Poverty Bill

Congress kept up its fast pace with House passage of the nearly $2 billion Administration bill doubling the nation's anti-poverty efforts, Senate approval of a new program of educational benefits for post-Korea veterans, and Senate passage of a home rule bill for the District of Columbia. House-Senate conferees reached agreement on a broad-ranging housing bill, including rent subsidies for low-income families.

All four bills carried strong AFL-CIO endorsement.

The poverty bill was one of the most hotly debated measures to come before the House this year, with Republicans mounting a slashing attack on the nine-month-old program and demanding that it be cut back.

Administration supporters accused the GOP of blowing up way out of proportion isolated problems of administration, while overlooking massive accomplishments of the program.

The bill passed by the House, 245-158, authorizes $1.985 billion for economic opportunity programs during the 1966 fiscal year—double the first-year level.

The money would make possible community action grants in 700 cities; adult basic education programs in every state benefiting 70,000 adults; enrollment of 80,000 youngsters in the Job Corps and 300,000 in the Neighborhood Youth Corps; aid to 145,000 students under college work-study programs; subsidized work experience for 224,000 persons and a 5,000-member volunteer service corps to work in areas of need.

GOP Bid Loses

The House rebuffed a Republican attempt to knock out a section of the bill which allows the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to go ahead with a community grant or work-training plan despite disapproval by the governor of the state in which it is located. Present law gives a governor an absolute veto power.

A move to send the bill back to committee to restore the veto power and cut the money authorization was beaten, 227-178.

The Senate, long friendly to the idea of home rule for the District of Columbia, sent to the House a bill to allow residents of the nation's capital to elect a mayor, a city council, a school board and a non-voting delegate to the House of Representatives. It provides for annual federal payments in lieu of taxes.

A harder fight was expected in the House which in five previous

(Continued on Page 8)



PRES. JOHNSON STANDS beside Arthur J. Goldberg as Goldberg makes his statement affirming his belief in the United Nations as an instrument to help bring law and order in international relations. Goldberg said that he would resign from the Supreme Court to accept Johnson's appointment as U. S. ambassador to the UN, succeeding the late Adlai E. Stevenson.

On Accepting UN Post:

Goldberg Sees Duty To Help Win Peace

By Willard Shelton

"It now comes that the President has asked me to join in the greatest adventure of man's history—the effort to bring the rule of law to govern the relations between sovereign states. It is that or doom—and we all know it," said Arthur J. Goldberg after Pres. Johnson announced that the Supreme Court justice had agreed to step off the bench to become Adlai E. Stevenson's successor as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

"I have accepted," Goldberg continued, "as one simply must."

Mr. Johnson, in his own thinking, felt he needed a new ambassador of the highest prestige, of proved skill in negotiation in difficult situations, to fill the post held by the world-renowned Stevenson.

Once the name of Goldberg entered his mind there was, for him, no other choice, though he had a list of "20 to 35 persons" either suggested to him or considered on his own initiative, White House Press Sec. Bill D. Moyers said.

It was not an easy decision for Goldberg. Membership on the high court, for him as for almost any lawyer with high standing in public service, represented everything dreamed of in his profession.

Left Reluctantly

It gave him "pain," he said publicly, to agree to leave. He was wrenched with the apprehension that acceptance of the appointment might be interpreted as indicating that, in his own thinking, he did not revere the court and its traditions.

Pres. Johnson put it simply in announcing the Goldberg appointment to the press:

"At the insistence of the President of his country he has accepted this call to duty."

Veteran of more than 20 years of service to labor, both as lawyer and

(Continued on Page 6)

Conferees Agree On Historic Bill

A history-making social security medicare bill was cleared for final passage by House and Senate conferees and is expected to reach the President's desk by the end of July. It was hailed as the biggest step forward in social legislation in 30 years.

Both the House and Senate must vote on the conference report, but approval is regarded as certain. The first time around, the House passed its version of the bill, 313-115; the Senate vote was 68-21.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank said the overall bill is "one of the outstanding pieces of social legislation of this generation" and "the most far-reaching improvement in the social security system since its enactment 30 years ago."

Union members, he said, can be proud of their role in building support for a program which will "improve the economic security of every American family."

While the medicare benefits—a major goal of the AFL-CIO—have held the spotlight in public interest, the bill also makes major improvements in the entire social security program.

There is a 7 percent increase in cash benefits for the 20 million persons now receiving social security. Top benefits will rise sharply in the future under a higher taxable wage base. Persons who receive part of their income in tips will have this counted for social security purposes for the first time.

Aid To Needy

Major reforms are made in federal-state welfare programs, including medical assistance for the needy and a new program of medical care for needy children.

A higher taxable wage base will help finance the social insurance programs. Employers and workers will be taxed on the first $6,600 of annual income, starting in 1966.

(Continued on Page 7)

New York Cab Fleets Vote Union

New York—The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, won a major breakthrough in National Labor Relations Board elections covering 37 garages here and launched a second campaign to extend the union to 43 more garages.

The first vote involved collective bargaining rights for some 10,000 drivers, mechanics and service workers. The next, to be held within 30 days if the NLRB agrees, will cover employes of all other fleet garages in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

Preliminary figures from the NLRB on the orderly balloting—in which more than 90 percent of the eligibles voted—showed the TDOC victorious in 42 of the 72 bargaining units, including most of the larger companies.

In 19 units the results are uncertain because of challenges, mostly by the board and the union of part-time drivers and supervisors. In 11 units, all composed of maintenance workers, the vote was for no union. The Teamsters, also on the ballot, failed to win a single unit.

(Continued on Page 2)

Dirksen Tries Bypass In 1 Man, 1 Vote Fight

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) asked the Senate to bypass its Judiciary Committee and approve a constitutional amendment to undo the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling on apportionment of state legislatures.

Dirksen's proposed amendment—strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO—would enable states to apportion one house of a legislature on factors other than population.

His amendment had cleared a Judiciary subcommittee, but eight of the 16 members of the full committee declared their opposition to it—enough to keep it from the floor under normal legislative procedures. In fact Dirksen had to resort to a filibuster—which a colleague termed a "Dirksen-buster"—to prevent the committee from voting down the proposed amendment.

Stymied in committee, Dirksen sought to bring the issue to the Senate floor by substituting his amendment for a minor, unrelated bill on the Senate calendar. The parliamentary battle over the maneuver was under way when the AFL-CIO News went to press.

(Continued on Page 6)

Bargaining Draws Blood —But It's All for Science

Albuquerque, N.M.—Union and management negotiators served as volunteer guinea pigs for a medical experiment while bargaining on a new three-year contract at the Sandia Corp. here.

The contract will provide higher pay and fringe benefits for 2,400 workers at this atomic weapons development center. Negotiating it took blood—literally—from the bargaining teams.

Sandia's medical director, Dr. S. P. Bliss, solicited the cooperation of negotiators from the Office Employes, the Metal Trades Council and the company for the experiment.

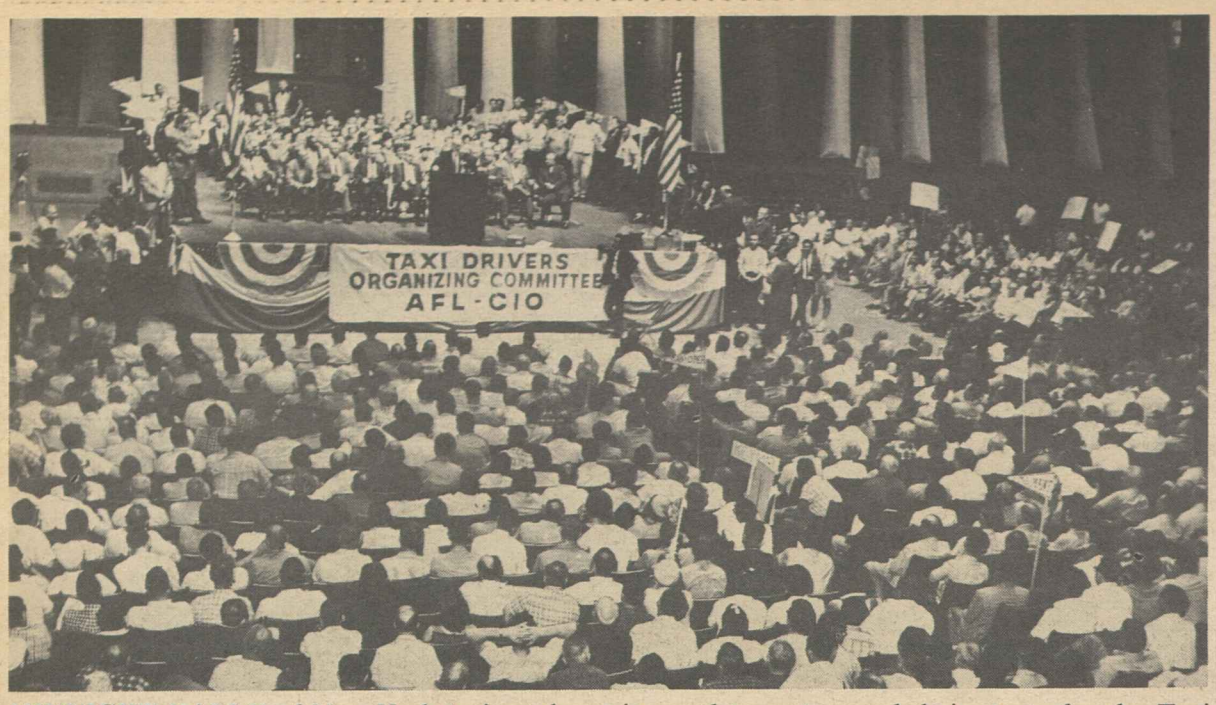
Its purpose: to test the relationship, if any, between tension and the cholesterol level in the blood.

Dr. Bliss reasoned that a contract bargaining session should be a good source of group tension. He took blood samples from negotiators at various intervals after selected bargaining sessions, and questioned the participants about their diets.

It's too soon to tell if there is any clearcut relationship, Dr. Bliss told the AFL-CIO News. He's still checking the data. From six to eight samples were taken from each participant. As far as he knows, Dr. Bliss said, this was the first experiment of this nature.

While negotiators may have to wait to find out if their blood contributed to the advancement of medical knowledge, Sandia's union

(Continued on Page 2)



MIDNIGHT RALLY of New York taxi employes is urged to cast overwhelming vote for the Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, in National Labor Relations Board election in 37 garages July 21. Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of New York City Central Labor Council, announced at Madison Square Garden rally that NLRB representation petitions have been filed for elections in 43 additional garages.

Drivers Post Major Union Victory In New York Taxi Fleet Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Among the units composed entirely of drivers, the AFL-CIO group won 24 of 37 elections. The results in 13 were held up pending resolution of the challenges by the NLRB regional office. In the maintenance units, the TDOC won 18 of 35, challenges are pending in 6, and 11 units voted no union.

New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., who headed the taxi drive, and AFL-CIO Region 2 Dir. Michael Mann, who with his staff lent the effort strong support, both gave high praise to the cab company employes.

"We're proud of this great victory," Van Arsdale said, "and equally proud of these workers, who in spite of the greatest obstacles placed in their way by the fleet owners came through in wonderful fashion."

Mann termed the results a "magnificent victory."

"New York taxi drivers have spoken loud and clear that they're determined to have their union," he said. "They're well along the road to having one of the finest unions in the AFL-CIO."

Van Arsdale earlier had announced that an application for an AFL-CIO charter would be submitted to Federation Pres. George Meany as soon as the NLRB certifies the results. The issuance of a charter, he said, will be followed by a drive to maintain "a truly great union" of drivers and mechanics, who never have had effective union representation.

He sketched this brief history of the drive by taxi employes to form their union:

A drivers' committee first circulated petitions for a union at considerable personal effort and sacrifice, and succeeded in the face of the opposition of fleet owners who sought to "intimidate, coerce and discourage their employes."

Last Feb. 10, the taxi employes filled Madison Square Garden to capacity. They chose chairmen and committeemen who proceeded with the organizing effort, attending many meetings and reporting back to their fellow workers in each garage.

As driver determination increased, employer coercion and intimidation became more pronounced, the union said. This resulted in wildcat walkouts, including a 19-day strike in the Bronx because of the unfair discharge of a veteran driver.

Another city-wide rally in Madison Square Garden followed a one-day stoppage which ended when Mayor Robert F. Wagner named a three-man panel to hear employe grievances.

The panel—Theodore W. Kheel, Thomas J. Miley and Herman Cooper—recommended that the city conduct an election to determine the drivers' wishes as to union representation. The vote was held, as the union had urged, on a city-wide basis among eligible employes.

But the ballots in the city-conducted election never were counted. They were impounded by a U.S. District Court on the petition of the fleet owners, who had sought separate NLRB elections in driver and maintenance units at 37 of the more than 80 taxi garages in the city.

The cab employes struck again June 28 in protest, but returned to work seven days later at the request of Acting Mayor Paul Screvane under terms of an interim agreement that sent grievances to a temporary arbitrator—Vincent R. Impellitteri, former mayor who recently retired as a Criminal Court judge.

The NLRB representation elections followed among employes of the 37 garages.

New Chicago Cab Pact Produces 'Finest' Gains

Chicago—A 22-day strike which put the brakes on 85 percent of the city's taxicab service ended with what union officials called "the finest contract in the nation's taxi industry."

Members of Democratic Union Organizing Committee, Local 777 of the Seafarers, voted 1,502 to 42 to approve a three-year agreement providing for increases in commissions for drivers, a cut in the workweek with no loss in pay for inside workers, improved pensions and welfare benefits, seniority, and the first medical clinic in the cab industry.

The strike began June 26 when management of the Checker and Yellow cab companies refused to put in writing major improvements negotiated in the office of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

The contract covering 5,600 drivers and 400 inside workers provides the first increases in drivers' commisions since 1949. Effective last April 1, drivers get 42.5 percent of fares in their first six months of service, 45 percent in the second six months, 46 percent the second year and 47 percent thereafter. Commissions for drivers with 15 years of service go to 47.5 percent effective July 1, 1967.

The workweek of garage employes was cut immediately from 48 to 44 hours, and starting Jan. 1, 1967, will be reduced to 40 hours. Inside workers will get holiday pay for Memorial Day this year. In 1966, they will also get July 4 as a holiday and in 1967 Labor Day will be added for a total of three paid holidays.

Pension benefits are to be increased from $37.50 to $82.50 a month for workers with 25 years of service. Hospitalization benefits are increased from $15 to $22.50 a day for members and from $8 to $13 a day for dependents.

Seniority will prevail in assigning new and radio-equipped cabs and pay for drivers during cab breakdowns was increased from $1.50 an hour to $1.75.

The companies will pay 10 cents a shift for each regular worker (those with at least a year's service) for establishment of a diagnostic clinic for employes and their families. Services in the jointly-administered clinic will start in January 1966.

The contract covers 85 percent of Chicago's taxicab industry. Pres. Everett Clark of Local 777 said the union will immediately launch an oragnizing drive to bring all taxi drivers and inside workers the same contract benefits.

Negotiations in the dispute had been recessed in April when the ousted teamsters challenged the SIU's bargaining rights. Local 777 defeated the attempted raid, 3,081 to 1,612, in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Captive Nations Group Designates Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has agreed to serve as honorary chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, its executive director, Donald L. Miller, announced.

Pres. Johnson, in a proclamation designating July 18-24 as Captive Nations Week, called on all Americans to "give renewed devotion to the just aspirations of all people for national independence and human liberty."

Unfair Pressure Charged:

Auto Locals Ask Monopoly Probe

Auto Worker delegates representing 150,000 workers in parts and supply plants have voted to launch a nationwide drive against harmful pressures on the parts industry by the major auto manufacturers.

More than 100 delegates to a Washington, D.C., meeting of the UAW Parts & Supplier Council resolved that every supplier local should:

- "Methodically gather" evidence of unfair pressure on suppliers by Big Auto and urge their congressmen and senators to authorize an investigation and public hearings.
- Press for the passage of a Senate bill providing for federal reinsurance to safeguard private pension plans in cases of plant closings.
- Call on Congress for legislation to retrain parts workers who become unemployed through no action of their own, assist workers in relocating to areas of greater job opportunities, and permit earlier retirement under social security, with higher benefits.

The conference also called for establishment of federal unemployment compensation standards to prevent rate-cutting by the states; for a moratorium on private debts of jobless workers; for legislation governing the location of plants, as in Great Britain and France; and for legalizing the refusal of workers to handle goods produced under sweatshop or substandard labor conditions.

Council Dir. Douglas Fraser told delegates that 115 plants with UAW pension agreements have been closed since 1960 and other employers report constant price pressure by auto manufacturers.

Reported at the conference was the most recent plant shutdown—that of the National Castings Co. in Cleveland, O. Fraser said 754 workers lost their jobs, and pension reserves were enough to provide benefits only to workers 65 or older. One employe, aged 60, was cut adrift after 47 years of company service without a pension, Fraser reported.

"We think the answers are legislative, rather than at the bargaining table," he said.

Conference speakers included Senators Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Vance Hartke (D-Ind.). Hartke cosponsored a bill, introduced in March, to establish a self-supporting federal reinsurance program for private pension plans. It would require participating pension plans to pay a premium into a revolving fund to guarantee payment of certain benefits. Employers in the plan would gain a tax exemption for contributions so long as they continued to participate.

Unionists Named Manpower Advisers

Six state central body officers have been named to regional Manpower Advisory Committees by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze. They are:

Pres. Clifford W. Shrader of the South Dakota State AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. James A. Davis of the Missouri State AFL-CIO, in the Great Plains region; Pres. Harry Boyer of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO and Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO, in the Middle Atlantic region; Pres. John J. Driscoll of the Connecticut State AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO, in the New England region.

Blood Flows In Bargaining —For Science

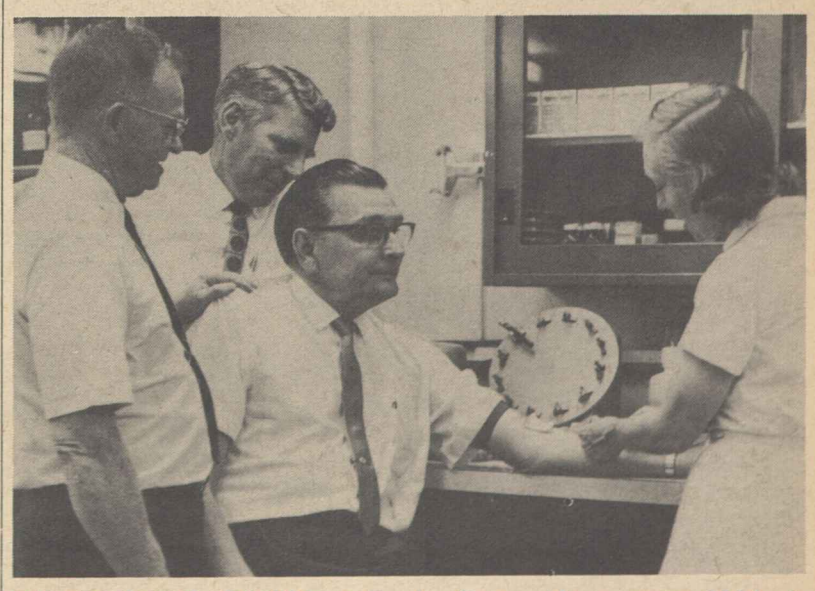
(Continued from Page 1)

members are already drawing bigger paychecks as the result of the negotiations.

The first-year increase was 3.5 percent—3 percent in wages and the rest in health care improvements. Another 6 percent raise is effective Jan. 1, 1967, with 3.5 per cent in cash and 2.5 percent in pension improvements. In addition, the contract was changed to protect workers against loss of pay if jobs are shifted through reclassification or because an employe becomes physically handicapped.

Union negotiators who gave blood while bargaining for their members were Office Employes Vice Pres. Frank E. Morton, and Paul J. Cruz, Manuel G. Chavey and Dominic W. Russell of OEIU Local 251; James C. Jones, a Machinists grand lodge representative and a Metal Trades negotiator, and Walter Myers and Joseph A. Maldonado of the local Metal Trades Council.

Management blood came from Sandia's industrial relations director, David S. Tarbox, and the company's labor relations manager, Ernest C. Peterson.



BARGAINING SESSION at Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, N.M., is followed by taking of blood samples from these negotiators, left to right: Machinists Grand Lodge Rep. James Jones, a Metal Trades Council negotiator; Ernest C. Peterson, company labor relations manager, and Vice Pres. Frank E. Morton of the Office Employes. Union and management negotiators cooperated in an experiment on the effect of tension on cholesterol level in blood.

$270 Wage Goal:

News Guild to Seek 4-Day Workweek

Detroit, Mich.—The Newspaper Guild's 32nd annual convention set its sights on a 4-day, 28-hour week to help meet the challenge of automation and raised its wage goal for key classifications from $200 to $270 a week to keep pace with prices and productivity.

Declaring that the Guild "should be leading the fight for a shorter work week" in view of rapid automation in the newspaper industry, the convention warned that "inevitably the work week must decrease if automation isn't to drive most of us out of jobs."

In addition to setting a 28-hour week as a goal, the convention stipulated that all Guild contracts henceforth must provide for a work week of 35 hours or less unless a specific waiver is granted by the executive board.

In raising the Guild's wage goal for reporters, advertising salesmen and other key employes to $270, the convention cited price and productivity increases aggregating 170 percent since the union's initial goal of $100 was adopted in 1946.

The most recent ANG wage goal of $200 was reached for the first time late last year in a contract negotiated at the Washington Post.

The convention also set $135 as the minimum weekly wage objective for all adult job classifications under contract.

In another major action, the delegates extended upper levels of the Guild's model dues schedule in four one-year steps, from a top of $5 a month for members earning over $95 weekly to a new top of $10 for those earning $195.

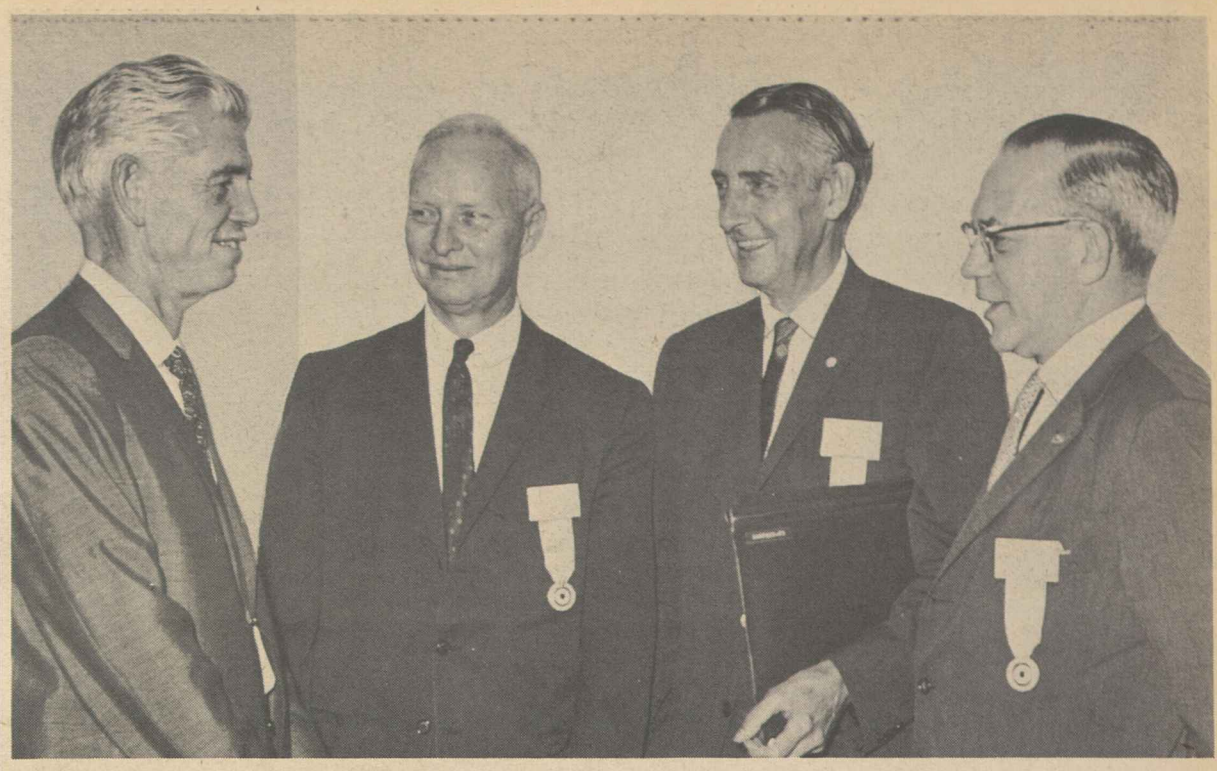
Resolutions were adopted urging repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b); enactment of federal anti-strikebreaking legislation; an upward revision of social security payments; a minimum wage of $2 an hour and reduction of the work week to 30 hours with double time for overtime; amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to provide for union certification by card check and repeal of legislation that makes national origin the basis for immigration quotas.

In three related resolutions aimed at curbing the growth of newspaper monopoly, the Guild called for federal legislation to provide a waiting period before newspapers can merge or suspend publication, an "early warning system" against mergers and consolidations so that steps can be taken to halt them, and legislation to allow Small Business Administration loans to small newspapers.

The delegates cheered the announcement that the Typographical Union had accepted the Guild's request for a top-level meeting to resolve problems responsible for recent discord between the two unions.

ITU leaders will meet with Guild officials on Aug. 10 during the Typographical Union's annual convention in Washington.

Top officers of the Guild—Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson and Sec. Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.—were re-elected without opposition. Contests for six at-large vice presidencies and three of six regional vice presidencies will be decided by a membership referendum.



REUNION IN DETROIT brings together former colleagues in the Newspaper Guild. ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, left, welcomes three former Guild officers to the union's 32d convention—William W. Rodgers, Milton Murray and Ralph Novak. Murray and Rodgers were ANG president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, from 1941 to 1947. Novak succeeded Rodgers as secretary-treasurer and later served as executive vice president.

'Lie Test' Ban Marks Jersey Retail Pact

Newark, N.J.—No employe of E. J. Korvette Inc. in four North Jersey stores can be compelled to take "lie detector" tests under a new three-year contract with Retail Clerks Local 21.

The agreement covering more than 1,000 workers at stores in North Brunswick, Watchung, West Orange and Paramus, provides backpay to Apr. 22, Local 21 Pres. George Meisler reported.

Workweek to Drop

Hourly pay increases of up to 65 cents were won for workers who had been regularly employed for 48 hours a week with pay for 52 hours. They will get a $3 weekly increase as of Apr. 22, a reduction in hours to 44 with no drop in gross earnings as of July 19. Next July 6 their workweek drops to 40 hours with no reduction in gross pay, and they get another $3 hike on Apr. 22, 1967.

The contract provides minimum increases of 22.5 cents to 40 cents an hour and improvements in hospital benefits, life insurance, sick leaves, vacations and other conditions.

Employes are entitled to 20-minute rest periods with pay; overtime after eight hours a day; posted work schedules, double time for Sunday work and better leave of absence, severance pay and funeral leave provisions.

Sheet Metal Workers Win 37-Day Strike

Newport, Tenn.—The Sheet Metal Workers have successfully concluded a 37-day strike for a first contract at two plants of the Detroit Gasket Co. here.

Edward J. Carlough, the union's director of organization, said the drive has won for the firm's 235 production and maintenance workers a benefit package including five extra paid holidays, more than double their former vacation pay, and wage increases of 6 cents an hour this year, 6 cents more next July and 7 cents a year later, plus upgrading of several job categories.

The strike started June 1 despite a management announcement of a 4-cent wage increase. Pay at the plants had averaged only $1.33 an hour.

Carlough called the economic benefits "the least of the accomplishments" of the strike. The important gains, he said, were the job protection and seniority provisions built into the agreement—safeguards the workers never before had enjoyed.

The settlement included a union-management agreement that all charges brought during the strike would be dropped and all strikers returned to their jobs, including 11 pickets whose discharge the firm had at first demanded. The 11 had been jailed for picket line incidents and placed under $10,000 bond pending hearings. They were protected under a separate settlement agreement.

Carlough said the strikers ratified the new pact unanimously and more than 85 percent signed dues checkoff forms within 24 hours of ratification.

Broader Training Urged Among Union Leaders

Vancouver, B.C.—Union leaders must be better educated in the future to cope with the demands of their jobs, the 71st annual convention of the Operative Potters was told here.

Pres. Edwin L. Wheatley, addressing the more than 200 delegates, said that "organized labor is proud of its leaders" although they generally lack formal education to the extent demanded by the responsibilities of their office.

Wheatley, who announced he will not seek re-election when his present 4-year term expires in 1968, said labor must devote more of its resources to educating its leaders to meet the challenges facing the movement.

Retiring in 1968

He is retiring after 40 years of service on the executive board of the 17,000-member union.

A Canadian speaker at the convention, Canadian Labor Congress Regional Vice Pres. E. C. Sims, told delegates that unions dealing with international big business must themselves be international in scope.

He said small local unions can gain strength and bargaining power by international affiliation.

Sims suggested that some Canadian unions, particularly in the eastern provinces, are hampering their effectiveness by refusing international ties.

"That sort of nationalism is ridiculous and old-fashioned," he said. "To deal effectively with international business you need international unionism."

Among resolutions passed by the convention was one committing the executive board to work for a minimum hourly wage of $2 and a 35-hour week in the U.S. and Canada.

The convention also condemned police use of lie-detectors, phone-tapping and other listening devices as an invasion of privacy and an infringement of human rights.

Miami Beach, Fla., was selected as the site of next year's convention.



STRAIGHT from the horse's mouth comes the advice "Don't Buy Sealy." Horse and picket—the latter a member of the Textile Workers Union of America—took a turn on the picket line in the third month of a strike against the Empire State Bedding Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., maker of Sealy mattresses. The New York State AFL-CIO is backing TWUA's consumer boycott campaign.

AFL-CIO Bakers Win At Eight Texas Firms

Dallas, Tex.—The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers won bargaining rights for 1,000 workers at eight large bakeries here by defeating the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers in an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Production, maintenance and garage workers, formerly represented by B&C, cast 734 ballots out of 871 eligible. The vote: ABC 512, B&C 163, no union 35, challenged or void 24.

The next step for the ABC, after certification by the NLRB, will be contract proposal drafting and bargaining, the union said. Contracts formerly held by B&C Local 111 have expired.

The winning AFL-CIO union noted that since Texas is an "open shop" state with a so-called right-to-work law, many workers never joined the union or had dropped out because of dissatisfaction with performance by the B&C, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for domination by corrupt leadership.

ABC leaders said they were required to conduct not only an organizing drive but also an educational campaign to stress the value and meaning of trade unionism.

Major roles in the victory were played, they said, by an in-plant organizing committee, the ABC staff and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Lester Graham of Fort Worth, Tex., assisted by Staff Representatives James Scott, James Smith and R. R. Gray.

ABC organizers praised the "invaluable" assistance of Frank Poole, former president of B&C Local 111 who came out of retirement to work for an ABC victory.

Appalachia Group Adds 1,200 Miles of Roads

The Appalachian Regional Commission has approved plans for construction of more than 1,200 miles of special mountain highways.

Steelworkers Set Policy Meetings

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers executive board and wage policy committee will meet in Pittsburgh July 30 "to discuss the status of negotiations with the basic steel industry," USWA Pres. I. W. Abel announced.

The negotiations have been proceeding under terms of an interim agreemnt that averted a strike last May 1. It permits either side on Aug. 1 to serve 30 days notice of termination.

A Time for Decision

NEXT WEEK the U.S. House of Representatives will have its first opportunity in 18 years to remove from the statute books the unfortunate provision of the Taft-Hartley Act that has brought about wasteful, unproductive conflict and impaired free collective bargaining—Section 14(b).

The repeal of Section 14(b)—which allows states to adopt so-called "right-to-work" laws barring union security provisions in collective bargaining agreements—transcends the specific interests of the labor movement.

It involves the national interest and an atmosphere in which industrial peace can flourish; it involves establishing a climate for continuing economic and social progress for all Americans, union members and non-members alike.

* * *

SINCE 1947 the established national policy of free collective bargaining has been continually challenged under the provisions of Section 14(b). There is no comparable provision in any other federal law—no provision that allows a state law to prevail over federal legislation.

Under the section, states have adopted laws that forbid a union and an employer to negotiate a union security agreement even though both sides have agreed to the arrangement and even though federal law specifically sanctions and allows the union shop, maintenance of membership and other, similar provisions.

In the last eight years, from 1958 to the present, the labor movement has engaged in more than 40 significant battles over "right-to-work" laws, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the House Labor Committee hearings. In 29 of these contests the issue involved state legislatures where "right-to-work" laws were introduced. Seven involved statewide referendums. The rest involved attempts by "right-to-work" supporters to obtain enough signatures to force a referendum.

This visible waste is only part of the damage. The battles have tended to upset established collective bargaining relationships. They have aroused suspicions and injected an extraneous note of conflict into the day-to-day dealings of labor and management.

The net effect has been the regressive impact of the "right-to-work" issue on every aspect of American life.

* * *

NOW THE MOMENT of decision has arrived. A House Labor subcommittee has carefully examined the history of the operation of Section 14(b) and heard the arguments of those favoring repeal and those insistent on retaining the conflict-creating portion of the national labor relations statute. By an overwhelming margin the subcommittee and the full House Labor Committee have recommended to the members of the House that Section 14(b) be repealed.

It is this clearly defined question that the House will act on next week. It will allow those who would correct an 18-year-old error to stand up and be counted.

A vote for repeal of Section 14(b) will be a vote in the national interest; a vote of confidence in the American system of free collective bargaining; a vote to insure economic and social progress in the entire nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, July 24, 1965 No. 30

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Now!



Columnist Finds:

Section 14(b) Supporters Weep 'Crocodile Tears' for Workers

The following article is excerpted from a column by Hobart Rowen, "Smokescreens Obscure Right-to-Work Issue," in the July 19, 1965, Washington Post.

THE BATTLE over repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—those unfortunate few words that allow an individual state to ban the union shop—is about to be resumed, this time on the House floor. The public will thus be treated again to an appalling amount of hokum and buncombe on this issue.

Those individuals and organizations that want to preserve the "right-to-work" laws permitted by Section 14(b) ought to quit shadowboxing, and say forthrightly that they're against the whole idea of labor unions.

Right or wrong, at least that position would end the pretense that they are losing valuable sleep over the question of individual liberty.

At the present time, 19 states have taken advantage of Section 14(b) by prohibiting any agreement between an employer and a union specifying membership in a union as a condition of employment. Even if a company and a union should desire a union shop, it would be illegal in these 19.

But while the Chamber of Commerce and others weep crocodile tears about the loss of liberty in the other 31 states, the basic motive of the "right-to-work" crowd is to attract industry with the promise of cheap, non-union labor.

And as the AFL-CIO has ably documented, the less respectable of the anti-union band have a close alliance with the ultraright-wing John Birch types, whose bias on this score is merely one aspect of a longer record of antiquated, antisocial, nineteenth century prejudices.

Organizations like the Chamber, which are eminently respectable, if behind the times, fail to see the inconsistency between their avowed support of the principle of collective bargaining and their demand for continuance of Section 14(b).

They are saying, in effect, that an employer should have to bargain with his workers (that's what collective bargaining means)—provided they haven't formed an effective union. If one can make sense out of the Chamber position, it is that employers should strive to return to that nostalgic era when they could deal with their employes individually.

Well, maybe it would be nice—the way some people look at it—to do without unions. But the Chamber better forget it, and take a look at the calendar. It is 1965.

Most of the really influential leaders of American industry have taken a more sophisticated approach. They know that the "individual freedom" propaganda is just that—a line created by the same imaginative public relations men who thought up the misleading "right-to-work" phrase.

ACTUALLY, the real leaders of American industry couldn't care less about repeal of Section 14(b). Some, it is true, wish that Pres. Johnson had staved off AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's request. But policy-makers in business deal regularly with unions and the union shop.

By and large, they'd be panicked if they weren't assured of well-organized, responsible labor unions to provide a steady flow of manpower.

One of LBJ's Texas aides confides: "When a big national company comes in down home, they generally ask: 'Where's the union?' If it's not there, they're disappointed. They want one right on tap."

But the local "wheels" are generally nervous. They are skeptical of union organizers, who are equated to "invaders," men who want to up-end precious states' rights. Above all, the local men, often pillars of smalltime Chambers of Commerce, feel they can keep wages low if the union is kept out.

The unions have floated their share of baloney, too. Repeal of Section 14(b) is not a do-or-die proposition for union organization, because they can and do survive in the "right-to-work" states.

And despite denials, it is true that the notion of a union shop involves a certain element of compulsion. This ought to be freely admitted, because the compulsion is justifiable. Where collective bargaining is the law of the land, a man who is deriving benefits from union representation ought to join the union. At least, he ought to pay dues, which is all the law requires.

The unions want to do away with Section 14(b) because it is "a bone in the throat." The Wagner Act established the principle of collective bargaining, and then the Taft-Hartley Act partially reneged. For 18 years this has invited anti-union harassment. Both management and labor could turn their attention to more useful and productive endeavors if Section 14(b) were scrapped.

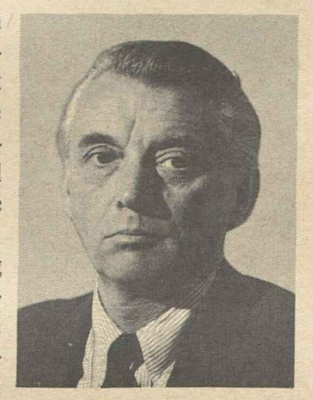
Morgan Says:

Adlai Stevenson's Life Story One of Service to the World

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

SAIGON—Saigon may not seem the most appropriate place from which to add to the eulogies for Adlai Stevenson, but on second thought, there is hardly a spot on the globe in which a discussion of him would be unfitting, such a true citizen of the world he was. He was admittedly hardly known in Viet Nam; few international figures are. But what he did to enrich the spirit of human understanding has enhanced the American image here and everywhere.



Morgan

I spoke this morning with some young Americans and Vietnamese, in whose company Stevenson would have reveled, and vice versa. They are engaged in volunteer projects of the Peace Corps variety here. They are, in short, "do gooders," a lodge in which the former governor of Illinois had a life membership himself. When I told the Americans in the group that Stevenson had suddenly died, they recoiled as if struck, but not one uttered a word. Their stunned silence was an eloquent tribute.

I had the good fortune to dine with Ambassador Stevenson in San Francisco, during the 20th anniversary celebration of the United Nations. It was at the home of his youngest son, John Fell Stevenson, and his wife. The ambassador was bursting with pride over his outrageously healthy grandson, but in typical Stevenson fashion, he disguised it with the sardonic comment that the baby's red cheeks probably indicated an appetite for red wine. Throughout the evening, however, part of his mind worried over the fact that he wasn't sure yet what Pres. Johnson was going to say in his UN speech next morning.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was a many-faceted man. He had some "old womanly" traits, it's true, as sitting and staring, which gave him the appearance at times of utter distraction, and he often privately complained about the impossible demands of a political campaign, or the maddening and sometimes deceitful complexities of diplomacy. But his main concern was the human race, a not unworthy cause. His approach to people was one of graceful diffidence. He was kind of a one-man disarmament conference, in the sense that the soft sincerity of his manner made the other fellow drop his guard and listen with interest and respect to what Stevenson had to say. The famous Stevenson humor helped him there. There is something endearingly disarming about a man who can joke about himself, but at the UN his wit was a problem, too. He complained to me once that an ambassador to the UN might as well abandon his sense of humor, because it was different from that of most of the 113 other emissaries and therefore the point would be lost in multiple translation.

Although he reached twice for the Presidency and lifted the level of political candor and oratory in doing it, and coveted besides the secretaryship of state unsuccessfully, he did not let these disappointments embitter him or stand in the way of fulfilling the UN ambassadorship, a frustrating and virtually thankless but vital post, for which his talents were peculiarly fitted. The low key of his oratory, the high concern for the destiny of the world, the determination to inject both compassion and reasonableness into the mass tangle of international councils, the sophisticated toughness of his responses to the badgering and bullying from the Communist bloc—these were all hallmarks of a civilized man in action.

STEVENSON HAS BEEN accused of indecisiveness and lack of courage, but usually when he hesitated it was because he could grasp the other person's point of view. He always saw three sides to a problem, or more. An almost totally unknown incident reflects both his courage and resolution in crisis. During the last week of the 1952 presidential campaign, some convicts mutinied at a state prison in southern Illinois, seized guards and state troopers as hostages and defied capture. Stevenson was making his last swing through the crucial East; he was a Democratic standard bearer against Gen. Eisenhower and the Republicans, but he was also the governor of his state. He felt he had to intervene personally in the worsening mutiny. After a grueling day of whistle-stopping through Pennsylvania and a major speech in Pittsburgh, Stevenson flew through the night to the prison near St. Louis to deal with the crisis.

His aides implored him not to go. What if he failed? What if he were seized himself? If he weren't killed, he might spend election day, four days away only, as a prisoner. What of tomorrow's heavy schedule back to New York and his speech in Brooklyn that night? It was madness.

The governor went anyway. I went with him, as a broadcast pool reporter. He napped on the plane, rested a bit more in the warden's office, then shortly after daylight went out into the prison yard and ordered the mutineers through a bullhorn to give up, or they would be taken by force. In minutes the mutiny was over, the hostages released unharmed. It was a great story, but a fatal prison riot in Michigan later that day topped it.

Adlai Stevenson's own story is one of service to his country and the world, in and out of headlines.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



SOME OF THE NEWSPAPER stories and radio comments after Adlai Stevenson's death were a discredit to the authors and a disservice to the memory of a man who was unfailing in courage and devotion.

It was reported that in an off-the-record discussion with British and American newsmen the ambassador indicated grave doubts about U.S. policy in Viet Nam; it was reported in another comment that Stevenson was seriously asking for advice on "how and when" he could "resign"; in still another that he was profoundly opposed to Pres. Johnson's intervention in the Dominican Republic.

Every newsman is entitled to his own ethics on how an "off-the-record" informal conversation suddenly becomes a publishable item after a man is dead and gone—and publishable so fast that it competes with the formal obituaries.

Every newsman is entitled, also, to his own judgment about what a person means by what he says, whether a passing sentiment uttered perhaps in a moment of weariness truly represents the deliberative judgment Stevenson might have uttered on some other occasion—and mean much more profoundly.

It is a common truth, however, that many a public figure does some loose talking with newspaper friends on occasion and that when he is discouraged, or perhaps tired, or perhaps simply feeling stalemated and unable to accomplish much in his job, his remarks should be taken at heavy discount rather than at face value.

Half the cabinet officers a newspaperman talks to are likely to drop remarks about possible resignation—at least after they have been in office a couple of years and at least if they feel they aren't being sufficiently consulted by the President. The late Harold Ickes, for example, constantly talked to trusted reporters about resigning, complaining that he couldn't get to Roosevelt—but he didn't resign until after Mr. Truman was in office and he found a way to do it with a big bang.

* * *

THERE WAS at least one occasion—the time of the Bay of Pigs—when Stevenson had a right to feel that he was shockingly misled by his principals in Washington about U.S. involvement in the training operations and staging of the abortive anti-Castro invasion. As it happens, it was in 1961 when Mr. Kennedy was President, and it is extremely doubtful that the deception was intentional.

The invasion commitments were a surprise to Kennedy himself when he learned of them as inherited from the Eisenhower Administration; the plans kept changing and Kennedy withdrew the air cover originally conceived and the communications failure was as chaotic as every other part of the program.

Mr. Stevenson may have had misgivings about this or that policy, since he was a person with an extraordinary talent for seeing all sides of a question, and it was one of his strengths. But the implication that he stood in total disapproval of what was done in Santo Domingo and is being done in Viet Nam, that he reached his conclusions on the basis of full information about the alternatives and he still disapproved, is not really credible. And he had no way of correcting the record, being dead.

* * *

THE SENSATION stories had the unhappy effect of distracting attention from the things about Stevenson that are not challengeable—that he represented his country ably and with full faith and courage, that in his two presidential races he elevated the tone of political discussion in the nation, that millions still vastly admired him even when they regretfully decided they would prefer in 1960 to support Kennedy for President.

The elements of greatness were discernible in his character, and his standing among world statesmen was the demonstration that they were recognizable universally. His death was a loss—to his nation and to the world.

In Labor's Effort:

Community Service Activities Prove Major Anti-Poverty Aid

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has traditionally been "a spokesman for the poor" and now has a responsibility to help get the poor involved in anti-poverty programs "at every level of operation," an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Many union members, particularly in the retail and service trades, are paid less than poverty-level wages, which means that the AFL-CIO represents "a segment of the organized poor," Miles C. Stanley, assistant to Federation Pres. George Meany, said on the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The AFL-CIO is using its nationwide Community Service Activities in a maximum effort to reach a greater proportion of poor Americans with the programs and services set up under anti-poverty legislation, Stanley said. He noted that 150 full-time labor representatives "are working day by day" with voluntary health and welfare agencies and "have proven to be an invaluable resource" for labor's effort.

They know the leaders among the poor and are able to help them attain positions of leadership within the poverty program—"capacities in which they can serve, and serve very usefully and productively," he observed.

A MEMBER of the Labor Advisory Council of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Stanley said that the most basic job to be done in the anti-poverty effort is creation of "jobs for everyone able to work and available for work."

Otherwise, "the war on poverty can never be won," he declared.

Stanley called for a "massive public works program . . . to help alleviate poverty and unemployment" over the nation.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program broadcast over the Mutual radio network were Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and James Millstone of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



NARRATOR DAVE GARROWAY stands before the AFL-CIO headquarters mural in the opening scene of "When the Day's Work is Done," the AFL-CIO documentary to be shown on nationwide television during the Labor Day weekend. The film depicts the after-work activities of union members in programs of community betterment. In its 1964 premiere, the film was seen on 142 stations and since then has been viewed by scores of community groups, trade union memberships and school children.

Dirksen Seeks Senate Vote on Amendment

(Continued from Page 1)

While only a simple majority vote would be needed to bring the Dirksen Amendment before the Senate, a two-thirds vote would be necessary for passage of the constitutional amendment.

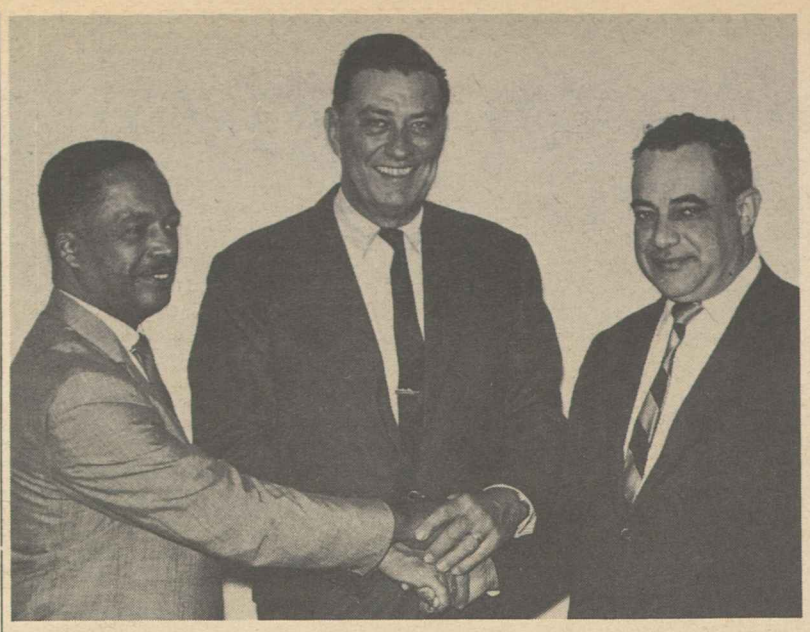
Dirksen threatened to seek to "hook" his apportionment amendment to the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley, if he is "licked this time."

Dirksen had made several changes in the original proposal in his unsuccessful bid for Judiciary Committee approval. At one stage, apparently confident of the votes of at least nine of the 16 committee members, he had pressed for a showdown—while opponents sought to delay action.

The committee lineup on the issue changed when a Republican who had originally co-sponsored the amendment — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)—announced at a news conference that he would not vote for it.

Javits said he could support such an amendment only if it provided court review of the "reasonableness" of any apportionment plan not based solely on population. And Dirksen said the Javits formula was unacceptable to him.

A number of state legislatures have petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention to adopt the Dirksen Amendment—a never-used procedure for amending the Constitution. But most observers consider that the high-water mark of support for such an amendment has already been reached, and that if it is blacked this year support will recede as more and more states move under court order to "one man, one vote" apportionment.



WALTER G. DAVIS, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, left, clasps hands with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Federation Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, after Roosevelt announced that Davis would serve as deputy executive director of the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, of which Roosevelt is chairman. Davis will be on leave of absence from his post with the AFL-CIO.

Walter Davis Named To Job Bias Agency

Walter G. Davis, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, has been named as deputy executive director of the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission established under the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The appointment of Davis, who will be on leave of absence from the AFL-CIO, was announced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the commission, together with other key staff selections.

Title VII, the anti-discrimination section of the 1964 civil rights law, went into effect only on July 2, and the full commission staffing will not be completed until December, Roosevelt said. The commission has already received 48 complaints of alleged discrimination in employment occurring since July 2 and "hundreds" of letters from both labor and management groups asking for guidance on specific issues so as to assure compliance with the law, he revealed.

Davis, who joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights in 1961 by appointment of Pres. George Meany, has been intimately involved in the labor movement since 1947, when he became a shop steward of Local 290 of the Transport Service Employes.

He was elected president of the local in 1951 and nine years later was elected executive vice president of the international, responsible for the negotiation of all contracts and the processing of all grievance cases that reached the arbitration level.

Columbia U. Graduate

In the intervening years Davis continued his education and he was graduated from Columbia University in 1955 with a degree in political science and public law.

As a member of the AFL-CIO civil rights staff, Davis has worked closely with Dir. Donald Slaiman in the federation's own civil rights program, concentrating recently on the development of action programs for national and international unions and of community-wide citizen action programs in which labor has taken the lead.

He has pointed out—most recently in an article in the June 1965 AFL-CIO American Federationist —that two "revolutions" are "occurring concurrently" that affect the civil rights issue.

"One is the civil rights revolution," he wrote, involving the effort of Negroes to attain full and equal status. "The other is the technological revolution which is wiping out a great many semi-skilled and unskilled jobs through automation."

"The hard work ahead lies in the areas of training, education and motivation of minority-group youth," he continued. "The law and the voluntary efforts of scores of organizations and individuals can help attain the goal. . . ."

Davis will serve as deputy to N. Thompson Powers, executive director of the Roosevelt commission. The general counsel of the commission, named the same day the Davis appointment on leave of absence was announced, is Charles Duncan, recently principal assistant U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Bargaining Skill, Stature Led to Goldberg Choice

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiator, Goldberg served as a trusted adviser to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy during the election campaign of 1960 and was named as secretary of labor in Kennedy's cabinet before being elevated to the court in 1962.

Behind him lay a distinguished record. He had served as general counsel of the former CIO and the Steelworkers. He played a major role in the CIO's decision to break with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions in 1949 and join in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

He played a major role, again, in the CIO's decision to discipline or reform the group of Communist-oriented or dominated unions that increasingly had shown their hand in rebelling against and challenging CIO policies in both economic and political fields.

The expulsion of those unions was carried out in 1949 and 1950 —with full due process including the filing of formal charges, the holding of hearings, and publication of findings.

He helped draft the agreement of February 1955 by which the CIO and the former AFL merged to become the AFL-CIO. He was special counsel for the new federation, and in 1957 was counsel for the Ethical Practices Committee that filed charges and conducted hearings resulting in the expulsion of three affiliates on findings of domination by corrupt elements, by the AFL-CIO convention. They were the Teamsters, the Bakery Workers and the Laundry Workers.

It was Goldberg's talent as a conciliator and negotiator, however, that led Pres. Johnson to select him for the UN post, White House sources said.

"The President himself seeks to bring people together in the largest possible area of agreement and he wanted exactly that quality in naming Stevenson's successor," one staff member said.

"There are representatives of 110 nations at the UN, and he wanted the U.S. ambassador to be someone who had proved skill at smoothing away petty differences between people in deference to the possibility of agreement on larger things.

"When he thought of Goldberg, he realized that many businessmen were as sorry as old labor friends to see Goldberg leave the Dept. of Labor," the White House staff man remarked.

"Besides, there has been foolish gossip that the Johnson Administration 'downgrades' the importance of the UN, and the President wanted to lay that doubt to rest by selecting a new ambassador of the highest standing," the source continued.

The President began talking to Goldberg on July 17, the Saturday after Stevenson died. He took Goldberg in the presidential plane to Springfield for Stevenson's funeral July 19 to continue the conversations and that same night urged him to accept the new post. Goldberg did the next morning and Johnson made the announcement immediately.

Unjustified Exclusion:

Labor Backs Aid For Farm Workers

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to end the "unjustified" exclusion of farm workers from federal labor and social legislation.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller described the men, women and children employed on large farms as "the most exploited Americans" and saw "no valid economic reason why farm workers should be employed at less than American wages and working conditions."

Their principal employers, he noted, "are the ones who reaped the highest profits from the $41 billion from marketing and government subsidies received by American agriculture last year." And the labor factor in agricultural production costs, he stressed, is "constantly going down."

Biemiller backed the objectives of a package of bills introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.). Williams is chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee on migratory farm workers.

In a statement to the subcommittee, Biemiller said:

"The AFL-CIO strongly believes that the Fair Labor Standards Act should now be amended to include those who work for wages in agriculture in precisely the same manner with respect to the minimum wage and the standard workweek as is proposed for other newly covered workers."

Not only do farm workers have the same needs as industrial workers, Biemiller noted, but "they are employed in an industry in which worker productivity has been increasing faster than any other and which can readily absorb the cost."

Extending coverage to more than 750,000 farm employes, as proposed in one of the bills, would be "a significant, although unfortunately belated, forward step." Biemiller said.

Strongly urging inclusion of agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act, Biemiller said:

"Exploitation of the American farm worker also has degraded the independent family farmers. As long as large agricultural producers who hire most of the farm laborers are able to exploit their unorganized and unprotected labor force, they enjoy an economic advantage over family-operated farms because they get one of the elements of their production costs at substandard rates.

"The ability of a handful of large factories in the field to operate low-wage sweatshops directly undermines the well-being of the family farmers who compete against them."

Biemiller also urged a strengthened child labor law for agriculture and supported a proposal for a Voluntary Farm Employment Service designed to help both farmers and workers by providing a labor supply "at the right times, at the right places, and under proper conditions."

Oil Workers' Top Posts Draw Competing Slates

Denver—Twelve members of the Oil Workers have announced their intention to run for top office when the union holds its eighth convention Aug. 16-20 in Bal Harbour, Fla.

Three long-time union leaders have said they will compete for the post being vacated by O. A. Knight, OCAW president since 1955 and before that, president of the Oil Workers Intl. Union for 15 years. They are A. F. Grospiron, Robert F. Goss and W. J. Forrester.

Grospiron, former refinery worker in Texas City, Tex., has been OCAW secretary-treasurer since 1962. Goss, from Long Beach, Calif., has been a member 25 years and is a union representative on leave while serving as director of organization for ORIT (the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers). Forrester, of Houston, Tex., is a district director who has held union office since 1949.

Three candidates for Grospiron's job as secretary-treasurer are B. J. Schafer, OCAW vice president since the Oil Workers merged with the Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers 10 years ago; Tyler Swanson, administrative assistant to the president; and Roberts P. Buchanan, international representative and former district director in Cleveland, O.

Schafer started as a refinery stillman in 1926. Swanson has been a member of an Indiana refinery local since 1936. Buchanan is a 23-year member of Kobuta, Pa., Local 8-74.

Six for V.P.

Six men are running for two posts as vice president. They are:

Elwood D. Swisher, incumbent vice president, who was Gas-Coke president until OCAW was formed. Before that he was union director and executive board member; international representative, and leader of Boomer, W.Va., Local 3-89.

Anthony C. Sabatine of Newark, N.J., director of OCAW Dist. 8 and veteran union leader.

H. J. McClain, member of the Texas City, Tex., local since 1944 and district director in the Great Lakes area.

L. Tom Fox of Houston, secretary-treasurer of Houston Local 4-227.

W. Morris Akin of Dallas, international representative.

Harry L. Drenner of Charleston, W.Va., also an international representative.

Two groups of candidates have announced they will run as a team — Grospiron, Schafer and Sabatine on one slate; Forrester, Swanson, Swisher and McClain on another. The other five aspirants are running as independents.

Election will be by rollcall vote at the convention, and winners will take office as soon as results have been tabulated. The union represents some 200,000 members in 600 local unions in 40 states and seven Canadian provinces. They work in petroleum, chemical, atomic and related industries.

California Repeals 'Hot Cargo' Laws

Sacramento—A 24-year labor effort to repeal California's "hot cargo" law succeeded here when the legislature passed and Gov. Edmund G. Brown signed a repealer bill. The California AFL-CIO spearheaded the long drive against a 1941 law denying workers the right to refuse to handle goods from struck firms.

State federation Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts said the repealer was steered through the legislature by Sen. Eugene McAteer (D-San Francisco) and Assemblyman Vincent Thomas (D-Los Angeles).

Labor, Rights Groups Testify:

Tighter Bars Urged In Job Equality Law

The AFL-CIO, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights jointly gave their support to a new bill designed to strengthen the equal employment sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Appearing together before a House Labor subcommittee, Clarence Mitchell, testifying for the NAACP and the Leadership Conference, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out two "major weaknesses" in the 1964 act which would be met by enactment of the legislation sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Their testimony, read by Mitchell, cited as one of the weaknesses the limited coverage it provides—only employers having more than 100 employes at present and only employers with more than 25 employes at its maximum effect.

The new bill, Biemiller and Mitchell observed, "would immediately bring within reach of the act employers having eight or more employes."

"We are strongly in favor of this extended coverage," they said.

The "weakness of the enforcement provisions" now existing were cited as the other "major deficiency" of the 1964 law.

The pending bill, they pointed out, would strengthen the enforcement procedures by giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission broader powers and simplifying the machinery and procedures an aggrieved individual must follow.

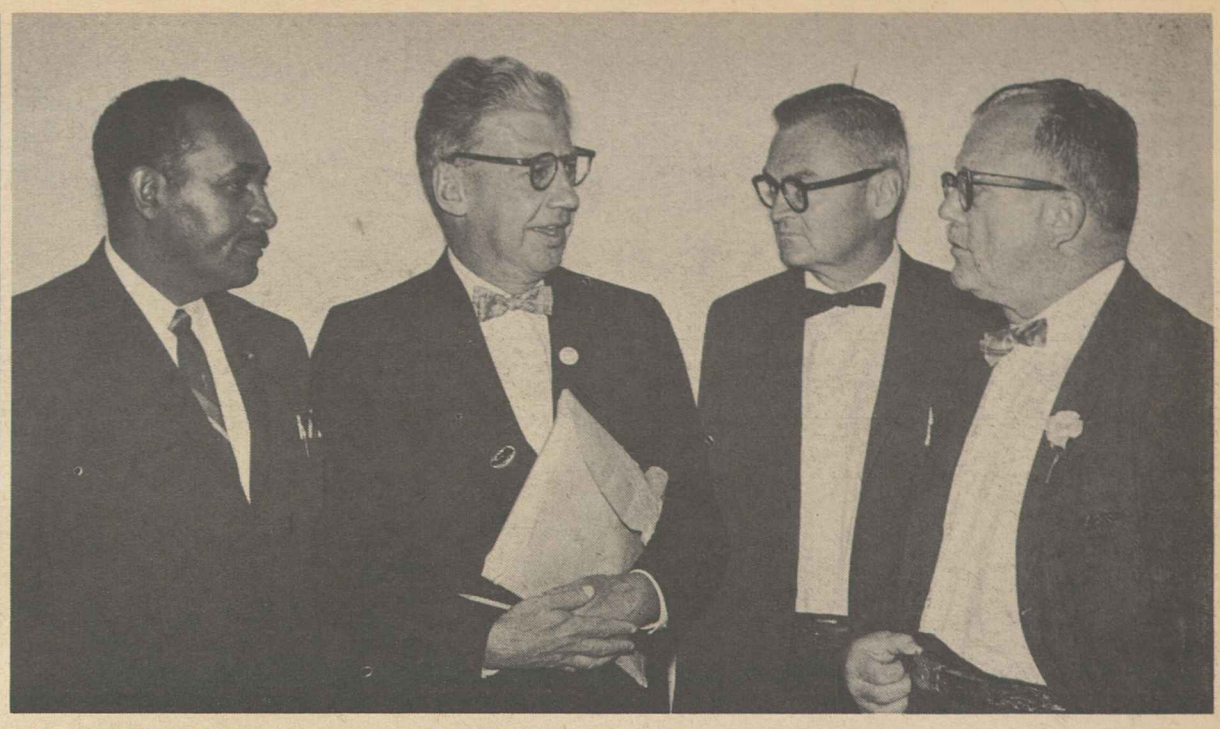
The Equal Opportunity Commission would be given authority, "evidently modeled after the National Labor Relations Act," to "issue complaints, hold hearings and issue corrective and remedial orders" enforceable in U.S. courts of appeal, they observed.

The bill, they continued, would eliminate the requirement of the 1964 law that an aggrieved person must seek relief from a state or local agency before bringing a discrimination charge before the federal agency, "even if the federal commission knows that the state or local agency is not doing an effective job."

These are "major improvements," they told the subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), "and we strongly support them."

Biemiller and Mitchell, who were accompanied by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., representing the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel of the AFL-CIO, also urged other improvements — not covered in the Powell bill—in the employment sections of the 1964 act:

- State and local governments, now exempted from coverage, should be brought under its terms.
- The existing law exempts "a bona fide membership club" and "we see no reason why private clubs should be permitted to discriminate in employment."
- Employment agencies operated by state or local governments are now exempt although the U.S. Employment Service is not. "We see no reason for this distinction."
- Individuals involved in educational activities of an educational institute are excluded, and employes of a school operated by a religious society are totally excluded, and "we see no reason why private schools should be given leave to discriminate."
- Members of the Communist Party and other such groups are excluded and "we think this provision violates" the free speech guarantees of the 1st Amendment and the due process clause of the 14th."
- The law is "confusingly worded" in regard to jobs covered by personnel security programs and the provision is "unnecessary and potentially troublesome."
- **An amendment of the 1964 law should follow the pattern of the labor relations law and allow any person to file a charge of discrimination.**
- The Powell bill's proposed provision that a witness may not be required to testify outside his state of residence is an unusual restriction and "we see no reason for it."



JOINT TESTIMONY in support of strengthened legislation on equal employment opportunities was presented a House Labor subcommittee by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Leadership Conference for Civil Rights and the AFL-CIO. The statement was submitted by Clarence Mitchell, left, for the NAACP and the Leadership Conference, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, right, for the AFL-CIO. They were accompanied by Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., alsc representing the Leadership Conference, and Thomas E. Harris, federation associate general counsel.

New York Enacts Ship Registry Law

New York — Gov. Rockefeller has signed a new ship registry law requiring that the country of registry be stated in all advertising for, and sales of, passenger ship services.

The law, to become effective Sept. 1, has been pressed by the National Maritime Union. Similar legislation has been enacted in Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Maryland and Massachusetts as part of a continuing NMU drive.

Historic Medicare Bill Cleared For Final Passage by Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

The tax rate will slowly rise over a period of years, with the separate health insurance tax set at 0.35 percent in 1966, rising to 0.8 percent for employes and employers by 1987.

The basic health care program and the voluntary supplementary program both go into effect July 1, 1966.

Under the basic program, administered through the social security system, hospitalization benefits of up to 90 days would be allowed for each illness. The patient would pay the first $40 of the hospital bill. After the first 60 days of hospitalization, he would pay $10 a day toward the cost.

Home Care Benefits

The basic plan would also provide up to 100 days of post-hospital nursing home care, with the patient paying $5 a day for each day after 20, and up to 100 home care visits, normally by a nurse.

Other medical expenses, including doctor bills and services of hospital specialists, would be partly met under the supplementary plan—paid for by $3-a-month premiums matched by the government. After a $50-a-year deductible, this plan would pay 80 percent of costs.

The conference committee found itself at odds over provisions in the bill dealing with social security taxes on tipped income.

The House version—favored by the AFL-CIO—would have counted tips as ordinary wage income for social security purposes. The employer would pay his share of the social security tax on the amount declared as tips and an equal amount would be paid by the employe.

The Senate bill would have exempted the employer from any tax obligation on tips while requiring the worker to pay on his tip income the 50 percent higher rate imposed on self-employed persons.

The compromise: the worker would pay only the normal employe share of the social security tax, but the employer would not have to pay any tax on the worker's tips.

Senate conferees gave way to the House on two other major issues:

- Payment of hospital specialists, in fields such as pathology, radiology and anesthesiology, under the supplemental insurance plan instead of under the basic plan. The AFL-CIO, the Administration and the hospitals had preferred the Senate version, which would result in lower cost to the patient.
- No change in the social security retirement age; the Senate bill allowed optional retirement benefits at age 60 with a reduction in benefits.

The conference bill compromised House and Senate provisions raising the limit on earnings for persons drawing social security retirement benefits. The bill raises the fully-exempt earnings from the present $1,200 to $1,500 a year. It also lifts the range on which $2 of earnings will mean a $1 reduction in benefits to cover earnings between $1,500 and $2,700. The previous ceiling was $2,400.

Two Unionists On Task Force For Aged Poor

Two veteran trade unionists have been named to a new task force to study ways to wage war on the poverty of the nation's 5.2 million aged poor.

Sargent Shriver, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, announced the appointment of Charles E. Odell as chairman of a 19-member Task Force on Programs for the Older Poor. Odell is director of the Auto Workers' Older Retired Workers' Dept. and vice-president of the National Council on Aging.

John Edelman, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens and former longtime Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America, also was named to the task force.

Shriver called the aged poor "the most invisible of the invisible poor"—scattered as they are in rundown hotels, in ghost towns, in shacks, old homes and apartments.

AFL-CIO Asks Sabbaticals For Teachers

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to improve and adopt a proposed federal program of sabbatical leaves for elementary and secondary schoolteachers.

Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House Education subcommittee that a bill sponsored by Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii) "will directly benefit both the teachers and our nation's youth." It also will complement the already-enacted Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965, he added.

The Mink bill would provide federal aid to enable many teachers to take off every seventh year for the purpose of deepening and broadening their educational backgrounds.

Young pointed out that new technology and new concepts have had a great impact on school curricula. In addition, he added, the educational system has been assigned a primary role in the war on poverty since it is agreed that only through education can the children of the poor break the poverty cycle.

Federal aid is needed, he continued, because those teachers most in need of upgrading themselves have had the least opportunity: teachers in smaller school systems and teachers in overcrowded urban schools who have been unable to take a leave.

Young urged three changes to strengthen the Mink bill. He said any federal program should supplement and not replace established sabbatical programs, the proposed grant of $200 a month should be doubled even if it means fewer grants, and travel as a substitute for graduate classroom study should be allowed.



COFFEE AND DOUGHNUT reception was given by the Post Office Dept. for delegates to the Postal Clerks legislative and grievance conference. In this informal setting are, from the left: Herbert Bocka, San Bernardino, Calif.; Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski; Robert Wetmore, Jacksonville, Fla., and Pres. E. C. Hallbeck of the Postal Clerks.

Vote Due July 26:

House Action Slated On 14(b) Repeal Bill

A House vote on a bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is scheduled for Monday, July 26.

House Democratic leaders said the bill will be brought to the floor under the new "21-day rule" adopted at the start of the session in an attempt to curb the power of the Rules Committee.

More than 21 days have passed since the Education & Labor Committee approved the repeal bill, H.R. 77, and asked the Rules Committee to clear it for floor action. The bill would withdraw the authority of states to pass "right-to-work" laws banning the union shop.

Under the 21-day rule, Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) is empowered to recognize the chairman or another designated member of the Education & Labor Committee for a motion to adopt a rule governing House debate on the bill.

The first key vote will thus come on the procedural issue of adopting the rule.

If this is carried, the bill itself will then be before the House, with the vote on final passage either the same day or the following day, depending on how late the House stays in session.

The bill will come to the House floor with a strong 21-10 endorsement from the Education & Labor Committee.

In its report to the House, the committee charged that "right-to-work" laws have led to "unfair competition" by states for industry on the basis of low wages and weak unions.

Its hearings have shown, the committee said, that union security provisions are "an integral part" of collective bargaining and in some cases "essential to the very survival of the collective bargaining principle."

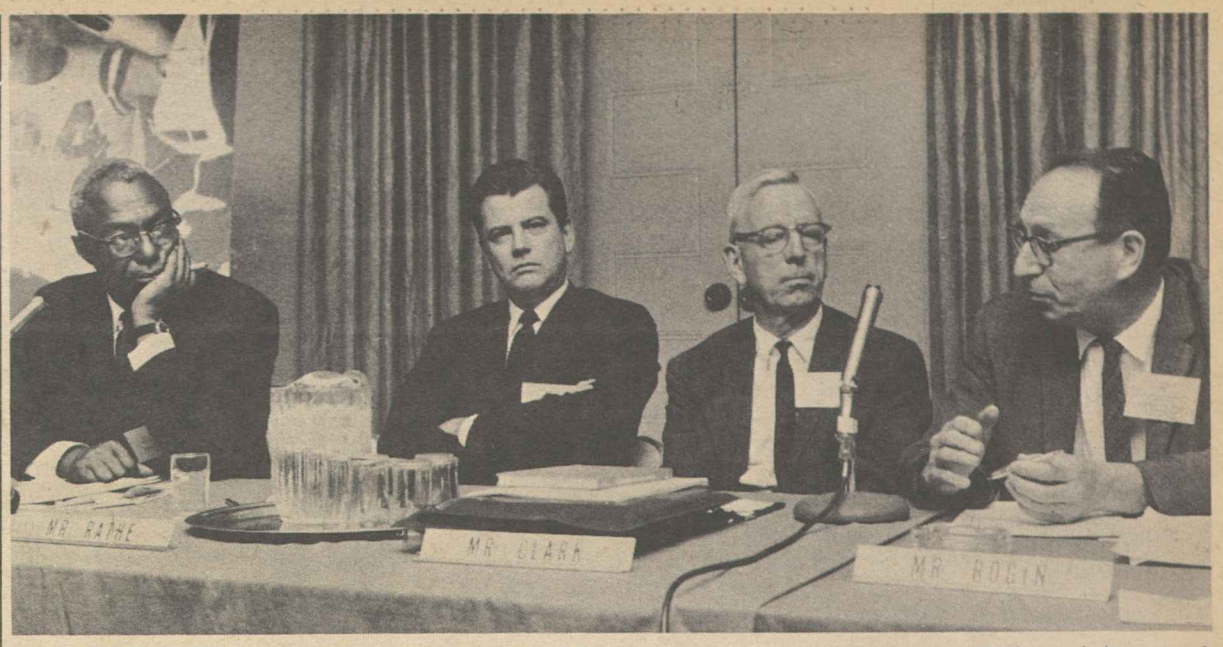
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has termed repeal of 14(b) labor's number one legislative objective; Pres. Johnson urged its repeal in a message to Congress, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said repeal is a "top priority" goal of the Administration.

Senate Urged To Clear D. C. Transit Plan

A rail rapid transit system is "essential" to meet present and future transportation needs of the Washington, D.C., area, the AFL-CIO said in a statement to the Senate District of Columbia Committee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate to approve without changes the rapid transit bill passed by the House on July 15. It authorizes construction of a subway line and related facilities, to be financed partly by the federal government, partly by the D.C. government and partly through a revenue bond issue.

The House bill, Biemiller noted, provides protection for transit employes affected by the new project and includes Davis-Bacon Act requirements on prevailing wages.



NEW EFFORTS to assess the correct role of labor, management and the schools in training youth for work opportunities are creating conflicts that must be resolved, Dir. Lawrence M. Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education tells panel audience at White House Conference on Education. Left to right: Pres. Stephen J. Wright of Fisk University; G. H. Rathe, Jr., education director of IBM Corp., Armonk, N.Y.; Economics Prof. Harold F. Clark, Trinity University of San Antonio, Tex., and Rogin. The panel subject was "Skill Obsolescence and Re-Education."

True 'Partnership' for Teachers Held Major Need of City Schools

True partnership for teachers in America's schools is a major need of the educational process, a representative of union teachers told a panel on city school problems at the White House Conference on Education.

Very few if any urban school systems are really effective in meeting the educational needs of our times, said David Selden, assistant to Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers. He specified:

"Teachers learn to be satisfied with a teaspoon of success in a bucket of failure" because of the hopelessness thousands of city children bring to school with them.

"Some way must be found to bring the schools back to dealing with reality.

"We need the orderliness and responsibility which are the good side of the bureaucratic system. No city school system has ever been given the chance to succeed. They have, for one thing, been denied the money."

Selden cited increasing assaults on teachers, pupil dropouts, mounting vandalism and demands for better police protection around public schools as attesting to the alienation of city schools from the community.

Inadequately Staffed

"None of our big city schools is adequately staffed," Selden continued. "In education there is no substitute for a well-educated, well adjusted, professional teacher with responsibility for a small enough group of children that his effort" will not be dissipated.

"Our greatest task is to give teachers status and freedom; the future of our schools depends on this," he concluded.

"School superintendents must learn that they cannot go it alone. Only when the teaching staff becomes a true partner in the educational enterprise can the school system—and the superintendent—achieve success."

Selden's panel was one of nine which met for two days at the invitation of Pres. Johnson to get the opinion of educators and community leaders on the direction education is taking and should take.

Panel officers reported their observations to Johnson and then joined in a White House South Lawn reception at which the President thanked them for helping him assess educational gains and deficiencies.

The President also announced to the group plans to establish a series of Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowships to enable young people from all over the world to serve United Nations organizations.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey was applanded repeatedly at a conference luncheon. Noting that "despite the dedication and hard work of educators there are deficiencies in American education," Humphrey said Johnson's proposed National Teacher Corps to improve education in impoverished areas "is the chance to dispel forever the myth that children from deprived areas are just unable to learn."

He called on all levels of the educational system to "join hands to make slum schools centers of educational excellence" and suggested it was time for universities to offer help to local school systems, their community and the nation.

Among labor representatives participating were Dir. Lawrence M. Rogin of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and two of his assistants, George Guernsey and Dr. John A. Sessions.

Rogin told a panel on Skill Obsolescence and Re-Education that new attempts to break through old patterns of training are bringing up conflicts on the correct role of schools, management and labor.

The panel, assessing the effects of discrimination on training, heard reports from Rogin that labor has taken vigorous steps to overcome discrimination where it exists.

The federal government's refusal to include statistics on race in its reports now actually aids in job discrimination against Negroes, Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, told the panel.

In all, about 30 trade unionists tok part in the conference, about half of them members of the AFT whose delegation was headed by Pres. Charles Cogen. Other labor participants are active in education in their communities or unions.

6-24-65

House, Senate Advance Key Administration Bills

(Continued from Page 1)

years had never acted on Senate-passed home rule bills.

Earlier the Senate approved, 69-17, the "Cold War GI Bill of Rights," sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.). It would provide education and home loan benefits to present-day veterans.

Its key provisions:

- Benefits would be available to honorably discharged veterans who served at least six months between Jan. 31, 1955, when the "Korean GI Bill" expired, and July 1, 1967, when the present draft law ends.
- Veterans could receive up to 36 months of schooling grants, based on a formula of 1.5 days of allowances for each day of active service.
- **Monthly allotments for full-time academic or vocational education would range from $110 for a veteran with no dependents to $160 for those with two or more dependents. The veteran would have to pay his own tuition.**
- Benefits would also be provided at varying rates for veterans taking less than full-time courses or participating in on-the-job, on-farm, or apprenticeship training programs.
- The Veterans Administration would guarantee home or farm mortgages and in some circumstances make direct loans.

Meanwhile the House unanimously passed a big pay raise for servicemen and officers — roughly double the amount recommended by the President. The Administration is expected to try to trim the amount somewhat in the Senate.

88-Pound Limit Urged On Loads for Workers

United Nations, N. Y.—A panel of experts convened by the Intl. Labor Organization has recommended an 88-pound limit on the maximum load an adult male worker should be asked to carry—with a 44-pound limit for women.

The first international load limits proposed—back in 1914 for dock workers—was 132 pounds.

Labor Dept. Publication Marks 50th Anniversary

The Monthly Labor Review has marked its 50th year of publication by the Bureau of Labor Statistics with an anniversary issue which recaptures the past, reports the present and speculates on the future.

The Review, the government's oldest magazine, is a showcase for BLS research and a respected professional journal which has been hospitable to a diversity of views and contributors.

A special section of the July anniversary issue features brief essays by 13 of the magazine's blue-ribbon list of readers—including scholars from universities and experts from labor and management.

There are congratulatory notes from Pres. Johnson and other top officials, from editors of other magazines, from the presidents of both the AFL-CIO and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. And there is a frank analysis of the Monthly Labor Review's function and goals by its editor of the past 20 years, Lawrence R. Klein.

Reprinted are still-timely articles from past issues, including perceptive reports from the 1920's on the impact of technological changes in industry and agriculture and the unrest of Negroes in the South.

The special anniversary articles are in addition to the full regular issue.

Situs Picket Bill Cleared By House Unit

A House Labor subcommittee voted 7-1 approval of a situs picketing bill, allowing picketing at multi-employer construction sites without running afoul of the secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The only dissenter was Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.).

The subcommittee amended the bill to provide a 10-day "cooling off" period in labor disputes at space and missile bases and weapons centers.

It would require 10 days notice of intent to strike to be given to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, to any appropriate state conciliation agency, to the employers at the site, the government defense agency affected, and to the international union to which the local is affiliated.

The amendment was proposed by the bill's sponsor, Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (R-Md.).

Enactment of a situs picketing bill is a high-priority goal of the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trades Dept. and has Administration backing.

House Votes 14(b) Repeal, Senate Urged to Finish Job

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, July 31, 1965 — No. 31

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Meany Hails Action To Free Bargaining

By David L. Perlman

The House voted 221-203 to make the union shop legal in all 50 states and labor looked "confidently" to the Senate to complete action on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The House-passed bill would nullify so-called "right-to-work" laws adopted by 19 states and end the bitter, costly conflict which has racked nearly every state during the 18 years of the Taft-Hartley Act.

With every vote a crucial one, the House:

- First voted, 248-171, to bring the bill to the floor under a rule which allowed only "germane" amendments, thus blocking efforts to "toughen" other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act as the price of 14(b) repeal.
- Rejected, 223-200, a Republican motion to send the bill back to committee—the traditional method of killing legislation.
- Passed the repeal bill, H.R. 77, with 200 Democrats and 21 Republicans voting for the bill; 117 Republicans and 86 Democrats opposed. **(Roll Calls on Page 6)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the result as "clearly a vote for freedom of collective bargaining between employers and unions." He added:

"It will contribute immeasurably to stable labor-management relations, the goal Pres. Johnson urged in asking Congress to repeal Section 14(b).

"We now look forward confidently to Senate action, which will complete the job of eliminating one of the worst evils in the nation's labor-management statute."

A Senate Labor subcommittee, under Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), has already completed hearings on 14(b) repeal. In contrast to the House, the Senate has no rule of germaneness and floor amendments are almost certain to be offered to other sections of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The new 21-day rule adopted by the House at the start of the session as a curb on the power of the Rules Committee was used to bring the 14(b) repeal bill to the floor. Under this procedure, the Speaker may recognize the chairman of a committee to propose House adoption of a rule for debate on a bill which has been before the Rules Committee at least 21 days. Using this new power for the

(Continued on Page 8)

Congress Votes Final Okay:

Medicare, Housing Acts Open New Era of Social Legislation

A new era in social legislation opened in the United States as Congress rushed to the President's desk a medicare bill designed to keep persons over 65 from being financially crushed by the cost of illness.

The historic bill also includes a big package of cash and benefit increases in the social security program and in federal-state welfare programs. The medicare portion of the bill won't take effect until next July, but a 7 percent cash increase in social security payments will be retroactive to last January. The retroactive checks—pumping $850 million into the economy—will be mailed out in late September.

Also cleared for the President's signature was a multi-billion dollar housing bill, expanding virtually every phase of government help for public, private and cooperative housing and inaugurating a new program of rent subsidies for low-income families.

Both bills—and especially medicare—were highly controversial in that they had generated powerful opposition. But final passage of House-Senate conference reports on the bills came with almost anti-climactic ease.

Coalition Swamped

Only a hard-core of the conservative coalition voted against the two bills on final passage. On the House rollcall votes, 237 Democrats and 70 Republicans voted for the medicare bill, with 68 Republicans and 48 Democrats opposed; on the housing bill it was 225 Democrats and 26 Republicans in favor, with 110 Republicans and 58 Democrats opposed.

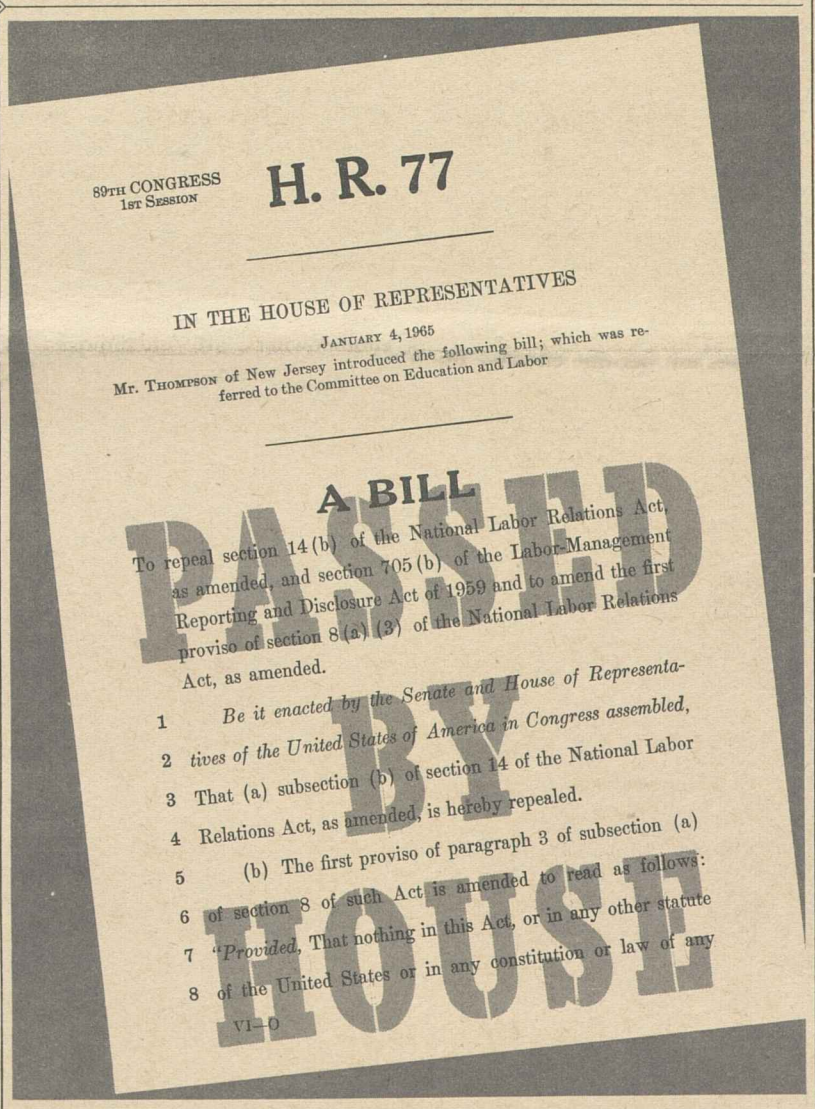
The Senate passed the medicare bill, 70-24. Fifty-seven Democrats and 13 Republicans voted for the bill; 17 Republicans and seven Democrats opposed it. The Senate cleared the housing bill by voice vote.

Originally the Administration had sought to make rent subsidies available to moderate-income families who could not afford adequate housing on the private market but made too much money to qualify for public housing.

Congress limited eligibility to low-income families and individuals. The rent supplements would pay the difference between the full rent for the apartment and 25 percent of the income of the family occupying the dwelling. The government would contract with private, non-profit sponsors for housing to be built or rehabilitated through this program. An estimated 375,000 housing units suitable for low-income families will be built over a four-year period under the plan.

Another new program provides rehabilitation grants of up to $1,500 in urban renewal areas for home owners with income under $3,000

(Continued on Page 8)



89TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 77

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 4, 1965

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subsection (b) of section 14 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, is hereby repealed.

(b) The first proviso of paragraph 3 of subsection (a) of section 8 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this Act, or in any other statute of the United States or in any constitution or law of any

VI—O

PASSED BY HOUSE

AFL-CIO Launches Mortgage Trust Plan

The AFL-CIO has launched its Mortgage Investment Trust and called on all its affiliates to give "maximum consideration" to participating in the plan to pool $50 million to aid housing, employment and benefits provided by union funds.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a letter to all national and international unions and state and local central bodies, said the trust "will be inaugurated without any delay." His letter accompanied a prospectus for the trust and a commitment form.

Meany noted that the Securities & Exchange Commission had cleared the prospectus for distribution.

The trust proposal was approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the AFL-CIO General Board in February 1964 to allow AFL-CIO unions and labor-management welfare, pension or retirement plans to pool their funds for investment in federally insured or guaranteed mortgages.

In his letter Meany said the trust "offers an opportunity to participate in a well-organized mortgage investment program under competent management." The participating funds will benefit the following ways, he stressed:

- "The pooling of funds will provide an effective medium to finance the construction of necessary and socially desirable housing.
- "It will create additional and

(Continued on Page 3)

Aerospace Pacts Won At Douglas, Lockheed

Negotiators for two unions won improved contracts in tentative settlements covering nearly 30,000 workers at Douglas Aircraft Co. in California and Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in Georgia but reported slow progress in other talks aimed at closing the wage "gap" between aerospace and other U.S. industries.

In Long Beach, Calif., Auto Workers at Douglas approved by voice vote a contract that the UAW said would mean 52 cents more in benefits for 14,000 workers.

The Machinists first rejected a Douglas offer at Santa Monica and Torrance, Calif., but later worked out settlement terms pending a membership vote Aug. 1 by locals with some 12,000 members.

Details of the two Douglas pacts were not announced.

Marietta Settlement

In Marietta, Ga., members of the IAM at Lockheed's Georgia division voted to accept terms estimated at 57.1 cents an hour over three years for 13,000 workers.

The Machinists continued negotiating on contracts with a July 23 termination date at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in Burbank, Calif., and Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. at Sunnyvale, Calif., and other locations.

The IAM negotiators reported little progress at Sunnyvale and Burbank. Mass meetings were scheduled Aug. 1 for Lockheed IAM units in the Van Nuys, Calif. area.

In Burbank, IAM Dist. 727, largest Lockheed unit, charged conflict of interest by a company director serving as a hospital insurance broker and demanded that the insurance be put up for bids by all qualified firms.

The IAM and UAW represent more than 300,000 defense, missile and space workers whose employers work mostly on Defense Dept. contracts.

At joint meetings in June they voiced their determination to close the "widening gap" between aerospace workers and others—a gap that averaged $800 a year in 1964.

One or both of the unions settled with three firms before tackling Douglas, Lockheed and Boeing Airplane Co. Contract agreements were reached with Canadair, Republic Aircraft and Aerojet-General Corp., the latter after a six-week strike at Sacramento, Calif., where IAM members won a 24-cent hourly wage increase plus 27 cents in other benefits over a 39-month period.

The two unions set these objectives in 1965 contract negotiations

(Continued on Page 2)

Musicians Win Court Test on TV Royalties

New York—The Musicians have hailed as a major victory a ruling by U.S. District Court Judge Edward C. McLean dismissing a $6 million damage suit involving union-management agreements on the use of motion picture sound tracks on television.

The suit involved payment of royalties into trust funds for union musicians who made the music for the sound tracks. The court dismissed the charge by Republic Productions, Inc., and affiliated firms that the trust fund agreements violated the antitrust laws.

Under the ruling, a suit of independent Trustee Samuel R. Rosenbaum to compel the plaintiffs to pay agreed sums into the Music Performance Trust Funds was set for trial Nov. 8.

Republic for many years had been a party to trust fund agreements but in 1957 it claimed the agreements were unlawful and filed suit for damages. The court's decision, AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin said, expressly validated agreements relating to the use of movie sound tracks on TV and related fund payments.

In dismissing the suit, Judge McLean ruled that the union acted in good faith.

Two Unions Reach Pacts In Aerospace

(Continued from Page 1)

at their June meeting in Washington, D. C.:

- Early retirement plans with adequate payments.
- A larger share in company gains from increasing productivity and advancing technology.
- Advance notice and consultation with the union when employers plan major changes.
- Employe rights of transfer to other jobs, inside or outside the plant, with adequate moving allowances.
- No reduction in the hourly rate of pay for workers downgraded because of new technology.
- Supplementary payments to workers laid off because of technological change, and continuation of insurance coverage and other benefits during layoff and retirement.

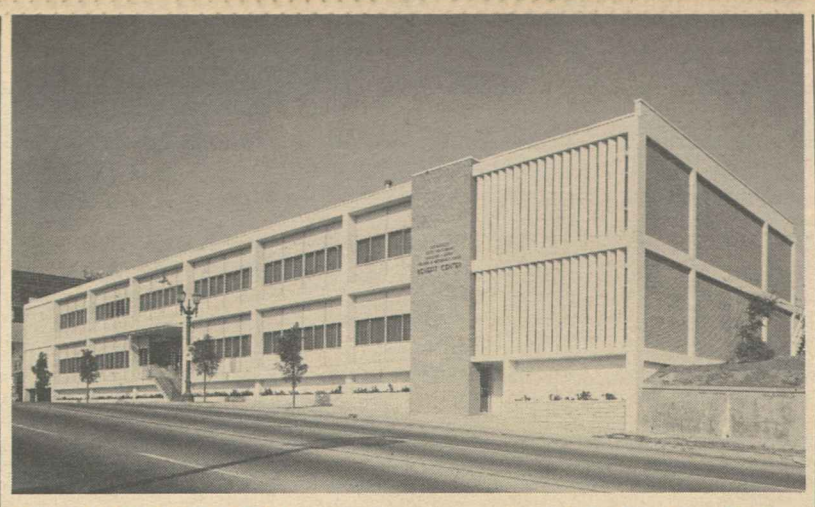
Screen Actors Vote Strike, Talks Continue

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of the Screen Actors Guild voted 6,523 to 383 in a national referendum to authorize a strike, if necessary, in contract negotiations with producers of theatrical motion pictures.

The strike will be called only as a last resort if members cannot obtain a fairer share of the large amounts earned by theatrical features sold to television, SAG said.

Talks are being held here daily on terms of a contract due to terminate July 31. SAG negotiators said they are pressing not only for a hike in the actors' share of TV revenues but also for minimum fees. Under current contracts most cast members get only from $5 to $10 in fees for films sold to TV but some may get less than $1, the union said.

At a packed meeting July 25 in the Beverly Hilton Hotel, Acting President George Chandler announced that pension fund trustees have voted to increase pension benefit payments by 40 percent.



MILLION-DOLLAR dental care center, first of its kind in California, has been dedicated for 22,000 Los Angeles culinary workers and their 48,000 dependents. Fully equipped 75,000-square-foot center also serves as headquarters for Los Angeles Hotel & Restaurant union-employer welfare and retirement funds. Participating groups opened center last May, scheduled open house and dedication ceremony July 25.

Stove Workers Continue Joint Organizing Drives

Baltimore—The Stove, Furnace & Allied Appliance Workers voted here to continue participating with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization in joint organizing drives, with special reference to heating and cooking appliance operations in the South and East.

Satisfying gains in membership were made in Baltimore, Los Angeles, and sections of Indiana, but a major potential for more members remains, the 125 delegates reported here at the union's 33d convention.

The delegates returned Pres. James M. Roberts and Sec.-Treas. Edwin F. Kaiser to office for three-year terms starting Oct. 1 and elected these other executive board members for the same period:

Executive Vice Pres. Fred Keller, Enamel Industry Vice Pres. Melvin Chadderton, and Vice Presidents A. G. Mendoza, Grafton Fye, Henry Blair and James W. Green.

$1 Levy Halted

The convention voted to stop collecting a building dues payment of $1 a year from members as of Oct. 1, and set the next convention for Los Angeles in 1968.

Taking action on 33 resolutions, the delegates urged local unions to affiliate with Union Label & Service Trades councils wherever they are organized, and called for COPE activity in every local to stimulate voluntary dollar donations and registration and voting by every union family.

AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William F. Schnitzler, in a major convention speech, told the delegates that Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson and his administration have demonstrated their belief that the business of government is the welfare of the people.

Because of Johnson's leadership the nation has made rapid progress in the field of social legislation, Schnitzler said. He cited passage of bills assuring civil rights, a more balanced tax structure and federal aid to education, with health care for the aged under social security ready for implementation.

Next on the agenda for labor and Congress, he said, is minimum wage extension to cover millions of the lowest-paid U.S. workers, heavier overtime payments, and the repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) to restore to workers and management the right to negotiate union security agreements.

Texas Unionist Cited For Aid to Prisoners

Houston, Tex.—The Texas Dept. of Corrections paid public honor to Pres. Harry Burk of the Harris County AFL-CIO for "outstanding contributions" to a state training program for prison inmates.

For two years Burk has given a day a month to teaching a class of prisoners at the Richmond, Tex., pre-release center. Burk said he was grateful to the department for "giving organized labor a chance to help." Only 7.1 percent of the center's 4,294 students have returned to prison, Corrections Dir. George J. Beto said.

To Expand Opportunity:

Schnitzler Presses Pre-Training Aid

New Orleans—Equal opportunity in apprenticeship training must be "a living fact" and not "paper compliance," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler told the Southern States Apprenticeship Conference here.

"It is not enough to lean back and wait for the fully-prepared, totally qualified Negroes to appear," Schnitzler told union, employer and government officials dealing with apprenticeship programs. All three groups, he said, should work together on pre-apprenticeship training programs designed to help youngsters overcome the handicap of inadequate educational opportunities.

Admittance to apprenticeship itself, he declared, should be without special favoritism of any kind—either on the basis of race, or relationship, or personal friendship.

He commended the policy of having the screening of candidates and the administration of tests—although not the setting of standards—handled by "some outside agency, such as the local school system." This, he said, "is not only a fair system; it eliminates any possible charge of bias directed at the employers or the union."

In uring the development of pre-apprentice programs to enable deprived youngsters to qualify for more advanced training, Schnitzler said he has been told—"and I hope it is not true"—that some representatives of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship Training have "quietly supported" a sit back and do nothing policy.

"I have been informed that some BAT people have expressed the view that 'nothing will happen'—in other words, that no Negroes will appear—as long as the apprenticeship programs in the South keep following their old course," he said, adding:

"Let me assure you that this just isn't so. Neither the federal government nor the AFL-CIO will permit evasion that is disguised as paper compliance."

There is strong need, Schnitzler said, for a general expansion of apprenticeship training. But he warned that the South will not benefit by its full share of trained journeymen unless it is willing to provide jobs at good wages to keep its trained young people.

The interests of the region, he stressed, "run directly counter to the propaganda efforts of so many Southern Chambers of Commerce and industrial development commissions, which seeks to lure industry on the basis of low wages and opposition to union organization. In the broad sense, the Southern economy will never catch up through the proliferation of sweatshops; and in the narrowest, practical sense, you will never attract and keep the talent you need as long as the South lags behind."

The bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Art "is important to us in the labor movement," Schnitzler declared. But he emphasized that "it is also important—perhaps even more important—to the employers at this conference, and to all the citizens of the 19 states that have so-called 'right-to-work' laws, whether they realize it or not."

Laws banning the union shop may not be the cause of poverty and low wages in the "work" states, he went on, but they have been "an important factor in perpetuating those conditions."

By fostering an anti-union atmosphere, he said, " 'right-to-work' laws drastically restrict the scope of a most effective anti-poverty weapon—free collective bargaining."

24-Day Strike Won by 12,000 At Groton Yard

Groton, Conn.—More than 12,000 shipyard workers won two major objectives in a settlement here ending a 24-day strike at the Electric Boat yard of the General Dynamics Corp.

Besides economic gains totaling 26.5 cents, unions in the New London Metal Trades Council won a three-year contract containing the yard's first sick leave clause, and the right to follow the grievance procedure to arbitration over the transfer of work to the firm's Quincy, Mass., yard or other outside location.

The yard is one of the nation's major builders of nuclear submarines. The strike started July 1 and work was resumed on full schedule after a union ratification meeting.

The new pact also provides improved pensions and vacations, an additional paid holiday for a total of nine, additional hospital coverage and another $1,000 in life insurance for covered workers.

In a related development, West Coast shipyard operators made a revised contract offer in an effort to settle a strike that has idled 10,000 workers since July 1. The strike was called by the Machinists and spread to other crafts after the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council rejected a management offer as inferior.

Wage, Fringe Gains Mark Plastics Pact

Johnson City, Tenn. — Initial wage increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour for all employes of Fields Plastic of Tennessee, Inc., are called for in an agreement announced by the United Textile Workers of America for the company's Cleveland, Tenn., plant.

Additional automatic increases in specified job rates, five paid holidays now increasing to six in 1967, vacations up to two weeks after two years of service and company-paid life and hospital insurance send the total contract value to more than 60 cents an hour for the five-year pact, UTWA said.



UNION LEADERSHIP ACADEMY in Bethlehem, Pa., graduates seven Lehigh Valley union members in first commencement class after four years' effort. Honored at exercises on Rutgers University campus, left to right: Daniel Jones of Coopersburg, Pa., Steelworkers Local 2600; Emrich Stellar, Auto Workers Local 677, Allentown, Pa.; Sec.-Treas. Roland S. Roth, Cement Workers' Dist. 1, Nazareth, Pa.; Anthony Stellar, UAW Local 677; Mark Brown of co-sponsoring Dept. of Labor Education, Pennsylvania State University; Edward Myrski, LeRoy Clayton and Joseph Myrski, USA Local 2109, Bethlehem, and Wells Keddie of Penn State Labor Education Department, academy instructor.

NLRB Examiner Finds:

Textile Firm Plotted To Destroy Union

A trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, after six months of hearings has found J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., one of the nation's largest textile firms, guilty of wholesale violations of the rights of its workers in plotting to crush a union "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully."

Examiner Horace A. Ruckel, upholding most of the charges in 34 cases filed by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. for the Textile Workers Union of America, recommended that the firm be ordered to reinstate 69 fired workers with backpay to 1963, and to give lost overtime to two workers whom it discriminated against for joining the union.

Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army in the Eisenhower Administration, is president of the company his family owns. The firm has 20 days to file exceptions and ask for an NLRB ruling on the findings.

Ruckel examined 384 witnesses and reviewed a 12,000-page transcript of testimony about a union organizing campaign at 20 J. P. Stevens plants in the Carolinas. He found that the management "through its plant superintendents, acting in collaboration, initiated and pursued a pattern of conduct the purpose of which was to crush the union movement."

"With scant regard for the means employed other than their effectiveness, it interfered with, restrained and coerced its employes in the exercise of their rights under the Act."

The charges against Stevens arose after a union organizing drive began three years ago at company plants in Greenville and Rock Hill, S. C., and Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

The firm posted bulletin board notices stating its "positive intention" to oppose the union and "by every proper means to prevent it from coming in."

Many employes signed cards and at certain plants signed joint letters to plant managers stating their intention to "help in every way that is legal to get our fellow workers to do the same."

Names of signers then were placed on plant bulletin boards and, the examiner said, this was "promptly followed by a rash of antiunion statements, interrogations," derogatory reports by supervisors, and the discharges of many letter signers.

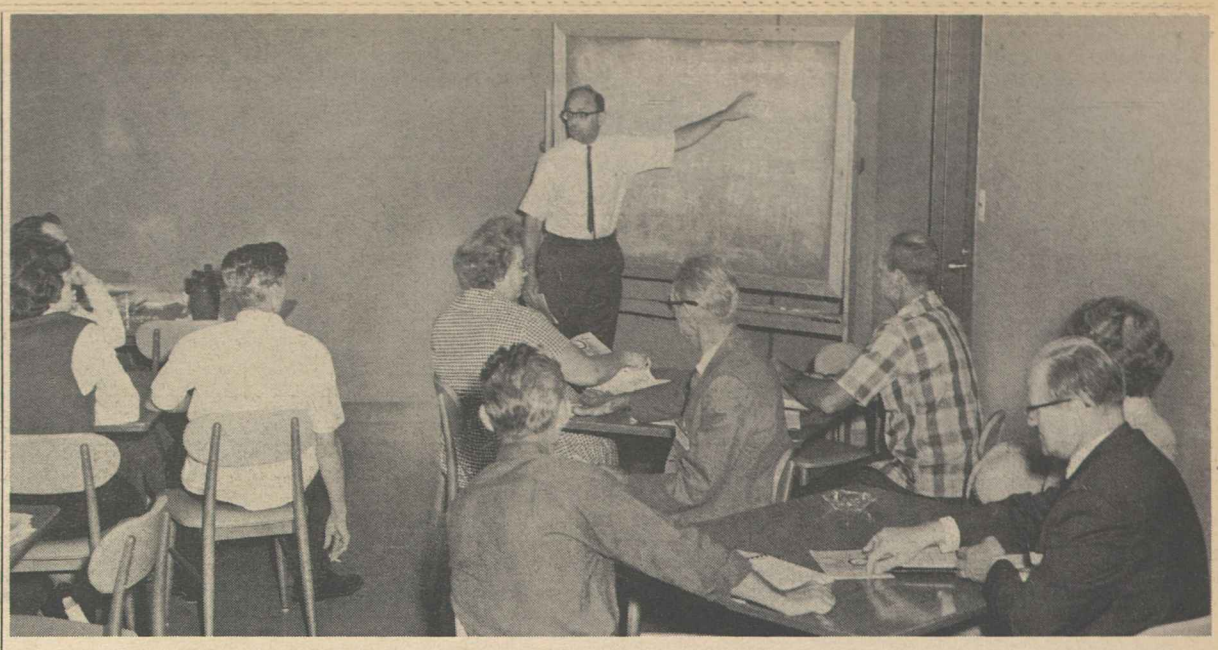
In the Whitmire, N. C., plant there were only two known union members, Jesse Cudd and his son Donald. The examiner reported that Stevens discharged the son and "then sought to persuade the father, who had spent close to 50 years in its employ, to resign and cooperate" with management in "running the son out of the community." When this failed to induce the father's resignation, Stevens fired him, Ruckel concluded.

The examiner wrote that at the Watts plant, near Greenville, S. C., the company's union-smashing effort "perhaps reached its finest fruition." He said the firm "furnished antiunion employes the services of its typewriters and mimeograph machine, and the services of an employe to reproduce withdrawal announcements."

The announcements then were distributed among the employes for signing and mailing to the union. By this means, said Ruckel, the firm "produced the resignation from the union of all but two of the 46 employes whose names had been sent . . . as union members. These two employes" were discharged. The union in the Watts plant was "wiped out."

The management, Ruckel found, also violated the Taft-Hartley Act by such actions as:

- Spying on TWUA union activity.
- Interrogating employes about their union activities.
- Threatening employes with a plant shutdown if the union won NLRB certification.
- Questioning job applicants about their union sympathies.
- Interrogating and intimidating employes for giving statements to NLRB agents and firing them for giving testimony.
- Encouraging some employes to work against the union while prohibiting all workers from union support.



DELEGATES from 12 AFL-CIO unions attended 10th annual Rocky Mountain labor school at the University of Colorado. Pictured is Prof. Les Fishman of university's Dept. of Economics summarizing need for regional economic programs to help develop mountain states. Other instructors included Frank Fernbach, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; George T. Guernsey, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Pres. Herrick Roth of Colorado AFL-CIO; COPE Area Dir. LaMar Gulbransen; and Byron Johnson, former Colorado congressman.

IUD Urges Probe Of Stevens Firm

A congressional inquiry into the union-smashing policies of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been urged by Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Zonarich said a National Labor Relations Board examiner's report "exposes to public view a viciously anti-labor company" which tramples on worker rights. The company's influence in setting an "anti-human rights atmosphere" in the South warrants a congressional investigation, Zonarich said.

Investment Plan Launched To Pool Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing employment for the construction trades and industrial groups that manufacture materials, furnishings, appliances and other necessities for newly constructed or remodeled homes."

- "It will provide a higher interest return, with maximum safety, than can be realized from investments in high grade corporate, utility, agency or government bonds."

Meany urged recipients of the prospectus to "indicate the amount of your organization's proposed participation" so that the trust can initiate its investment program.

The Declaration of Trust and the prospectus state that the board of trustees administering the trust shall not exceed 20 and shall include the president and the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO. Other trustees will be selected from participating organizations.

Investment advisory services will be provided by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, Alexander Bookstaver, director, without charge to the trust. Further information and additional copies of the prospectus are available from the department.

The four original trustees are Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison, chief executive officer of the Railway Clerks.



$1.7 Million Award Upholds Contract Rules

Sioux City, Ia.—An arbitration ruling has upheld the integrity of a union's contract grievance procedure even where employes engage in an unauthorized strike.

About 200 former employes of the Needham Packing Co. here will be restored to their jobs with an estimated $1.75 million in backpay under a ruling by Arbitrator Harold W. Davey of the University of Iowa.

The dispute over a 1961 walkout was carried all the way to the United States Supreme Court on appeal by the Packinghouse Workers from an adverse decision by the Iowa Supreme Court. The firm was ordered to arbitrate a reinstatement claim by the union.

The arbiter ruled that the workers, all of whom were fired by management and replaced, should be returned to their jobs and paid back wages except for a six-month "disciplinary penalty" for engaging in the walkout. Also excepted was a period when the issue was in the courts.

Liability Continues

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein said the workers already are entitled to 18 months of backpay. Needham's liability continues until reinstatement is accomplished, he related. Helstein estimated average earnings at $100 a week with the backpay obligation growing.

The arbiter ruled that "the onus for the exacerbation and prolongation of the dispute must rest on the company's shoulders."

The evidence indicated, he said, that the firm decided to try for "unconditional surrender" after learning that a union representative had succeeded in getting the men to end their walkout.

Needham, by refusing to abide by the contract grievance procedure after the wildcat walkout four years ago, had resorted to "contract violation as a means of bringing the employes to heel after the latter had unanimously voted to end their own contract-violation actions," Davey ruled.

The arbiter also castigated Needham for "upping" its reinstatement terms after learning that the workers had voted to return to their jobs.

Purdue Study to Cover 4 Apprenticeship Trades

Apprentice training in four trades will be evaluated by Purdue University experts during a 28-month study contracted for by the U.S. Dept. of Labor.

The research project was approved by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship in an effort to find "positive answers" to questions raised as to the effectiveness of apprenticeship programs in an era of fast-changing skill requirements.

On recommendation of the committee, which serves in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Labor, in-depth studies will be made of these trades: plumbers-pipefitters, machinists, printers, and a service-type trade to be selected later.

Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training said the principal goals of the study are to:

- Determine how well existing apprenticeship programs are supplying workers with skills, training and education required for increasingly complex work.
- Develop models of apprenticeship programs stressing flexibility to change, which can be used for an evaluation of other apprenticeship programs.
- Make recommendations, if necessary, for changes in apprenticeship programs.
- Explore means of making apprenticeship opportunities available in any area which does not now offer such training.

The project will be directed by Dr. Alfred S. Drew, associate professor of industrial education at Purdue. The cost under the contract will be $286,500.

Factory Hiring Shows Seasonal Jump in May

The overall hiring rate for factory workers increased as expected between April and May while layoffs approached the 10-year low set earlier this year, the Labor Dept. reported.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the total hiring rate stood at 39 per 1,000 workers in May, unchanged from April but slightly below the high level of the first quarter, the report said. The layoff rate fell to 14 per 1,000 in May.

Major Job Centers Post June Employment Gains

The number of major job areas with 6 percent or more unemployment dropped to 21 in June, the lowest number since May 1957.

Pacing the drop was the reclassification of South Bend, Ind., from the substantial unemployment category of 6 to 9 percent to the moderate unemployment group of 3 to 5.9 percent.

The Labor Dept. termed the change in the South Bend situation "especially significant." The area had been in the 6 percent or more category since November 1963 when defense cutbacks and the closing of the Studebaker plant caused a sharp increase in joblessness.

Areas Down from 37

A year ago in June the number of major job areas with substantial unemployment was at 37. The all-time high of 101 was reached in the spring of 1961. In the past three months the number of areas has dropped from 25 to 21.

The department said the report reflected a continued reduction in unemployment in the nation. The classifications are based on surveys of local employment conditions in 150 major labor areas as well as smaller and very small areas.

Eighteen major areas have gone off the list of substantial unemployment in the last year while only two were put on.

In the June report four areas were reclassified from the 3 to 5.9 percent range to the 1.5 to 2.9 percent unemployed — Wilmington, Del.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Canton and Youngstown-Warren, Ohio.

Fall River, Mass., moved from the 9 to 12 percent range to the 6 to 9 percent classification. The San Bernardino - Riverside - Ontario, Calif., area was classified from moderate unemployment to the more than 6 percent group. In the latter case the department said the growth in the local labor force outpaced gains in employment.

Among the major cities with substantial and persistent unemployment remaining on the June list are Buffalo, N. Y.; Newark, N. J.; Oakland, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Toledo, Ohio.

In the 'Public Interest'

THE REALIZATION of medical care for the aged as part of the social security program after a decade of struggle is the latest demonstration of organized labor's role as the "people's lobby."

In the early 1950s, as the plight of the nation's older citizens began to emerge, the trade union movement took the lead in seeking solutions. It laid out programs to cope with the many needs of the aged—higher social security benefits, better housing at a price the lower income older groups could afford, and a form of health insurance to assure the aged decent medical care in their declining years.

With a few exceptions, labor's was a lone voice. The nation was not yet ready to concern itself with the tragedy of the aging and initial efforts to secure legislation on health care languished in committees.

* * *

THE TRADE UNION movement had no "bread and butter" at stake in seeking medical care for the aged. Most of those who would be directly affected were neither actively working in the labor force or members of unions. Labor's campaign for health care for the aged was in the national interest, part of the concept that a nation has a responsibility to care for its aged. There was "nothing in it" for the unions except putting into action the basic principle that what was good for the country was good for labor.

The campaign continued throughout the 1950s with labor in the vanguard, spending its funds and its energies to bring an awareness of the urgency of the problem to the people.

Labor's program for the aged was bitterly opposed by all the conservative and reactionary groups, but especially by the American Medical Association which raised the absolutely false cry of "socialized medicine."

The rich and influential AMA prevailed for a few years, but slowly and surely the campaign moved forward. Other groups joined the trade unions in the fight; the older citizens organized themselves for action and the conscience of America was probed deeply.

* * *

THE ELECTION of Pres. Kennedy in 1960 sharply spurred the drive. There was at last national recognition of the need for health care for the aged, but the dispute shifted to the question of how best to achieve it. Labor and its allies held out for extension of the social security system to cover this gap in the social welfare program. With the election of Pres. Johnson in 1964 and liberal majorities in Congress, the program moved closer to reality. And now it has cleared Congress and a presidential signature will make it law.

Labor's role in the medicare struggle recalls the recent words of Pres. Johnson on labor's role in the public interest:

"The AFL-CIO has done more good for more people than any other group in America. . . . It helps young and old and middle-aged. It's interested in education, in housing, in the poverty program, and does as much good for millions who have never belonged to a union as for its own members. . . .

"That is my conception of working in the public interest. . . . I believe the American people ought to know the remarkable contribution which organized labor makes to the promotion of sound legislation."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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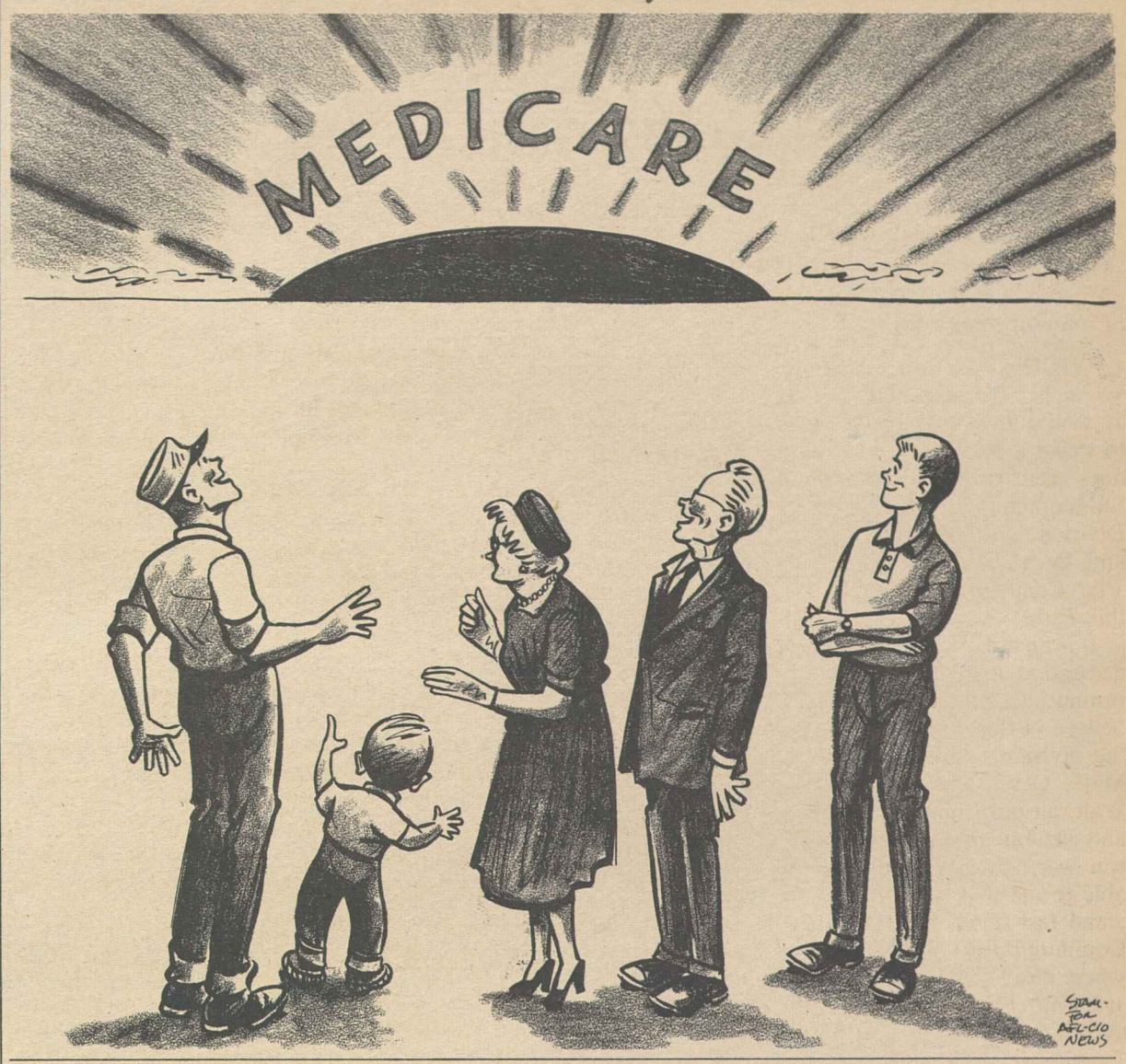
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, July 31, 1965 No. 31

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A New Day



Through Dirksen Amendment:

Preservation of Minority Rule Seen Goal of 1 Man, 1 Vote Foes

The following is excerpted from an article in the July AFL-CIO American Federationist by Ed Lashman titled "The Reapportionment Give-away."

THE CLERK TALLIES the roll and announces that 11 percent have voted for the proposition and, **this being a majority,** the proposition carries.

Unbelievable? Perhaps, but more than theoretically true. In the California state senate, members representing 11 percent of the state's population can produce a majority of voting strength.

There are some actual examples of how malapportionment of one or both houses of state legislatures allows a minority to frustrate the will of the majority.

Take a case in Missouri. In March of 1964, the House of Representatives defeated a bill calling for a $1 minimum wage by a vote of 83 to 68. The 83 House members voting against the bill represented 1.3 million people. The 68 House members voting for the bill represented 2.7 million. In short, the bill was defeated by a vote of five to four among the representatives, while it could have passed by a vote of two to one on the basis of population.

Take a case in Michigan. There, a bill to provide free polio shots for needy children was defeated by senators representing 2.8 million people, despite the fact that senators representing 3.2 million people voted in favor of shots for needy kids.

This is the issue at the heart of the Dirksen amendment currently before the Congress. Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the minority leader, is seeking to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide that one house of a state legislature can be apportioned on a basis "other than population."

In effect, were the Dirksen amendment to pass, it would overturn the historic Supreme Court decisions providing for "one man, one vote" and maintain indefinitely a situation where minority rule could prevail.

There are only two states where current figures show that a majority in both houses of the state legislature actually represents slightly more than half the state's population—Michigan and Colorado. And the reapportionment which made this possible in both states came because of court action after the legislatures had refused to act in accordance with their own constitutions to reapportion their membership. In every other state where figures are available, a majority vote in each house of the state legislature can actually represent a minority of the state's population.

The reapportionment fight came to a head in March of 1962, when the U.S. Supreme Court first declared its interest in the Tennessee case of Baker v. Carr. Following that landmark decision in which the federal court asserted its right to enter the "rotten borough" controversy, the battle was joined in state legislatures. Many states passed in their 1963 sessions memorials to Congress designed to prevent federal court action.

IN JUNE OF 1964, in a series of specific decisions arising from reapportionment cases around the country, the U.S. Supreme Court finally nailed down the principle of "one man, one vote" in both houses of state legislatures. It further ruled, in its review of a case from Colorado, that even where the people had voted for a plan, the vote could be set aside if such reapportionment was unfair.

In the closing days of the 1964 session of Congress, the House actually passed a bill sponsored by Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va.), to take away from federal courts their jurisdiction over state legislative reapportionment. In the Senate, an amendment to the foreign aid bill jointly sponsored by Senators Dirksen and Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) would have delayed the effect of the high court's 1964 decisions. That bill died as the result of a "baby filibuster" led chiefly by Democratic Senators Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and William Proxmire (D-Wis.). Neither of these proposals was a constitutional amendment, as is the case with current proposals.

A second attack on the principle of "one man, one vote" has come from the state legislatures themselves. Some 25 legislatures have currently passed memorials petitioning Congress to call a Constitutional Convention to consider an amendment which would set aside the Supreme Court decisions.

Though this procedure has never been used in U.S. history, technically if two-thirds of the states (34) do adopt such memorials, Congress may be required to call such a convention. An amendment coming from that convention would still have to be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures (38) before it could become a part of the Constitution itself.

There is not much likelihood of this procedure being followed despite the strong support for it by Birch Society types and other reactionaries, but it may be effective in putting pressure on the Congress to act on a constitutional amendment which must pass both houses by a two-thirds' vote and then be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

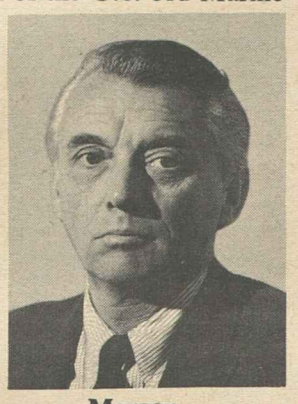
Morgan Says:

Attitude of Marines in Viet Nam Mixes Dedication, Frustration

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

SAIGON—How does the American helping to fight it feel about the war in Viet Nam? It would take the most sophisticated computer to strike a true balance of his thoughts, but there does seem to be a common denominator of attitudes among say, the men of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division, who have killed and been killed by the Viet Cong guerrillas, in this eerie war.



Morgan

It is an almost spiritual dedication mixed with a profane frustration. "I believe in this war," says the division commander, Maj. Gen. Lewis W. Walt, an old China hand and veteran of the Korean war. "It is unthinkable to me that we don't stand fast here," he adds. "If we don't stop the Communists in Viet Nam, we will have to somewhere else." The general, a solid man from Kansas, with a bristling grey crewcut and soft blue eyes, knows this can't be easy.

Sometimes it seems impossible. Little more than a thousand yards from his headquarters, the mortar scars on the runway of the Danang air base and the damaged carcasses of war planes alongside are a painful reminder of the maddening ease with which a team of highly trained guerrilla saboteurs slipped clear inside the base on July 1 and sowed destruction with mortars and grenades. It is believed this team of some 11 sappers, possibly North Vietnamese, was the very same one which made similar strikes at three other air bases.

The 3rd Division's current mission is to defend the base at Danang, a beautiful harbor but a miserable town, some 380 miles up the coast from Saigon. This involves aggressive patrols to intercept Viet Cong activity through the rice paddied coastal plain and the high ground west of the base, which claims to be one of the busiest airports in the world, nearly 850 takeoffs and landings a day.

But Gen. Walt and his men almost never see the enemy or they can't recognize the enemy when they do see him. He wears no uniform, as a rule, marches into no formation, holds no defined front, strikes from the jungle, day or night, has no transport at all, except his feet, and moves through bewildering networks of irregular trenches, paths, caves and tunnels—the openings to some of which can only be reached under the surface of a river.

In such spooky circumstances, what the South Vietnamese government forces and their American support most desperately need is intelligence. Hard, reliable intelligence is most difficult to get. It must be assumed the Communists have infiltrated most important headquarters, civilian or military. The Marines are quickly learning the art of guerrilla warfare and have even turned the tables to ambush the Viet Cong. But an unreliable government soldier with an American patrol may sound the alarm by clapping his hands or knocking over his rifle and the guerrillas flee. This has happened. Or a patrol enters a hamlet; residents of a hut are ordered outside; an old woman with a broom refuses to budge. She is standing on a trap door, an escape hatch for the village Viet Cong. It is not an American military custom to shoot old ladies, with or without brooms. But Americans have been shot at by women with rifles.

Marine Gen. Walt, however, does not consider such incidents evidence of a popular revolution. Captured diaries, letters and other documents, link the guerrillas directly with the North Vietnamese Communists. One Viet Cong was carrying a snapshot taken of himself in Moscow's Red Square.

Furthermore, the Marines have been encouraged by cooperation from the populace, once a village is cleared of Viet Cong. The Communists have warned them to expect rape, murder and looting by the American imperialists, but when, instead, the Marines offer soap and medicine, the village chief may put his finger on still-lurking Viet Cong.

SUPPORT MUST BE won from Vietnamese Brig. Gen. Nguen Chank Thi, a dashing army counterpart of Premier Ky, himself an air marshal. Thi nominally commands the area of five provinces with only two government divisions, one less than he had a year ago. Since the sabotage at the air base he is more disposed to this cleansing program. But then arises the hardest problem of all, to get the cadres of civil servants and police that will keep the village clean of V.C. when the troops move on. Walt thinks a 90-day training program is the right start, but it is still a little like trying to put the Empire State Building in a rice paddy. It is bound to sink a lot.

Meanwhile, airmen fly bombing and strafing missions from Danang against an enemy they never see. Marine outposts are fired on from directions that can't be pinpointed. So far, morale is surprisingly high. "You know what tightens me up?" a Negro airman asked. "These so-called college students back home saying we shouldn't be over here." He was on his way to teach a class of Vietnamese some English.

At a fly-infested breakfast in the patio at the press center mess in Danang, overlooking the water and mountain grandeur, an army lieutenant colonel had remarked a little earlier, "It's such a pretty country. You could do so much with it."

Congressional Action Predicted:

Federal Pay Floor Seen Due To Ease Farm Labor's Plight

THE 89TH CONGRESS will grant minimum wage protection to farm workers, an AFL-CIO spokesman has predicted.

The controversy stirred by the end of the "bracero" law, which permitted importation of foreign farm labor, has focused public attention and stirred congressional interest in the plight of American farm workers, declared Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Mayer turned aside claims that improved farm wages and working conditions will cause substantially higher food prices, pointing out that "only one-twentieth of the total retail price" is labor cost. Doubling farm wages might add a penny to the production costs of a head of lettuce or a package of tomatoes, but American consumers wouldn't object if it meant improving the lot of farm workers, he said.

"The most basic problem of farm workers is their extreme poverty," Mayer said, adding that consumers are already footing the bill for that poverty through health and welfare services.

Several proposals to help bring agricultural workers safeguards already established in most other industries are under active consideration in Congress, Mayer said. He listed protections against child labor and extension of the Labor-Management Relations Act's provisions to agriculture as among the most important of these. The latter would give farm workers the right to organize themselves into unions, he said.

TODAY, without the right to union organization, "only the law of the jungle prevails" in agriculture's labor-management relations, Mayer declared.

He pointed out that union organization has helped workers in most other industries win better wages, decent working conditions and expanded opportunities for themselves and their families.

"There's no reason why the same thing shouldn't happen in agriculture," he said.

Reporters questioning Mayer on the weekly AFL-CIO public service program heard on the Mutual Broadcasting System were Frank Porter of the Washington Post and William MacKaye of the Houston Chronicle.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



MINNEAPOLIS—There are 50 governors of the separate states, plus the governors from the Virgin Islands and other territories, and at the annual Governors' Conference here it became clear that they were just about unanimous on a single issue: they like the Heller Plan, whereby some $2.3 billion collected by the federal government would be kicked back to the states to help the governors meet local and state demands for more schools, more and better mental institutions, more services generally.

Mr. Heller (Walter Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers) probably disappointed the governors in refusing to spell out the exact amount of federal remittance to the states he deemed proper. The $2.3 billion figure was not mentioned in his speech.

In addition, there was some argument among the governors about how the money, if coming, should be divided—whether on a straight per capita basis or a formula taking into account the lower standards of services provided by states with lower per capita income.

But there was no argument in regard to the desire of the governors for the payment back to them of revenue collected by the federal government. The state governments are strapped financially, lacking acceptable sources of new revenue, and any governor who attempts to raise taxes is inviting defeat at the next election. (Heller interpolated a story about Orville Freeman of Minnesota, who in 1960 boldly told his voters that if they wanted additional services they would have to be willing to pay the taxes to provide them and "woke up the next morning to find himself Sec. of Agriculture Freeman instead of Gov. Freeman.")

* * *

ANOTHER FACT noticeable at the Governors' Conference was the paucity—if not the absolute absence—of Republicans who might be considered presidential timber.

Gov. Rockefeller of New York took himself out of the running. Gov. Scranton of Pennsylvania said this year, as he did last year, that he did not have any particular "appetite" for the presidency. Gov. Romney of Michigan suffers from the fact that he is a relative newcomer to politics, and as recently as four years ago seemed unable to make up his mind whether he had any close ties to the GOP.

Gov. Hatfield of Oregon issued a paper assailing Pres. Johnson for not taking the Viet Nam conflict to the United Nations, but he was promptly knocked down by Gov. Rockefeller, who remarked that it was inconceivable that the late Adlai Stevenson had not made every possible approach in an effort to get UN backing of our Viet Nam action. Besides, the impression is general that Hatfield is running for the Senate next year, and what may happen if and when he reaches the Senate would have a great deal to do with his winning a place on a national Republican ticket in 1968.

* * *

THE GOVERNORS responded affirmatively to a speech by James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University, imploring them to set up interstate standards on higher education. Thirty-eight of them signed a statement drafted by Gov. Karl Rolvaag of Minnesota emphasizing the responsibility of the states—not just the states' rights—to take the lead in providing for economic, educational and housing needs of the underprivileged, which are primarily the minority groups.

For the states, however, it all comes back to money—how to get the revenues that enable them to function effectively. Sales taxes and excises—on gasoline and tobacco—can reach the point of little or no return. That is why the governors are so fascinated with the Heller idea of federal payments.

But as Heller himself pointed out, one-third of the states have no income tax at all and another one-third have weak income tax laws, and the moral position of these states is not strong. The governors in this city did not talk about income taxes at all.



MINIMUM WAGE protection for farm workers will be approved by the 89th Congress, predicted Arnold Mayer, center, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters, as he was questioned by William MacKaye, left, of the Houston Chronicle and Frank Porter of the Washington Post on Labor News Conference.

House Rollcall Votes on 14(b) Repeal

There were three key votes in the House on the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Column I *is the procedural vote which enabled the bill to come to the floor under a normal rule which permitted only amendments directly relating to the bill. On this, 236 Democrats and 12 Republicans supported labor's position; 126 Republicans and 45 Democrats were opposed.*

Column II *is the rollcall by which the House rejected a Republican motion to send the repeal bill back to committee. Voting against recommittal were 204 Democrats and 19 Republicans; for sidetracking the bill were 120 Republicans and 80 Democrats.*

Column III *is the vote by which the bill was passed. On this, 200 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for repeal of 14(b), while 117 Republicans and 86 Democrats voted against the repeal bill.*

"Right" votes on labor's scoreboard are indicated by the letter "R" while "Wrong" votes are designated by "W." Other symbols: A—Absent; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; NV—not voting. Numerals denote districts; AL—at large.

	I	II	III
ALABAMA			
1. Edwards (R)	W	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W	W
3. Andrews, Geo. (D)	W	W	W
4. Andrews, Glenn (R)	W	W	W
5. Selden (D)	W	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W	W
7. Martin (R)	W	W	W
8. Jones (D)	R	W	W
ALASKA			
AL Rivers (D)	R	R	R
ARIZONA			
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	W	W
3. Senner (D)	R	R	R
ARKANSAS			
1. Gathings (D)	W	W	W
2. Mills (D)	R	W	W
3. Trimble (D)	R	R	W
4. Harris (D)	R	W	W
CALIFORNIA			
1. Clausen (R)	W	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	W	W	W
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W	W
11. Younger (R)	W	W	W
12. Talcott (R)	W	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W	W
14. Baldwin (R)	W	W	W
15. McFall (D)	R	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R	R
18. Hagen (D)	R	R	R
33. Dyal (D)	R	R	R
34. Hanna (D)	R	A	R
35. Utt (R)	W	W	W
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	W	W
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	R	R
38. Tunney (D)	R	R	R
Los Angeles County			
17. King (D)	R	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	R	R
20. Smith (R)	W	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	W	W	W
25. Cameron (D)	R	R	R
26. Roosevelt (D)	R	R	R
27. Reinecke (R)	W	W	W
28. Bell (R)	W	W	W
29. Brown (D)	R	R	R
30. Roybal (D)	R	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	W	W	W
COLORADO			
1. Rogers (D)	R	R	R
2. McVicker (D)	PR	A	A
3. Evans (D)	R	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	A	W	W
CONNECTICUT			
1. Daddario (D)	R	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	R	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	R	R
4. Irwin (D)	R	R	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R	R
6. Grabowski (D)	R	R	R
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell (D)	R	R	R
FLORIDA			
1. Sikes (D)	R	W	W
2. Bennett (D)	R	W	W
3. Pepper (D)	R	R	R
4. Fascell (D)	R	R	W
5. Herlong (D)	R	W	W
6. Rogers (D)	R	W	W
7. Haley (D)	R	W	W
8. Matthews (D)	R	W	W
9. Fuqua (D)	R	W	W
10. Gibbons (D)	R	W	W
11. Gurney (R)	W	W	W
12. Cramer (R)	W	W	W
GEORGIA			
1. Hagan (D)	W	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W	W
3. Callaway (R)	W	W	W
4. Mackay (D)	R	W	W
5. Weltner (D)	R	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	W	W
8. Tuten (D)	W	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	W	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	W	W	W
HAWAII			
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	R	R
AL Mink (D)	R	R	R
IDAHO			
1. White (D)	R	R	R
2. Hansen (R)	W	W	W
ILLINOIS			
12. McClory (R)	W	W	W
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	W	W	W
17. Arends (R)	W	W	W
18. Michel (R)	R	W	W
19. Schisler (D)	R	R	R
20. Findley (R)	W	W	W
21. Gray (D)	R	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R	R
Chicago—Cook County			
1. Dawson (D)	R	R	R
2. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	R	R
6. Ronan (D)	R	R	R
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	R	R
9. Yates (D)	R	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R	R
13. Rumsfeld (R)	W	W	W
INDIANA			
1. Madden (D)	R	R	R
2. Halleck (R)	W	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W	W
5. Roush (D)	R	R	R
6. Roudebush (R)	W	W	W
7. Bray (R)	W	W	W
8. Denton (D)	R	R	R
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R	R
10. Harvey (R)	W	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R	R
IOWA			
1. Schmidhauser (D)	R	R	R
2. Culver (D)	R	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W	W
4. Bandstra (D)	R	R	R
5. Smith (D)	R	R	R
6. Greigg (D)	R	R	R
7. Hansen (D)	R	R	R
KANSAS			
1. Dole (R)	W	W	W
2. Mize (R)	W	W	W
3. Ellsworth (R)	W	W	W
4. Shriver (R)	W	W	W
5. Skubitz (R)	W	W	W
KENTUCKY			
1. Stubblefield (D)	R	W	W
2. Natcher (D)	R	R	R
3. Farnsley (D)	R	R	R
4. Chelf (D)	R	R	R
5. Carter (R)	W	W	W
6. Watts (D)	R	W	W
7. Perkins (D)	R	R	R
LOUISIANA			
1. Hebert (D)	R	W	W
2. Boggs (D)	R	R	R
3. Willis (D)	A	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W	W
6. Morrison (D)	R	R	R
7. (Vacancy)			
8. Long (D)	W	W	W
MAINE			
1. Tupper (R)	W	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R	R
MARYLAND			
AL Sickles (D)	R	R	R
1. Morton (R)	W	W	W
2. Long (D)	W	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	R	R
4. Fallon (D)	W	R	R
5. Machen (D)	R	R	R
6. Mathias (R)	W	W	W
7. Friedel (D)	R	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS			
1. Conte (R)	W	W	W
2. Boland (D)	R	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R	R
5. Morse (R)	W	W	R
6. Bates (R)	W	W	W
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R	R
9. McCormack (D) (Speaker)			NV
10. Martin (R)	W	W	W
11. Burke (D)	R	R	R
12. Keith (R)	W	W	R
MICHIGAN			
2. Vivian (D)	R	R	R
3. Todd (D)	R	R	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	W	W	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W	W
7. Mackie (D)	R	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	W	W	W
9. Griffin (R)	W	W	W
10. Cederberg (R)	W	W	W
11. Clevenger (D)	R	R	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W	W
19. Farnum (D)	R	R	R
Metropolitan Detroit			
1. Conyers (D)	R	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R	R
15. Ford, Wm. (D)	R	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R	R
MINNESOTA			
1. Quie (R)	W	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	W	W	W
4. Karth (D)	R	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R	R
6. Olson (D)	R	R	R
7. Langen (R)	W	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	PR	R	R
MISSISSIPPI			
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W	W
3. Williams (D)	W	W	W
4. Walker (R)	W	W	W
5 Colmer (D)	PW	PW	PW
MISSOURI			
1. Karsten (D)	R	R	R
2. Curtis (R)	W	W	W
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	R	R
5. Bolling (D)	R	R	R
6. Hull (D)	R	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	W	W
8. Ichord (D)	R	R	R
9. Hungate (D)	R	R	R
10. Jones (D)	R	W	W
MONTANA			
1. Olsen (D)	R	R	R
2. Battin (R)	W	W	W
NEBRASKA			
1. Callan (D)	R	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W	W
NEVADA			
AL Baring (D)	W	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
1. Huot (D)	R	R	R
2. Cleveland (R)	W	W	W
NEW JERSEY			
1. Cahill (R)	A	A	A
2. McGrath (D)	R	R	R
3. Howard (D)	R	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	W	W	W
6. Dwyer (R)	W	R	R
7. Widnall (R)	W	W	PW
8. Joelson (D)	R	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R	R
12. Krebs (D)	R	R	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R	R
NEW MEXICO			
AL Morris (D)	R	R	R
AL Walker (D)	R	R	R
NEW YORK			
1. Pike (D)	R	R	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	W	W
5. Tenzer (D)	R	R	R
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	R	R
27. Dow (D)	R	R	R
28. Resnick (D)	R	R	R
29. O'Brien (D)	R	R	R
30. King (R)	W	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	A	R	R
33. Robison (R)	W	W	W
34. Hanley (D)	R	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	R	R	R
36. Horton (R)	R	R	R
37. Conable (R)	W	W	W
38. Goodell (R)	W	W	W
39. McCarthy (D)	R	R	R
40. Smith (R)	W	W	W
41. Dulski (D)	R	R	R
New York City			
6. Halpern (R)	R	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	R	R	R
10. Celler (D)	R	R	R
11. Keogh (D)	PR	PR	PR
12. Kelly (D)	R	R	R
13. Multer (D)	R	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R	R
17. Lindsay (R)	R	R	R
18. Powell (D)	R	R	R
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	R	R	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R	R
24. Fino (R)	R	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA			
1. Bonner (D)	PW	PW	PW
2. Fountain (D)	W	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W	W
4. Cooley (D)	W	W	W
5. Scott (D)	A	W	W
6. Kornegay (D)	W	W	W
7. Lennon (D)	W	W	W
8. Jonas (R)	W	W	W
9. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W
10. Whitener (D)	W	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA			
1. Andrews (R)	W	W	W
2. Redlin (D)	R	R	R
OHIO			
AL Sweeney (D)	R	R	R
1. Gilligan (D)	R	R	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W	W
3. Love (D)	R	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	W	W	W
5. Latta (R)	W	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	W	W
8. Betts (R)	W	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R	R
10. Moeller (D)	R	R	R
11. Stanton (R)	W	W	R
12. Devine (R)	W	W	W
13. Mosher (R)	W	R	R
14. Ayres (R)	R	R	R
15. Secrest (D)	R	R	R
16. Bow (R)	A	A	A
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	W	W
18. Hays (D)	R	R	R
19. Kirwan (D)	R	R	R
20. Feighan (D)	R	R	R
21. Vanik (D)	R	R	R
22. Bolton (R)	W	W	W
23. Minshall (R)	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA			
1. Belcher (R)	W	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R	R
4. Steed (D)	R	R	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W	W
6. Johnson (D)	R	R	R
OREGON			
1. Wyatt (R)	W	W	W
2. Ullman (D)	R	R	R
3. Green (D)	W	W	W
4. Duncan (D)	R	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA			
6. Rhodes (D)	R	R	R
7. Watkins (R)	W	W	W
8. Curtin (R)	W	W	W
9. Dague (R)	W	W	W
10. McDade (R)	R	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	W	W
13. Schweiker (R)	R	R	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R	R
16. Kunkel (R)	W	R	R
17. Schneebeli (R)	W	W	W
18. Corbett (R)	R	R	R
19. Craley (D)	R	R	R
20. Holland (D)	R	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	R	R	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	W	R	R
Philadelphia			
1. Barrett (D)	R	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R	R
4. Toll (D)	PR	A	PR
5. Green (D)	R	R	R
RHODE ISLAND			
1. St Germain (D)	R	A	R
2. Fogarty (D)	R	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA			
1. Rivers (D)	W	W	W
2. Watson (R)	W	W	W
3. Dorn (D)	W	W	W
4. Ashmore (D)	W	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	W	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1. Reifel (R)	W	W	W
2. Berry (R)	W	W	W
TENNESSEE			
1. Quillen (R)	W	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W	W
4. Evins (D)	W	W	W
5. Fulton (D)	R	R	R
6. Anderson (D)	R	R	R
7. Murray (D)	W	W	W
8. Everett (D)	W	W	W
9. Grider (D)	R	R	R
TEXAS			
AL Pool (D)	R	W	W
1. Patman (D)	R	R	W
2. Brooks (D)	R	R	R
3. Beckworth (D)	W	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	R	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	R	W	W
6. Teague (D)	PW	W	W
7. Dowdy (D)	W	W	W
8. Thomas (D)	R	PR	PR
9. Thompson (D)	R	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	R	W
11. Poage (D)	R	W	W
12. Wright (D)	R	R	R
13. Purcell (D)	R	W	W
14. Young (D)	R	W	W
15. de la Garza (D)	R	W	W
16. White (D)	R	W	W
17. Burleson (D)	R	W	W
18. Rogers (D)	PW	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	R	W	W
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	R	W	W
22. Casey (D)	R	W	W
UTAH			
1. Burton (R)	W	W	W
2. King (D)	R	R	R
VERMONT			
AL Stafford (R)	W	W	W
VIRGINIA			
1. Downing (D)	W	W	W
2. Hardy (D)	R	W	W
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W	W	W
5. Tuck (D)	W	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W	W
8. Smith (D)	W	W	W
9. Jennings (D)	R	R	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W	W
WASHINGTON			
1. Pelly (R)	W	R	R
2. Meeds (D)	R	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA			
1. Moore (R)	W	R	W
2. Staggers (D)	R	R	R
3. Slack (D)	R	R	W
4. Hechler (D)	R	R	R
5. Kee (D)	R	R	R
WISCONSIN			
1. Stalbaum (D)	R	R	R
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R	R
6. Race (D)	R	R	R
7. Laird (R)	W	W	W
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	R	R
WYOMING			
AL Roncalio (D)	R	R	R

Conference Reports:

New Ideas Emerge To Aid Education

New concepts of education, including an enlarged role for labor and management in curriculum planning, emerged from the recent White House Conference on Education in Washington, D. C.

The conference, brought together by Pres. Johnson to discuss school problems and needs, met for two days in 18 separate panel groups featuring 144 panel members and some 500 other educators and community leaders.

At the conference close the panel leaders "briefed" Johnson, who expressed his thanks at a final gathering for all conferees on the White House lawn and urged the participants to "generate a continuing flow" of new ideas in education.

"I want to welcome you," Johnson told the conferees, "to the first White House teach-in." Noting that "we are busy catching up with past failures," the President declared "we do not intend to fall back again."

John W. Gardner of Scarsdale, N.Y., reported to Johnson as conference chairman. A few days later the President announced that Gardner will enter his cabinet as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In opening the conference July 20 Gardner had identified himself as a "life-long registered Republican" but he paid tribute to Johnson for "changing the national mood with respect to education."

Gardner declared: "He cares about education the way a good teacher cares about it. He is the teacher who became President."

Among summaries of the views expressed in the various panels were these:

Jobs, dropouts and automation—Participants agreed there is ample evidence of the failure of schools to provide young people with the skills industry needs. A major reason, according to several panelists, has been the lack of cooperation and communication between industry and educators in planning curriculums.

As the labor market becomes more complicated, they said, it will be more and more important to bring industry and unions to join in curricular planning and in altering programs as needs for skills change.

The panel unanimously agreed that the need for education will continue to grow and that adult education will become increasingly important.

Urban schooling—The panel agreed that city schools can be managed despite massive problems—demands for full civil rights, a continuing fiscal crisis, the "war" on poverty and the flight of many city families to the suburbs.

Pre-school education—Most conferees agreed that education must start at an earlier age; that educators must utilize the experience of the government's new "Project Head Start" for training pre-school children; that more state and federal funds will be needed.

School desegregation — An over-all conclusion was that basic issues of pupil relationships and teacher actions need study, without which no efforts for integragation can succeed. School systems in all parts of the nation still must come to grips with the problems of segregated schools, panelists said.

Improving quality—The federal government should help improve teacher education through a Teaching Corps, the panel agreed. Members called for "a national investment in the training of career teachers" and an expansion of federal support programs. But teacher education, they warned, will change only as the schools change.



NEW SECRETARY of Health, Education & Welfare, John W. Gardner, is shown with his predecessor, Anthony J. Celebrezze, left. Celebrezze is leaving the Cabinet to become a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

New York Labor Hits Rockefeller Veto Score

Albany, N.Y.—The 1965 New York legislature—controlled by Democrats for the first time in 30 years—passed more labor-backed bills than in any session for at least a generation. But Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller vetoed more than three dozen of them, including many of the major proposals of the New York State AFL-CIO.

Summing up the session at the close of the 30-day bill-signing period, State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett charged that Rockefeller by his vetoes had shown "callous disregard" for workers' needs and interests.

The "outstanding example" of this, Corbett said, was the governor's veto of a bill that would have ended a continuing injustice to workers injured on the job and to survivors of those killed at work by bringing benefits in line with present-day wages and living costs. Under the existing law which the governor refused to update, he said, a worker totally disabled in 1944 when the workmen's compensation maximum was $28 still gets only $28 a week.

Corbett noted that Rockefeller also vetoed bills to set a $1.50 statewide minimum wage and raise by "a much needed $10 a week" the maximum benefits in workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance and sickness disability laws—instead of the $5 limit set by the governor.

The effect of other vetoes of labor-supported bills, the State AFL-CIO president said, was to:

- Withhold labor relations rights from government workers and keep on the statute books "the punitive and unworkable Condon-Wadlin law that gives no bargaining rights but provides for dismissal in case of a strike."
- Permit continued use of so-called lie detectors by employers instead of banning them as provided in the bill passed by the legislature.
- Put off attempts to regularize waterfront employment and give hiring supervision back to joint labor-management control now exercised by a bi-state waterfront commission.

Through these vetoes, Corbett charged, the governor has revealed himself "as committed to the interests of business and industry with but little concern for the worker citizens of our state."

Among the 27 labor-backed bills signed into law by Rockefeller were those giving workmen's compensation benefits from the first day when disability continues 14 days or more (formerly 28 days), ending the two year limitation on filing claims for silicosis (dust disease), providing free text books to all pupils in grades 7 through 12, making permanent personal registration statewide by the 1967 election, and extending jurisdiction of the State Board of Standards & Appeals over hazardous job conditions.

LBJ Makes Cabinet, Court Appointments

Pres. Johnson made his fourth cabinet appointment and his first nomination of a U. S. Supreme Court justice, naming education leader John W. Gardner Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Atty. Abe Fortas to the court post.

Gardner succeeds Anthony J. Celebrezze, who is resigning to accept nomination as a member of the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. Fortas succeeds Arthur J. Goldberg, who resigned as an associate justice to become U. S. ambassador to the United Nations succeeding the late Adlai Stevenson.

The President also announced the appointment of John W. Chancellor, White House correspondent for the National Broadcasting Co., as the new director of the Voice of America. He also nominated Rep. Oren Harris (D-Ark.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee, to the U. S. district court in Arkansas.

GOP Member

The Gardner appointment marked the fourth change in the President's cabinet since his election in 1964. Earlier he had named Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler, Atty, Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor.

Gardner, a 53-year-old Republican, has served as president of the Carnegie Corp. for the past 10 years and has headed up task forces



ABE FORTAS

on education programs and policies for Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. Celebrezze was named HEW chief in 1962 by Pres. Kennedy. At the time he was serving his fifth consecutive term as mayor of Cleveland.

Fortas, a member of the widely known Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter, has been a friend and adviser of the Presiden since the New Deal days of Pres. Roosevelt when Johnson was a freshman congressman and Fortas served as an attorney in government agencies. Fortas was undersecretary of the Dept. of Interior from 1942 to 1946 and an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the founding of the United Nations.

The President told reporters Fortas was his first choice for the court vacancy. He said Fortas is recognized "as one of the nation's most able and respected citizens." He called him a scholar, profound thinker, a lawyer of superior ability and "a champion of our liberty."

FCC Rule On 'Fairness' Strengthened

The Federal Communications Commission has held that a broadcaster cannot insist on payment for "equal time" provided for reply to controversial programs.

The FCC position is one that has long been maintained by the AFL-CIO in cases involving stations which have loaded their air time with right-wing broadcasts.

Elaboration of the FCC's "fairness doctrine" was contained in a letter from the agency to Radio Station WOCB in Red Lion, Pa.

The station's policy, the FCC said after an investigation, appeared to be that it would sell time to present conflicting views, but not make the time available as a public service.

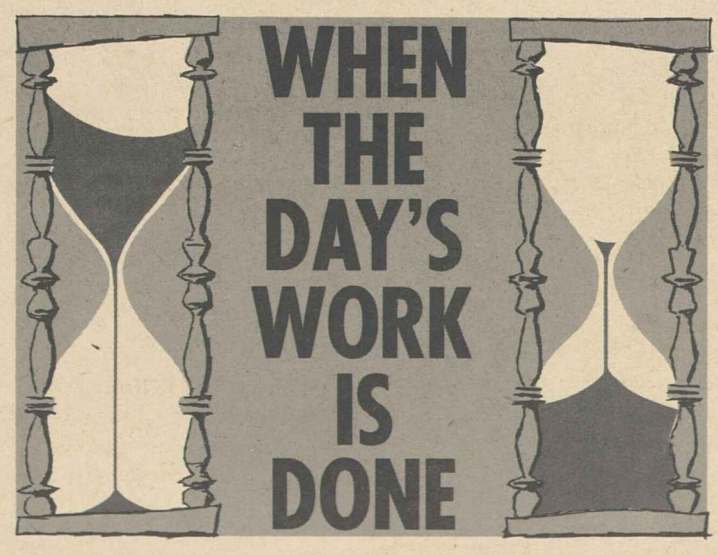
"Such a policy is inconsistent with the public interest," the FCC said. The agency added that the station could try to get payment for the presentation of other opinions but stressed:

"You cannot reject programming—otherwise suitable to you—solely on the ground that it is not sponsored where you have not presented and do not plan to present the conflicting viewpoints in other programming.

"The paramount consideration is the public interest in an informed electorate—not the private interest of insistence in all events on sponsorship."

What are union members doing with their leisure time to make their communities better places in which to live?

Many of the answers are in a special film documentary produced by the AFL-CIO to be shown on nationwide television during Labor Day weekend.



Narration by Dave Garroway.

Comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne.

Watch for television listing in your community.

Label Drive Pledged Among Cigar Smokers

New York—The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. will urge smokers to increase their support of union label cigars, Dept. Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis told stockholders of the Blackstone Cigar Co. at their annual meeting here. The firm has signed a union label agreement with the Cigar Makers.



House Votes for Repeal of Section 14(b)

Issue Goes to Senate After 221-203 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

first time, Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) recognized Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) of the Education & Labor Committee.

For an hour, the House debated the rule under which H.R. 77 would be considered.

Democratic leaders stressed that the proposed procedure was the normal "open rule" under which the House considers virtually all legislation—with amendments in order only if directly pertinent to the purpose of the bill.

'Gag' Charged

Republicans denounced the procedure as a "gag" rule, under which no substantive amendments would be in order. They based their reasoning on the fact that the bill was carefully confined to a single point —repeal of 14(b).

On this procedural issue, a number of Democrats who were unwilling to commit themselves to 14(b) repeal nevertheless backed their party's leadership.

Although the outcome had been expected, the margin of victory gave a strong psychological boost to the drive for repeal.

During five hours of general debate on the bill, spread over three days, each side brought out its most eloquent and knowledgeable speakers, aware that most congressmen were firmly committed to the issue but hoping to sway a few votes that could tilt the balance of power.

Field marshal for the repeal forces was the sponsor of H.R. 77, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), who chaired the subcommittee which held hearings on the bill and launched it on its road to passage.

Although substantive amendments were ruled out of order under the procedures adopted by the House, repeal leaders agreed to let proponents present their case for each major amendment before making a point of order.

Under this procedure, Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) argued for an exemption from union shop requirements for "religious objectors." Thompson promised hearings to consider separate legislation but he noted that the issue was "fraught with constitutional questions." Many unions, several speakers noted, have already met this issue through voluntary agreements with religious sects whose members are not able to participate fully in union activity. In a letter to Thompson, Meany had pledged a firm AFL-CIO policy of accommodating religious scruples through such voluntary agreements.

Unable to get a vote on her amendment, Mrs. Green subsequently voted against the repeal bill.

The chief Republican amendment, sponsored by Rep. Robert P. Griffin, (Mich.), would have barred unions from using any part of their funds for political, charitable or lobbying purposes if they have a union shop agreement. It would also have prohibited race discrimination—which already is outlawed under the Civil Rights Act.

Other proposed amendments would have exempted veterans from union shop requirements, permitted only the agency shop, and required a secret ballot election before a union could be certified by the NLRB.

Only one amendment came to a vote—a proposal to defer the effective date of the law until Dec. 31. It was rejected on a 126-74 standing vote.

Crucial Test

The most crucial test came on the Republican motion to send the bill back to committee. When this was defeated by a 23-vote margin, the outcome was certain. There were only a few switches on the final passage rollcall which followed immediately.

The result was announced. There was a spontaneous burst of applause from the jam-packed galleries.

Speaker McCormack, who had guided the bill through the intricate parliamentary obstacle course, rapped for order. Then in a single breath he intoned the ritual by which the House firms up its passage of a bill: "Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table."

And the House battle was over.



NEW AMBASSADOR to the United Nations, Arthur J. Goldberg, is sworn in by his Supreme Court colleague, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black. Among the witnesses are Pres. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Goldberg. Goldberg, who left the court to take the appointment at the President's insistence, said he has "no illusion that peace can be achieved rapidly" but has confidence "that it will be possible to inch forward to it, inch by agonizing inch."

Elderly Cautioned To Keep Insurance

The AFL-CIO has issued a warning against premature cancellation of health insurance in reliance on the new medicare progam.

Federation Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank cautioned that the new federal program of hospital and medical care protection for the elderly under social security does not become effective until July 1, 1966. Until then, he emphasized, retired persons over 65 must continue to provide their own health protection.

'Feudal' Firm Tries to Lure 14(b) Support

A company which "ran away" from Brooklyn to "right-to-work" South Carolina bid for votes against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act by holding out the lure of a "branch office" in some friendly congressman's district.

Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.) quoted a letter from the Bommer Spring Hinge Co. of Landrum, S.C., which he said had been received by a number of congressmen. The firm said that before it made a "final decision" on where to locate, it wanted to know the views of the congressmen on 14(b) repeal. The company president made it clear that he strongly opposes repeal.

Carey told his colleagues that he knows the company well—it used to be in Brooklyn.

Its current wages, he said, are less than $1.50 an hour for most workers—with a top of $1.35 for women. "The employes have no paid holidays, no severance pay, no pension plan. They must work at least five years before receiving a two-week paid vacation."

In addition, Carey said, the company's handbook tells employes they may be fired "for any cause or reason that to management may be just and reasonable."

Carey assured the House that he wasn't motivated by "sour grapes" because the company left Brooklyn. "I personally feel Brooklyn is better off without a manufacturing plant run in such a feudalistic fashion," Carey said.

Medicare, Housing Acts Cleared to President

(Continued from Page 1)

a year. This will enable many older homes to be salvaged from the bulldozer.

In still another innovation, the FHA and the VA are authorized to pay up to one year's principal and interest on mortgages where homeowners are unemployed because of closing of federal installations.

The bill includes a $2.9 billion, four-year extension of the urban renewal program and authorization for 60,000 public housing units a year—35,000 new units, 15,000 bought from private owners and rehabilitated, and 10,000 leased from private owners.

Congress also sent to the White House three major health bills containing:

- Federal funds to staff community mental health centers being built under legislation passed in the 88th Congress. The seven-year program carries a $224 million price tag.
- A three-year, $280 million program to build medical research facilities which authorizes appointment of three additional assistant secretaries in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.
- Extension and expansion of the Public Health Service immunization programs which protect preschoolage children against polio, diphtheria and whooping cough. Congress added measles to the list and made migratory workers and their families eligible for the program.

The Senate continued off-and-on debate on GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen's attempt to substitute his proposed constitutional amendment on apportionment for a minor, unrelated bill.

Only a majority vote is needed to make the substitution, but a two-thirds vote would be necessary to pass the constitutional amendment proposal.

The bill was frequently set aside to permit the Senate to take up other matters—including passage by voice vote of authorizations for $2 billion dollars worth of flood control, river and harbor and other public works projects.

Cigarette packages—but not advertising—will carry a health warning next year under a controversial bill signed by Pres. Johnson. Cigarette manufacturers backed the bill because it bars the Federal Trade Commission from putting into effect—at least until July 1, 1969—an order requiring health warnings in advertising.

The House Education & Labor Committee approved 28-2, a bill by Chairman Adam C. Powell to strengthen enforcement of the fair employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

It would empower the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, if conciliation and persuasion fails to end a discriminatory practice, to issue a cease and desist order, including a requirement of back pay. The procedure would be patterned after the authority of the National Labor Relations Board, with review powers in the Court of Appeals.

House-Senate conferees were reported near agreement on a voting rights bill, after an early meeting broke up in dispute over the ban on poll taxes as voting requirements which the House wrote into its bill.

A major immigration reform bill, cleared by a House Judiciary subcommittee, was being considered by the full committee. It would end the "national origin" quota system for immigration, which the AFL-CIO and the Administration have attacked as discriminatory.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee announced a new schedule for hearings on legislation to improve and reform the federal-state unemployment compensation system. Hearings will begin Aug. 9, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as the first witness, and will conclude Aug. 25.

7-31-65

Carry On!



AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 7, 1965 | No. 32

House Unit Votes to Raise Minimum Wage to $1.75



PRES. JOHNSON SIGNED the new social security bill, including medicare, in a ceremony at Independence, Mo., where he paid tribute to former Pres. Truman as the originator of federal health care legislation. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller is shaking hands with Truman, seated with back to camera; Johnson is greeting Lawrence F. O'Brien, White House legislative chief. In upper left Johnson gives AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pen he used in signing the bill. **(Story Page 6; summary of provisions of new bill Page 7.)**

Coverage Added for 6.1 Million

A House Labor subcommittee has reported out a bill to increase the minimum wage to $1.75 an hour and extend coverage to 6.1 million more workers.

The measure, which would raise the wage floor for presently covered workers over a five-year span, does not include provisions for increasing the overtime rate to doubletime or for reducing the workweek.

The Administration had called for extension of coverage to 4.6 million workers, doubletime pay after 48 hours with a gradual reduction to 45 hours and further study of the shorter workweek. The President did not recommend a definite increase in the minimum wage, but told Congress in his message that "the question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much."

The AFL-CIO, in testimony before the subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), had called for a $2 an hour minimum wage, coverage for 5.4 million workers, doubletime pay after 40 hours and a reduction in the workweek to 35 hours.

The subcommittee bill would extend coverage to 700,000 farm workers but would restrict the wage to a top of $1.25 after three years. The AFL-CIO testified before a Senate committee for coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to farm workers on the same basis as for other newly covered workers.

The full House Labor Committee is expected to act on the subcommittee-approved bill next week. The vote in the subcommittee was reported at 8 to 1 in favor of the measure.

The bill contains the following provisions:

- Minimum wages: For those already covered by the FLSA, an increase to $1.40 on July 1, 1966;

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Kills Dirksen's Vote Plan

By David L. Perlman

The Senate banged the door shut on a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow state legislatures to evade the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling.

Only 57 senators, well short of the needed two-thirds majority, voted for the constitutional amendment authored by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.).

Thirty-nine senators voted against the Dirksen Amendment, thus defeating the resolution by seven votes. A constitutional amendment must be passed by a two-thirds vote of the House and Senate, then ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Labor and civil rights groups played a major role in what at the start of the session had seemed an uphill battle to block the amendment. An original small band of liberals, led by veteran Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and freshman Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), picked up support steadily.

Douglas told the AFL-CIO, "We couldn't have won without you. Many thanks for your marvelous, efficient, public-spirited work. This should give the lie forever to the claim by the enemies of labor that organized labor is interested only in immediate bread-and-butter issues."

Dirksen several times modified his plan in an effort to halt the erosion of support. In its final version, it would have permitted one house of a legislature to be apportioned on factors other than population, subject to referendum approval after every census—with voters having a choice of plans.

Turning Point

A turning point in the long battle came when Dirksen lost his majority in the Senate Judiciary Committee and was unable to bring the amendment to the floor under normal procedure.

Abandoning the committee route, Dirksen then moved on the Senate floor to substitute his amendment for a minor unrelated bill—to proclaim National American Legion Baseball Week.

For nearly two weeks, the Senate conducted an off-and-on debate on the issue—putting it aside periodically to take up other bills.

The showdown came Aug. 4. First there was a vote on a sub-

(Continued on Page 6)

Immigration Bill Cleared By Committee

In what Pres. Johnson termed "a breakthrough for reason, a triumph for justice," the House Judiciary Committee voted to scrap "national origin" quotas for immigration to the United States.

The AFL-CIO had denounced the 41-year-old quota system as "manifestly unjust and discriminatory" and every president since Truman has called for immigration reform.

Under the existing 1924 law, immigration from Europe is geared to the ethnic composition of the United States in 1920—heavily favoring northern Europe, sharply limiting entrance of people from southern Europe, and virtually excluding immigration from Asia and Africa.

The House Judiciary Committee, by a bipartisan 27-4 vote, approved an Administration bill which would:

- Phase out the national origin system by July 1, 1968 and meanwhile give special preference to a

(Continued on Page 6)

Teenagers Score Gains:

Joblessness Drops to 4.5%, Lowest July Rate Since 1957

By Robert B. Cooney

Booming job gains for teen-agers helped drop the nation's jobless rate to 4.5 percent in July—the lowest rate in nearly eight years, the Labor Dept. has announced.

With 1.6 million teen-agers finding jobs, total employment rose by 1.1 million between June and July to a record 74.9 million, according to the department's 'summary job figures.

"The over-the-month gain was 650,000 more than seasonal and took place primarily among teen-agers," the Labor Dept. said.

Total unemployment fell by 700,000 over the month, about 150,000 more than expected. At 3.6 million, the total unemployed was 200,000 lower than July 1964 and at the lowest level for the month since 1957, the report added.

The key seasonally adjusted jobless rate, which has been weaving its way downward for the past 18 months, declined from 4.7 percent in June to 4.5 percent in July. The rate touched 5 percent in February but has been fluctuating below that level since.

The teen-age job gains reflected a "catch-up" in statistics to a certain extent. An early survey week in June found many of them still in school; thus the full result of their post-school job search was delayed until July.

A fall-off in the number of women jobholders accounted for the difference between the 1.6 million teen-age job gain and the total employment gain of 1.1 million over the month. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, women jobholders gained slightly, men held steady and teen-agers gained.

The individual jobless rates pinpointed the June-to-July changes. Young men 20 to 24 years of age showed the greatest improvement, moving from 7.2 percent to 5.8 percent. Adult women, those 20 and over, improved from 4.8 percent to 4.3 percent.

The teen-age jobless rate improved from 14.1 percent to 13.2 percent in July, lowest in 12 months. The rate, however, was the same as a year earlier and the group was the only one showing no improve-

(Continued on Page 8)

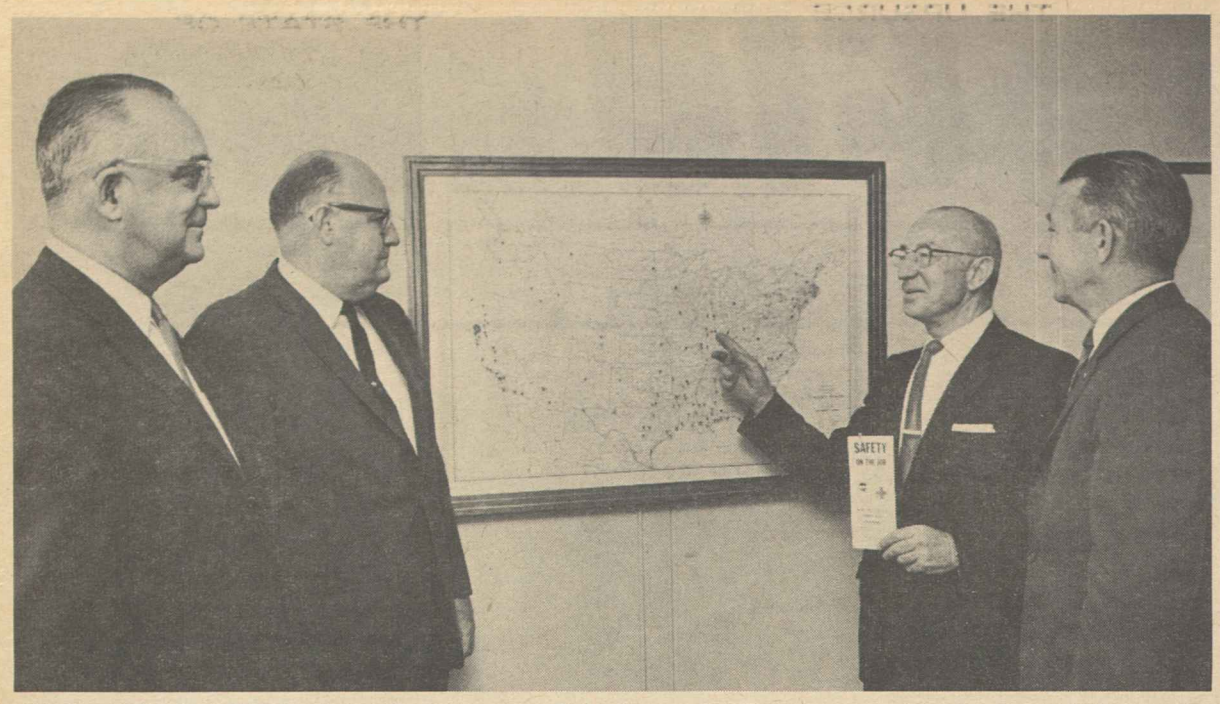
Act to Protect Negro Rights at Polls Wins Final Approval by Congress

Congress sent to Pres. Johnson the legislation he asked for in his dramatic television address to the nation this spring—a bill "to protect the right of every American to vote in every election" and to "overcome" generations of injustice to Negroes.

Both the House and Senate gave final approval to a conference agreement on a bill providing:

- Appointment of federal examiners to register voters in states and counties which use literacy tests or other qualifying tests and where less than 50 percent of the voting age population participated in last November's elections.
- A court test of the constitutionality of state poll taxes, now imposed by Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. The Attorney General will take into court the finding of Congress that poll taxes required for voting put an "unreasonable" hardship on poor people, serve no "legitimate state interest" in the conduct of elections, and "in some areas" have been used to keep Negroes from voting.
- Criminal penalties for officials who refuse to permit a qualified person to vote, who fail to count their votes, who intimidate or threaten voters and persons who "aid and urge" others to vote, such as civil rights voter registration workers.
- Coverage of the law for elections to party office as well as public office.
- A requirement that a state must show that it has not discriminated for a five-year period before

(Continued on Page 8)



FIRST AID CLASSES will be included in off-the-job training for apprentices in the building trades under an agreement between the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the American Red Cross. The broad scope of the program, which will bring training to areas where there may be scant first aid knowledge, is noted by (from left) Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, chairman of the BCTD Safety Committee; ARC Vice Pres. Robert F. Shea; BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty and ARC Pres. James F. Collins.

Firemen Seek Renewal Of Parleys with Rails

The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen called on Congress to see that negotiations are resumed on the railroad fireman issue and to enact laws "to undo the inhuman treatment given firemen under the compulsory arbitration law passed by Congress" in 1963.

Action is needed now because the railroads have followed the principle of getting rid "of as many firemen as you can and make life miserable for those you cannot get rid of," BFL&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert told the Senate Commerce Committee in testimony.

More than 16,000 firemen lost their jobs because of an arbitration board ruling made under the 1963 law, which expires Apr. 1, 1966, the union had previously reported.

The fact is, he declared, that there is nothing to prevent the immediate resumption by the union and the railroads of collective bargaining. The railroads have a continuing committee authorized to act, and the BLF&E "has similar authority to act and is ready to fulfill its responsibilities," said the union head.

Gilbert asserted that the "most constructive action this committee can take in the exercise of its power of legislative oversight" is to take these steps:

- Request the parties to "immediately resume" bargaining and "exert every effort" to reach an agreement prior to next Apr. 1.
- Follow the negotiations closely, in cooperation with the Secretary of Labor and the National Mediation Board chairman, and ask the parties to make periodic reports.
- Sponsor legislation requiring railroads to guarantee the seniority rights of the men remaining in the industry and to reimburse workers who lost earnings when their seniority rights were denied.

Payments, Gilbert said, should be retroactive to the date the arbitration award was applied—May 7, 1964.

He testified that in addition to lost income, firemen were ordered to work far from their home, or at abnormally long periods of overtime so rail managements could keep payrolls cut to the bone.

Not only are workers being treated unjustly, Gilbert declared, but the public is adversely affected by an increase in rail accidents resulting in more deaths, injuries, and property damage.

Injunction Asked To Bar Solicitor

New York—An injunction to bar Irving Lobel from soliciting advertising by representing that he operates a labor newspaper or is endorsed by a union has been asked by New York State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz.

The action came after the Intl. Labor Press Association investigated complaints that Lobel had used the "Labor Union News" and the "Labor Union Press" to solicit advertising on the basis that he had influence with labor unions.

Lefkowitz, in announcing the action, said it was based on an affidavit filed with the court by Asst. Atty. Gen. Jerome O. Glucksman detailing Lobel's operations. Lefkowitz said "we had the complete cooperation of the ILPA in this investigation. They have been of great assistance . . ."

Unions Gain In Campaign On Kingsport

The nationwide "don't buy" campaign of printing industry unions against the strike-bound Kingsport, Tenn., Press has resulted in the transfer of more than 2 million books a year to other plants, the Bookbinders have announced.

IBB Pres. John Connolly said that Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., has reached a five-year agreement with an Indiana printshop to print and bind 40,000 sets per year of the 54-volume "Great Books of the Western World."

This means, Connolly said, that 2.16 million books a year will not be printed at Kingsport, where several hundred union members have been on strike for a fair contract since Mar. 11, 1963.

In addition, he said, the same publisher has moved the 15-volume "Britannica Junior" from Kingsport to a Chicago printing plant.

The unions launched a nationwide "don't buy" campaign when Kingsport Press management refused to settle on acceptable terms and to restore strikers to jobs now held by strikebreakers, they said.

Unions involved in the long strike have asked the National Labor Relations Board to review a trial examiner's recommendation that unfair labor practice charges against Kingsport Press be dismissed. The charges were brought by the Printing Pressmen, Stereotypers and Bookbinders.

Red Cross, Unions, Map Safety Plan

A program aimed at making working conditions safer in construction, one of the country's most dangerous occupations, has been inaugurated by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the American Red Cross.

Under the plan, first aid classes under ARC direction will be included in the off-the-job training given to apprentices in the building trades under long-standing arrangements of unions, employers and the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprentice Training.

The program is being extended throughout the nation after several years of local training in different parts of the country. The BCTD has issued a four-page leaflet designed to help local unions enroll both apprentices and older workers in the first aid courses.

One of the by-products of the training program is the making available of first aid knowledge in parts of the country where it is sometimes lacking and where the building trades unions have apprenticeship programs. Such training could prove invaluable in case of a major disaster, it was pointed out.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty declared Red Cross first aid has a "definite place" in apprentice training.

"The experience of industry has been that on-the-job accidents diminish sharply where workers have been trained in first aid because the courses emphasize accident prevention," he said. "Also, employes become better equipped to help one another when accidents occur.

Gen. James F. Collins, ARC president, voiced gratification that the program has been undertaken.

"The building trades potential is the ultimate training of some 3.5 million workers in 9,000 local unions," he said. "This could become the largest group of first-aid trained workers in the nation."

Owners Rebuff Wirtz On Ship Peace Plan

A proposal for settlement of a strike against eight shipping lines, advanced by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, was accepted by the Marine Engineers but rejected by the American Merchant Marine Institute.

The union struck June 15 for contract protection against automated ships. It was joined by the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Radio Association when their contracts expired. Some 100 ships have been tied up since.

Bargaining Slowdown Hit:

Steel Union Sets Strike Deadline

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have warned the nation's basic steel industry that there will be no further extension of contracts unless company negotiators abandon their "ritualistic, hopelessly inadequate penny-pinching stance" and begin "speedy, constructive bargaining."

The union's executive board and Wage Policy Committee directed the officers to serve notice of the USWA's intention to strike on Sept. 1 "if that course becomes the only means" to an "honorable solution."

In a statement adopted by unanimous vote of both union bodies they declared: "A strike can still be averted. Whether it will be depends upon the companies."

Negotiations between the union and major employers began last Dec. 15, were carried on "continuously" except for an election recess, and seemed headed for a May 1 strike until the companies offered, and the union on Apr. 28 accepted, a four-month extension providing for an 11.5-cent hourly increase, to be set aside by management during the extension period.

In its statement the union committeemen said they agreed to the extension because of the companies' "promises that the additional period would be devoted to intensive, constructive bargaining." They continued:

"We now fear that our reliance on these promises may have been misplaced. Negotiations have indeed been intensive, but they have not been very constructive.'

Wage Offer 'Rigid'

"The principal obstacle to progress has been the companies' unwillingness to budge" from what was called "a rigid and artificial limit of 2 percent in total cost per year," the union statement said.

Pres. I. W. Abel told a press conference that the steel companies can "well afford" to meet union proposals because "they have been enjoying record profitability and steadily reduced labor costs per ton of steel produced."

Also, he said, union requests are consistent with the government's economic guidelines "with appropriate credits for cost of living increases."

In negotiations the union has been seeking "sympathetic, thoughtful discussions between the companies and the union" on members' pressing economic needs in such areas as wages, supplemental unemployment benefits, pensions, insurance and income maintenance, it said.

They cannot be met, or even considered intelligently, so long as company negotiators maintain their present adamant position, it continued. It added:

"Nor has the companies' inflexibility been limited to economic matters alone—it extends to other contract issues."

Local Issues 'Vexing'

While steel companies have shown "some willingness" to resolve many local issues, certain "vexing problems" remain in these areas, the statement said. But as to many basic matters affecting the job and income security of members, company negotiators have "disregarded our members' pressing needs."

The union had hoped to reach agreement in a non-crisis atmosphere, its statement said. But once again, it declared, "despite their words about the desirability of early settlements without deadline pressures, the companies' actions have made this impossible."

The USWA, questioning whether the companies' "cumbersome bargaining machinery" permits "achievement of satisfactory settlements within reasonable bargaining periods," said:

"It is significant that the fine settlement we achieved this year" with aluminum firms resulted from negotiations which commenced "long after the start of steel negotiations and concluded many weeks ago."

In these circumstances, the committeemen declared, "we must make clear to the companies that unless they finally, after all these months, begin speedy, constructive bargaining designed to meet the legitimate needs of our members, this union will be forced to strike."

14(b) Opponents Plan New Attack in Senate

The battle over repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act shifted to the Senate where opponents of the House-passed repeal bill are expected to put their chief efforts into a flanking attack on the legislation—an attempt to "amend it to death" rather than defeat it outright.

In the Senate, unlike the House, no rule of "germaneness" will apply. Amendments thus can be offered which are unrelated to the bill's single objective—repeal of the provision which enables states to ban the union shop through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

A Senate subcommittee, headed by Michigan's Sen. Pat McNamara (D), has completed hearings on the repeal bill and is expected to report it in the near future. It then must move through the full Senate Labor Committee and be scheduled for floor action.

Opponents of repeal—led by the right-wing National Right to Work Committee—made a massive effort to kill the legislation in the House. But during three days of often-heated debate, the majority for repeal held firm.

The impact of the 1964 elections was clearly evident in the House voting.

Forty-seven of the 221 votes for repeal of 14(b) came from Democrats who had captured House seats previously held by Republicans or who had been elected from newly-created districts.

A dramatic example came from the "right-to-work" state of Iowa, which in the 88th Congress was represented by six Republicans and one Democrat.

After last November's election, the party lineup switched to six Democrats and one Republican. The lone Republican voted against H.R. 77. But all six Democrats voted for the repeal bill.

Some GOP votes were needed to put the repeal bill over the top. On the closest ballot—the 18-vote margin for final passage—21 Republicans voted with 200 Democrats.

Most of the GOP votes came from the East, including six of 12 Pennsylvania Republicans and six of 14 New York Republicans.

'Dizzying' Surge:

Soaring Profits Top Consumer Income

The "astonishing," "dizzying" and "dramatic" surge in corporate profits could lead to a shortage of customers, a job squeeze and a collapse of the boom itself, according to an AFL-CIO analysis.

After-tax profits have been rising for four successive years two to three times faster than the rise in consumer income, it notes, and adds:

"If this trend continues, it will mean the economy's ability to produce is far outrunning the ability of consumers to buy this output."

Profits during the first quarter of this year reached a "spectacular" annual rate of $36.5 billion — 17 percent higher than the first quarter of last year and a "fantastic" 67 percent rise since 1961, it was noted in the study, an Economic Trends & Outlook feature prepared for the AFL-CIO American Federationist by the Dept. of Research.

Profits Outpace Income

"The 67 percent rise of after-tax profits since 1961," the article says, "has been about two to three times faster than the increase of after-tax personal income, wage and salary payments and total national production. Between 1963 and 1964, for example, after-tax profits rose more than twice as fast as the after-tax income of American families. And in the January-March quarter of 1965, after-tax profits were up 15 percent above the year 1964—more than three times as fast as the rise of after-tax personal income."

The AFL-CIO economists posed a question as to "how much further American corporations feel profits have to climb before they admit to living in the fattest profits boom since the 1920s."

The picture, from the corporate point of view, actually "is even rosier than it seems," the study asserts. Changes in regulations regarding depreciation, eased in 1954 and again in 1962, mean that the actual rise "is substantially greater than reported" because write-offs for tax purposes "have been far greater than they would have been" had such changes not been made.

What this means, the article says, is that what is listed on the books of a company as a cost is actually extra cash.

The jump in net profits since 1961 is attributed to several factors, with the study listing as the most important:

- Rising sales.
- Increases in operating rates.
- Reduced corporate taxes.
- The investment tax credit for investment in new machines adopted in 1962.
- The drop in unit labor costs.
- Lowered overhead costs per unit resulting from increased sales.

The decline in labor costs is attributed to a lag in worker earnings behind the increase in productivity brought about by automation and indicates two things, the analysis says:

"First, workers in industry have not been receiving an adequate share of benefits of the economic expansion since 1961. Second, the laments still heard about the 'profit squeeze' are totally unjustified."

The study added:

"The surge in profits has destroyed the myth of the 'profit squeeze' but it has not eliminated the danger of the 'employment squeeze'. In fact, there is a growing fear that excessively rapid increases in profits—moving up much faster than wages and salaries—will have a depressing effect upon the economy, resulting, in time, in further unemployment and ultimately in declining profits as well."

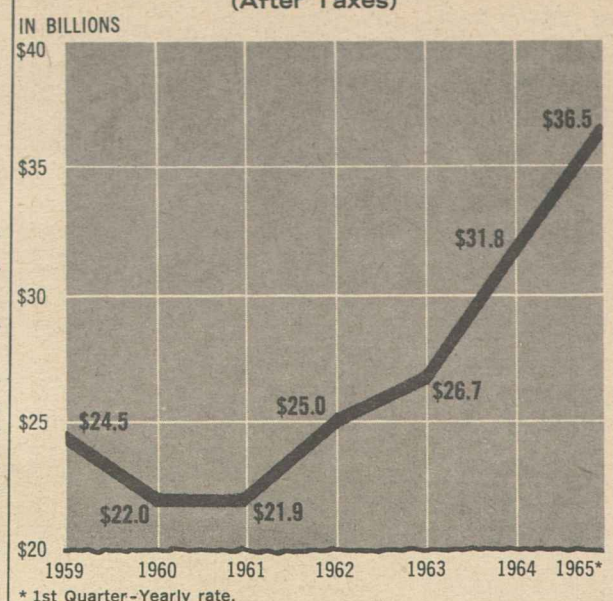
The article also discusses the "retained cash flow," the money corporations have been keeping after all costs, taxes and dividends have been paid, and which "has been rising astronomically" since World War II. The yearly accumulation is now so large, it says, that it is "more than enough to finance the total current corporate investment in new plants and machines." It also adds to the real value of corporate shares.

Warn of Collapse

"The present economic expansion cannot continue for too much longer if after-tax business profits persist in rising so much faster than family buying power," AFL-CIO researchers conclude. "Lopsided, top-heavy structures inevitably collapse of their own weight.

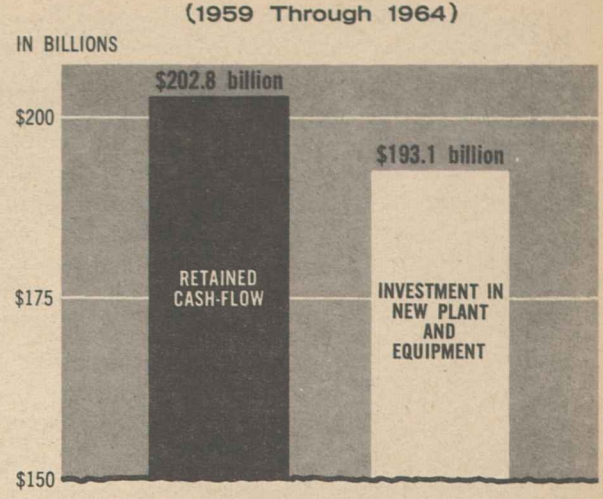
"Unless puplic and private economic policies are redirected, immediately and substantially, to raise the ability of millions of families to consume, it is evident that the current profits boom will lead to trouble. And if it collapses, production and new business investment, as well as profits, will move into recession, too."

To head off such a recession, the analysis continues, wage and salary earners "must obtain, through collective bargaining, a fairer share of the rising output and increasing efficiency of the nation's economic system."



* 1st Quarter-Yearly rate.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.



For all non-financial corporations (excludes banks and insurance companies), profits after payment of taxes and dividends compared with investment in new plant and equipment.

Source: President's Economic Report, January 1965.

Lockheed Aerospace Contracts Boost Pay, Pensions, Security

Two more agreements providing substantial gains in wages, pensions and income security for 35,000 aerospace workers have been reached by union-managment negotiators in contract talks with two Lockheed subsidiaries.

The Machinists reported that the new pacts, subject to membership approval, equal or exceed the "pattern" set a week earlier in three other contracts won by the Auto Workers and the IAM for 45,000 workers in the aircraft and missile fields.

The two unions hailed the new settlements as a substantial breakthrough toward the parity goals they had set to bring the aerospace industry closer to the wages and working conditions standard in other major industries.

Burbank, Sunnyvale Plants

The pacts are with Lockheed's California Div., whose main plant is at Burbank, Calif., and Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., centering in Sunnyvale, Calif.

Earlier settlements were with the Lockheed-Georgia division for 14,500 Machinists at Marietta, Ga.; and with the Douglas Aircraft Corp. for 14,500 IAM members at Santa Monica and Torrance, Calif., and for 16,000 Auto Workers at Long Beach, Calif., Tulsa, Okla., and Charlotte, N.C.

The Lockheed settlements in California and Georgia provide:

- Wage boosts of 8 cents an hour every year for three years.
- A pension plan improvement almost doubling former benefits, providing for early retirement, and granting full vesting of benefits after 10 years of service with Lockheed.
- A company-paid trust fund providing basic job security benefits payable on layoff. death, entry into the armed forces, retirement, or disability for a period of six months or more.
- An optional employe savings plan under which Lockheed will match half of employe contributions ranging from $2 to $6 a week. Payments will supplement the basic benefits plan above.
- An additional paid holiday and four weeks' paid vacation after 20 years of service.

Medical Care Study

The parties also agreed to appoint a joint committee to set up a clinical or closed-panel type of medical care system.

Major medical benefits were increased from $5,000 to $15,000 and the hospital room allowance, now $30 a day, will be increased $1 a year for three years.

The basic benefits plan calls for a trust fund financed by company payment of $20 a quarter for each covered worker. The plan, ultimately replacing and expanding the present SUB plan, provides that a worker who voluntarily quits his job may draw benefits on a percentage basis, increasing each year of service to 100 percent after 15 years.

Benefits won in the IAM contract with Douglas were similar to those at Lockheed. The negotiators agreed that 10 cents an hour in current cost-of-living benefits will become a permanent part of the wage rate, with adjustments every three months for higher costs. It was agreed also that Douglas will pay an additional 3 cents an hour toward correcting job inequities.

A new pension plan effective next December 1 will raise benefit payments from $2.29 per month for each year of service to $4.75 a month.

The UAW negotiations with Douglas produced the "pattern" benefits and these other gains:

The 3-cent inequity fund; two additional holidays for a total of nine; bereavement pay of three days; an auto-type pension plan at a rate of $4.75 per month—50 cents more than in the last UAW pacts with the auto industry—plus an increase of $1.45 per month times years of service for current retirees, and other improvements.

Food Prices Push Up Cost of Living Index

The cost of living, spurred by sharp rises in meats and fresh vegetable prices, jumped one-half of 1 percent in June for its greatest lift upward in 23 months.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its Consumer Price Index went from 109.6 in May to 110.1 in June, an increase of 1.9 percent from the reading of 108 in June 1964.

Increases during the second quarter of 1965 totaled 1 percent. Annual total increases during the past few years have run about 1.2 to 1.3 percent.

The rise was paced by meat and poultry prices, which increased more than 6.25 percent, and fresh fruits and vegetables, which rose 3.7 percent. Potatoes, in short supply because of the 1964 drought, led the parade with a jump of 10 percent.

Arnold Chase, assistant BLS commissioner, said the increase would have been another one-tenth of 1 percent higher had not the prices of new automobiles and air conditioners dropped as a result of the federal excise tax cut.

Department experts believe the increase does not set a "trend for the future because of the temporary factors" involved in the rise, he said. He predicted that consumer prices will continue to rise at about the normal rate of one-tenth of 1 percent a month.

The quarterly change in the CPI brought wage increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour to about 28,000 workers protected by union contracts. Some 11,000 interstate bus line employes got 1 cent and 5,000 transit workers got 3 cents. Quarterly reviews of city indices brought pay raises of 2 cents an hour to 4,000 instrument workers in the New York City area; 4.5 cents to 1,800 Baltimore transit workers, and 5.7 cents to 2,000 lithographers in San Francisco.

In a separate report the BLS said the net spendable earnings of factory production workers rose to all-time average highs of $97.35 for the worker with three dependents and $89.62 for the single worker, compared to $96.78 and $89.08, respectively, in May. Real spendable earnings, which reflect buying power in terms of 1957-59 prices, rose 12 cents in each category.

CWA Cuts Inequities, Gains Raises for 21,000

New York—A contract settlement averaging 11.5 cents an hour for 21,000 installers of major telephone equipment and allied workers was reached here one day after a strike deadline by the Communications Workers and the Western Electric Co., equipment manufacturing and installing division of the Bell Telephone system.

The agreement, which CWA called "important" for reducing wage inequities among clerical workers, will be retroactive to July 28 if ratified by members in a nationwide mail referendum.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne noted that some 12,000 of the covered workers will get increases of at least 12 cents an hour under the pact—the final wage reopener in a three-year contract.

Equipment installers will get raises of 6 to 20 cents an hour or an average of 9.9 cents an hour. The average weekly increase won for clerks was $4.79 though some raises will run to $11.25, CWA Division Dir. Patrick J. Morgan said.

Geographic inequities were reduced with the reclassification of 24 towns. In addition CWA members working for Western Electric in New York were put on a higher wage schedule which means, the union said, they will get an extra nickel an hour raise.

Per diem expenses on temporary transfers were raised from $7 a day to $8 on short hauls and from $11 to $11.50 on long hauls. There will be a $50 increase to $250 in the allowance given workers who are permanently transferred.

Defense Dept. Curtails Use Of 'Lie Tests'

A Defense Dept. directive limiting the use of polygraphs—so-called "lie detectors"—was praised by Rep. John E. Moss (D-Calif.) as a "commendable . . . first step."

Moss is chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee which has sharply criticized reliance on polygraph examinations by government agencies.

The new directive restricts polygraph tests to criminal investigations in which the punishment under military law would be at least one year in prison.

One provision of the directive authorized the department to "collect data to determine the effectiveness of the polygraph."

Commenting on this, Moss said:

"To date there is no proof that the polygraph works as a 'lie detector.' In fact the committee concluded that there is no lie detector, neither machine or human. People have been deceived by a myth that a metal box in the hands of an investigator can detect truth or falsehood."

The Use of Union Funds

THE LABOR MOVEMENT has launched a unique plan to pool its resources to further the national goals of good housing for all Americans, a growing economy and jobs for all able and willing to work.

The AFL-CIO's Mortgage Investment Trust is a simple plan of pooling the resources of union funds and labor-management welfare, pension or retirement plans to be invested in federally guaranteed or insured mortgages.

These funds are presently invested in a number of government bonds or notes, or deposited in banks, yielding a safe return to the unions and the various plans. The AFL-CIO believes these funds can be put to a more active and socially desirable use and created the Mortgage Investment Trust so that all of the resources can be pooled to achieve maximum results.

The nation stands to gain by the creation of housing projects and the employment such projects generate in construction and industries producing appliances, furnishings and all the other things that go into new housing.

Union members stand to gain because the funds and plans in which they are represented will be better protected and welfare and pension benefits may be increased from the greater returns yielded by the mortgage investments.

The safety of these investments is guaranteed or insured by the government, thus safeguarding the union members' stake in the funds.

Union funds have been put to work for socially useful purposes for many years. The concept of pooling these funds and efforts will provide the stimulus for a greater effort and a greater contribution to the welfare of the nation.

Now the Senate

THE U.S. HOUSE of Representatives voted the public interest when it courageously voted to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and pointed the nation down the path of industrial peace.

The House brushed aside the contrived arguments of those who for 18 years have exploited a maliciously designed phrase, "right-to-work," as a cover for an attack on the basic American institution of free collective bargaining.

The conflict and strife triggered by Sec. 14(b), which gave birth to the "right-to-work" controversy, has slowed and diverted the energy of labor and management from the central goal of working for programs and policies to promote the nation's economic strength and progress.

The members of the House whose votes were cast for the repeal of 14(b) deserve a "well done" from the nation.

Now the job must be completed in the Senate where a similar repeal measure is slated for floor action soon. The opponents of repeal have broadcast their intentions of staging a bitter, divisive fight to prevent final removal of this barrier to stable and positive labor-management relations. The House has shown the way and we are confident that the Senate will exhibit the same sense of responsibility and statesmanship.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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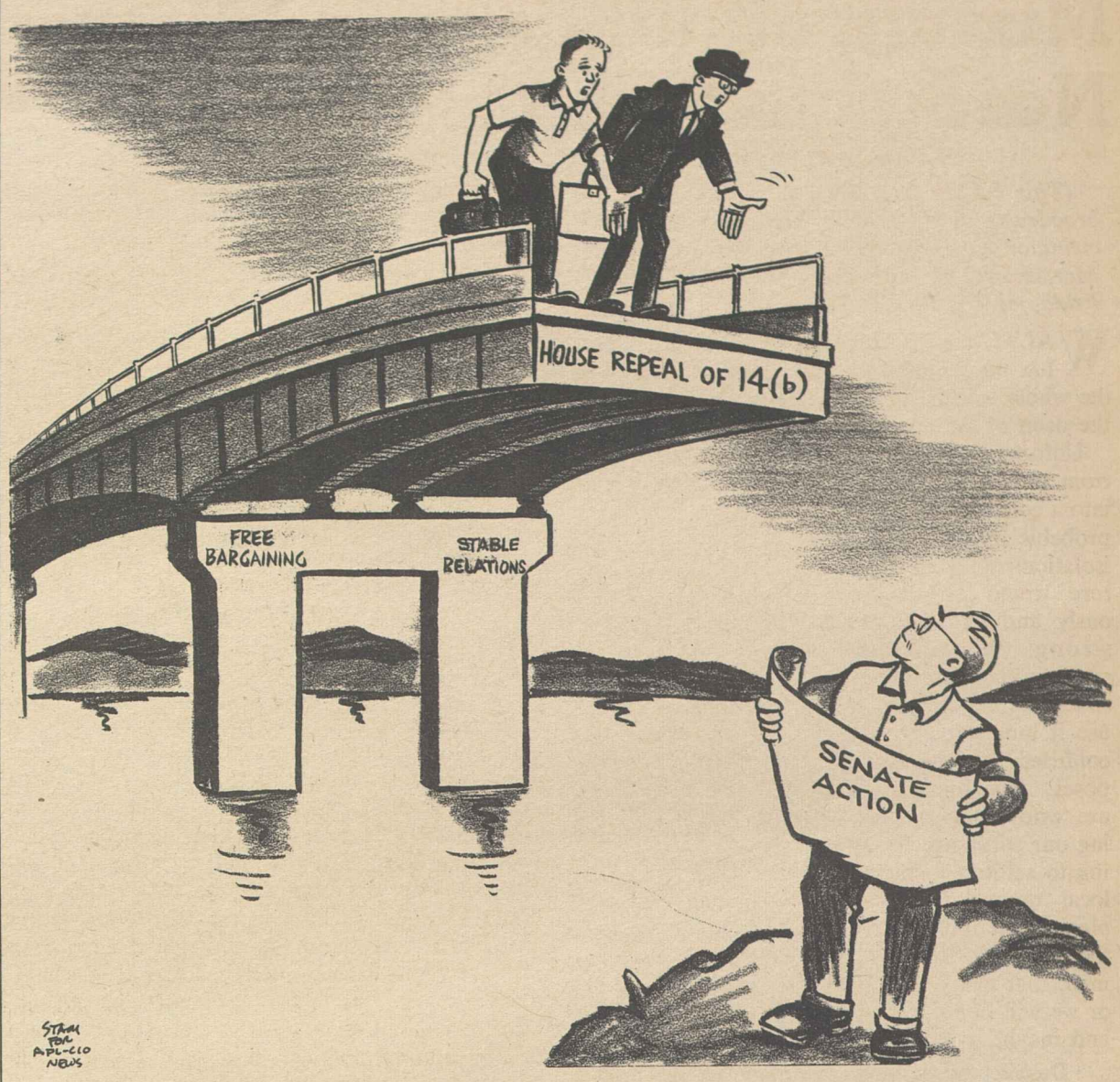
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, August 7, 1965 No. 32

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'Let's Finish the Job'



'Brilliant and Illuminating':

White's Book on '64 Campaign Documents Goldwater Disaster

The oustanding record of the 89th Congress has its roots in the 1964 elections, and that benchmark in American electoral history is the subject of a new book by Theodore H. White, "The Making of the President—1964." The following is an excerpt from a review by Willard Shelton in the August AFL-CIO American Federationist.

A NEW ART FORM in political writing—if that is not too pretentious a term—was invented by Theodore H. White when he wrote "The Making of the President—1960," a brilliant book on the preliminary primary contests, the Democratic national convention and the final race between the late Pres. Kennedy and former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon. His new book, "The Making of the President—1964," is a different kind of account because the election of 1964 was totally different from that of 1960. It is equally brilliant and illuminating.

The White technique consists of tracing in enormous detail, in a way no newspaper reader could recall from daily stories, the origins, the development and the climax of the campaigns of the two men who ran against each other for President last year—Johnson and Sen. Goldwater, the latter of whom must be rated as the most implausible candidate a major party has run since the Civil War.

White tells his story with verve and sympathy —both for Goldwater and Johnson. (The Republican nominee, for example, might have demagogued frightfully about the Negro revolution in the streets but he refused to do so.) Where White could not get the candidates themselves to talk to him, he obtained enormous amounts of information from staff members and intimates and to this he added his own experienced judgments of politics and men.

There is an extraordinary story of all the "ifs" that might have prevented the Goldwater nomination at San Francisco. Former Gov. Dewey of New York, who had personally commanded the 1952 Republican convention operation that defeated Sen. Taft and nominated Gen. Eisenhower, gathered the "eastern establishment" leaders together at the last moment to provide an anti-Goldwater stroke. But the eastern establishment of Dewey and Herbert Brownell and two dozen New York bankers and board chairmen had lost the magic touch.

Yet from the moment of Goldwater's acceptance speech to the Republican national convention, his candidacy was dead; the fiction that "conservatives" would come out of the woodwork by the millions to vote for a "real Republican" was dead.

There has not been anywhere outside of White's book as candid and informative an account of the Democratic national convention's handling of the issue of the Negro Mississippi Freedom Democratic rebels who walked into Atlantic City, made an overwhelming moral case against the whites-only voting system in their state and forced a change in the rules.

GOLDWATER WAS the victim of 1964 but won part of the South and White perceives that "now the Republican Party is deeply rooted in the South . . . those roots may bear bitter fruit." Johnson was the winner who made his only pointblank civil rights speech of the campaign in the city of New Orleans but did it from the background of having pushed through the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which Goldwater voted against. White notes that Goldwater might have made a better case for himself by voting for the bill and filing reservations later.

White is an admirer of the late Pres. Kennedy and it is therefore understandable that he bridges the gap between Kennedy and Johnson by writing that "the great revolutionary in the flow of ideas" was the slain chief executive Johnson succeeded; "he was the watershed."

This is entirely true. There was no progress in American political concepts—at least concepts that a majority would accept—between the days before World War II and Kennedy's election. It must be noted, however, that White rates both Johnson and his choice of a vice presidential running-mate, Humphrey, as "sons of the middle border," men who grew up in the poverty and hard-times economy of the frontier. It would have been easy for Johnson to "balance the ticket" last year by choosing a Catholic vice presidential candidate, but "balancing" a national ticket on religious categories would have been unworthy and the President rejected it. The point is that both Johnson and Humphrey came up from trans-Mississippi hardship. If there is "new money" from Texas oilmen and real estate speculators to confound the old money of the eastern establishment within the Republican Party, the Democratic Party furnished political leaders the people trusted.

Morgan Says:

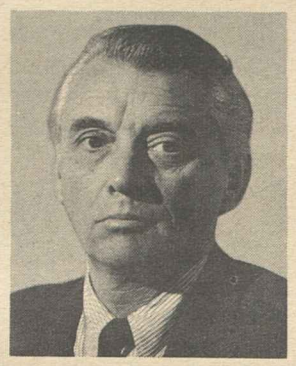
Mixture of Subtlety and Force Needed to Stop Communists

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

WALTER LIPPMAN said the United States has no business trying to play policeman to the whole world. In a literal and technical sense the dean of American pundits is right.

Unfortunately the inference too often drawn from his declaration is that we should pull back into a comfortable, if improbable kind, of jet-age isolationism. Such a posture would be dangerously and extravagantly wrong. We have the power; the question should be not whether to use it but how. We are confused by cross-purposes. One moment we are worried about wasting our substance in trying to settle a malignant local quarrel in some God-forsaken, faraway place; next moment we are demanding, through the stentorian voice of some outraged congressman, that everybody everywhere do our bidding, or we will bomb their missile sites, or equivalent, and maybe even cut off foreign aid.



Morgan

Despite this schizoid approach to the problems of the planet, the U.S. has a remarkable record of international achievement, or at least of avoiding catastrophe since the end of World War II.

On his recent tour of Pacific countries, Henry Cabot Lodge, now returning as ambassador to South Viet Nam, reports that one political leader reminded him, a little too flamboyantly perhaps, of what we had done. We helped prevent the Communists from taking over Western Europe, we refused to be driven out of Berlin, we helped prevent Korea from being destroyed, kept the Chinese from capturing the Formosa Strait, supported Lebanon against subversion, forced the Russians to withdraw their offensive missile sites from Cuba, and, in the course of all this, though not without serious mistakes, slowed down Communist expansion and developed a certain credibility in the capitals of the world for our commitment.

Recently, interestingly enough, evidence has emerged that the Chinese Communists themselves are beginning to be impressed with our credibility and are no longer flaunting the line that the U.S. is a mere paper tiger. The crucible for this change is the obscene jungle war in Viet Nam.

Two signals indicating the Communists now believe that Washington does mean what it says about hanging on in Viet Nam were hoisted only last week, one from Peking, the other from Hanoi. Writing in the Peoples' Daily on July 22, "Observer,'" which some experts think may be a pen name for Mao Tse-tung himself, said the desperate U.S. aggressors are prepared to go on the warpath to the very end, despite the severe defeats they have suffered on the battlefield. At the same time, the victor over the French at Dienbienphu, Gen. Vo Nquyen Giap, defense minister and commander-in-chief of the North Viet Namese armed forces. voiced striking similar sentiments. An article in Study, a theoretical journal of the North Viet Namese Workers Party, raised the possibility of a larger war developing and warned of difficulties and hardships ahead.

Part of this undoubtedly is a kind of psychological warfare gambit, hoping to discourage Americans with the spectre of another Korea-type war. But part of it also is interpreted as a backhanded admission that misjudgments were made about the determination of the U.S. government to sustain support of South Viet Nam.

IT DOES NOT FOLLOW that all we have to do now is to pour on the coal with military force to get the Communists to quit. In fact, one of the greatest dangers is to concentrate on military escalation and neglect everything else. What is needed now is a judicious mix of military power and expanded effort in economic aid and training of South Viet Namese civil service and police cadres so that they will have the will and the prepared talent to protect the hamlet or village against reinfiltration once the Viet Cong are cleaned out. Nobody can tell precisely what the proper proportion of military, political, and sociological ingredients should be. There is no magic formula.

Columnist Lippman indicates this is the kind of police action we should never had got ourselves into. The fact is we are into it now—deep. Neither a big war nor a willynilly pullout is any real solution. One of the things we need most is patience, patience and a little clearer sense of history to help us understand that there will be no really total victories and no really tidy settlements either. But if we stay totally aloof, the nebulous but worthy cause of the open society in Asia would suffer nothing but defeat.

Viet Nam is only part of the troubled picture. The Communists are trying to make serious mischief in Northeast Thailand, trespassing across the unclosable border from Laos. Powerful leftist sentiments are lapping like a rising tide against the pro-American government of Japan. The demagogue of Southeast Asia, Sukarno of Indonesia, threatens not only Malaysia but the future of his own country, the fifth most populous in the world. Everybody wants our standard of living but nobody seems really to like it. It is a depressing prospect, but what we mustn't forget is that the Communists never won a popularity contest either, and nobody is satisfied with the Communist standard of living. Therefore why not try to resist and discourage and slow down their encroachment by a mixture of subtlety and force?

As a Marine colonel remarked on defense duty outside the Danang air base, "We are rich, strong, fat and sassy. What have we got better to do?"

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE ELECTION RESULTS of 1964, in which Sen. Barry Goldwater as GOP presidential nominee led his party to defeat up and down the line, were clearly visible in the House votes on repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

There are 71 new Democrats—and 61 of them voted for repeal. Nine voted against repeal and one did not vote because of serious family illness.

Another standard of measurement is the votes of new members, whether Republican or Democratic, who won last November with clear support by labor. Forty-eight of them voted for repeal, three against; in the latter group two are Democrats, one a Republican.

The House division on final passage, 221 to 203, was close enough so that the balance of power was held by 21 Republicans, most of them from the industrial northeastern states (12 from Pennsylvania and New York). But there were other factors involved.

The repeal bill was brought up under the 21-day rule, adopted last January at the opening of Congress to take away the power of Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), chairman of the Rules Committee, to bottle up legislation of which he personally disapproved.

This enabled Speaker McCormack to recognize Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) of the House Labor Committee for the purpose of proposing an agreed-upon rule governing the terms of the debate and the scope of acceptable amendments. It was the Democratic victory of last November that enabled McCormack and other House liberals to push through the 21-day rule, an action Smith bitterly opposed. The vote on Powell's proposed rule, which got the bill to the floor, was 248-171—a much wider margin than the difference on final passage of the bill itself.

* * *

THE LABOR COMMITTEE and leadership rule drafted for Powell, moreover, allowed the doctrine of germaneness to be applied to proposed amendments. Various opponents of repeal had "hooker" amendments involving alleged racial discrimination among unions, political activities by unions, the rights of conscientious objectors to refrain from union membership, which they wanted to tack on the simple repealer.

But Sec. 14(b) of Taft-Hartley says absolutely nothing on these subjects, pro or con, and they had nothing to do with the issue involved. The amendments were not germane and they were knocked out on points of order.

Congress may very well consider the issues raised in the proposed amendments in some kind of general legislation. But then they can be adequately processed in committee hearings and the appropriate committee can either draft well-considered legislation or decide that the proponents have not made a case. They had no place when the single question the House was to decide was whether to kill the 18-year-old Taft-Hartley provision that allowed states to adopt anti-union shop laws under the spurious name of "right-to-work."

Such issues may arise again in the Senate, which has no rule of germaneness. The common sense of the senators, who well know the objective of the amenders, must be trusted to prevail.

* * *

AS A FOOTNOTE, the roll call on final passage revealed that 21 Democrats from so-called "right-to-work" states had the courage to vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision that authorizes the law.

They need feel no compunction about exercising this independent judgment. Most of the anti-union state laws were adopted years ago, when the political climate was different, and before the nuisance effect of the statutes had been demonstrated.

It is time for Congress to rectify the error committed in 1947, when by permitting states to set up labor standards in violation of the general federal standard, it encouraged statutes without benefits to anyone and threw many states into irrelevant turmoil as professional "right-to-work" promoters ceaselessly sought to exploit the situation.

Labor News Conference:

Volunteer Union Teachers Staff 15 'Freedom Schools' in South

SCORES OF VOLUNTEER union teachers are staffing freedom schools in four southern states this summer, according to Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers.

He reported that about 55 members of his union are now conducting courses in 15 AFT-sponsored schools in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia, designed to help educationally-deprived youngsters catch up in the basic subjects, and to help teen-agers and adults "learn their rights and their duties as citizens of this free country." Cogen appeared on the weekly network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Response to the schools has been "very good . . . very enthusiastic" he declared. The children are "most anxious" to attend, he said, with applications running far ahead of the available supply of teachers, books, supplies and classroom space. Enrollment this summer, the second year of the AFT effort, is expected to reach 4,000, doubling the 1964 total, he said.

Cogen pointed out that the schools are financed solely by contributions from AFT locals, other unions and individuals.

COGEN SAID the volunteer teachers are cautioned to confine their activities to "the educational aspects of the (civil rights) effort" and to avoid involvement in local civil rights activities.

Increased public concern for the need to improve the quality of education as well as teachers' salaries and working conditions, Cogen said, is helping teachers organize themselves into unions.

Questioning Cogen on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief of Ebony Magazine and other Johnson publications, and Benjamin A. Franklin, of the New York Times' Washington bureau.



SCORES OF VOLUNTEER union teachers are staffing freedom schools in four southern states this summer, Pres. Charles Cogen (center) of the Teachers, told reporters Benjamin A. Franklin, left, of the New York Times, and Simeon Booker, of Ebony Magazine and other Johnson publications, on the weekly AFL-CIO-produced public service interview, Labor News Conference, on the Mutual radio network.



AT VICTORY CELEBRATION held by National Council of Senior Citizens following enactment of medicare bill, Vice Pres Hubert H. Humphrey presented an award from the senior citizens group to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Accepting the award—a framed photo of the late Pres. Kennedy addressing a medicare rally—are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, and Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, right. The group also honored Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel.

AFL-CIO Leaders at Ceremony:

Truman Is Honored At Medicare Signing

Independence, Mo.—Pres. Johnson made a sentimental journey to the Harry S. Truman Library here—bringing with him congressional, labor and senior citizen leaders—to sign the historic social security medicare bill.

Seated at his side was former Pres. Truman, who in 1945 boldly asked Congress to enact a national health insurance program under social security.

Deeply moved, the 81-year-old former President said simply, "I am glad to have lived this long and to witness today the signing of the medicare bill."

Forand Also Praised

Johnson, praising Truman for having given "hope" to America, also had words of special praise for another guest—former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), whose 1957 bill was the forerunner of the later King-Anderson bill. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) were among the members of Congress present for the ceremony.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who flew to Independence with Johnson, said in a statement that the new legislation is "unquestionably the most significant" in its field since the Social Security Act was passed 30 years ago.

"The hospital and medical insurance provisions for older citizens surpass the highest hopes that we in the labor movement held when we launched our campaign for these gains nearly a decade ago," Meany said. "Coupled with the higher basic benefits and other improvements it establishes, this bill goes far to make security a reality rather than a distant goal for millions of Americans of all ages."

Of the "historic legislative achievements of recent months," he said, "this may well be the greatest in terms of human happiness. The Administration and Congress have earned the esteem of the nation."

Also flown to the signing ceremony in presidential planes were AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Leonard Lesser, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept., and top officials of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The NCSC group included its president, John W. Edelman, and James Cuff O'Brien, William R. Hutton and Lawrence A. Oxley. A number of other senior citizens leaders flew to the Independence signing ceremony from cities throughout the nation. The organization had a follow-up victory celebration in Washington, attended by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and many members of Congress.

Johnson, speaking to the 250 dignitaries gathered at the Truman Library, had this to say of the legislation's significance:

"No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracles of modern medicine. No longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that they have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years."

Political Action Is Key To Future, Says Meany

A step-up in political action, organized labor's "No. 1 tool" to protect gains already made and to assure needed advances in the future was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the Maryland-D.C. AFL-CIO convention in Washington.

He stressed that despite advances made during the two periods of the Roosevelt Administration and the present Congress, labor still has enemies "who would use the legislatures to destroy our achievements."

"While I report that we are having what might be called a progressive, profitable legislative session," he said following a review of legislation enacted or being processed by Congress, "I don't want anyone to think for one minute that this is all there is to be done.

Much Work to be Done

"There is much more to be done. There are still many, many problems to be solved. There are still many, many things that we must do."

The bulk of the work must be done at the local level, he stressed, adding that "state federations are far more important in political action than is the national office of the AFL-CIO."

Meany pointed out that the only reason the labor movement has for its existence is to advance the cause of the workers it represents. Legislation is one of the available tools, he continued, and the kind of legislation labor wants can only be enacted by its sympathizers in Congress and the legislatures.

Other speakers also emphasized the need for political action, including AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas., William F. Schnitzler, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and AFL-CIO National COPE Dir. Al. Barkan.

Schnitzler congratulated the nearly 400 delegates for increasing the per capita tax for COPE from 2.5 cents per member per month to 5.5 cents.

"When we have an Administration that sees things the same way we see them," he said, "it's time to spend a little extra and get along with our work." He predicted repeal of the Landrum-Griffin Act requirement that union officials handling funds have "faithful performance" bonds.

Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.) urged labor to join in a hunt for a Maryland gubernatorial candidate in 1966 who is a man of "understanding, vision and action."

Pres. Charles Della was re-elected without opposition.

Immigration Bill Clears House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

backlog of eligible applicants from low-quota countries such as Italy and Greece. They would be assigned unused quotas from other countries.

- Put all nations outside of the Western Hemisphere on an equal footing, with a basic limit of 20,000 admissions from any country in a single year.

- Set up a new system of preference based on these broad categories: (1) Close relatives of United States citizens; (2) scientists, artists and other professionals; (3) workers needed to fill domestic labor shortages; (4) refugees from communism.

Residents of countries in the Western Hemisphere and the spouses, children and parents of United States citizens would be exempt from the 20,000 limitation.

Johnson praised the committee members, "Democrats and Republicans alike," who had supported the bill and urged "prompt consideration" by the House.

The legislation, he said, would "redeem the pledge of this nation to posterity—that free men have no fear of justice and proud men have no taste for bias."

Labor Urges Acreage Bar On Irrigation

Construction of a $157 million Westlands irrigation system in California's Central Valley should be held up until large landowners agree to divest themselves of holdings in excess of federal acreage limitations, the AFL-CIO said.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out in a letter to Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Carl Hayden ((D-Ariz.) that 70 percent of the land in the irrigation district is held in excess of the 160-acre limitation (320 acres for a man and wife) for beneficiaries of federally-financed irrigation projects.

Since much of the water furnished the area goes to bolster underground water tables, there is no practicable way to limit benefits to persons qualifying under the law. By far the biggest landowner is the Southern Pacific Railroad, which owns 25 percent of the acreage in the district.

Senate Rejects Dirksen Amendment To Escape 1 Man, 1 Vote Ruling

(Continued from Page 1)

stitute amendment proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.), an original co-sponsor of the Dirksen Amendment who subsequently withdrew his support. Javits wanted to make any reapportionment not based on population subject to court review as to its "reasonableness." Both Dirksen and the Douglas group opposed this and it was rejected, 85-12.

Only a majority vote was needed to substitute the Dirksen Amendment for the baseball bill, and that was done. But the 39 votes against the substitution doomed the resolution on its final passage test.

On this showdown, 28 Democrats and 29 Republicans voted for the Dirksen Amendment; 36 Democrats and three Republicans opposed it.

Dirksen earlier had served notice that he didn't plan to give up the fight even if he lost on this round. He might, he said, try to attach his amendment to other legislation such as the bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Most observers thought, however, that the 57 votes he got represented the high point of his support. Tydings said that several senators who had voted with Dirksen to fulfill earlier commitments had promised to switch if their votes were needed to defeat the measure.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who actively opposed the amendment, was credited with a major assist in the turn of the tide. Dirksen, whose embellished brand of oratory is the delight of Capitol Hill newsmen, related that he had protested in vain to Pres. Johnson —a declared neutral in the battle —asking "What is Hubert doing lobbying?"

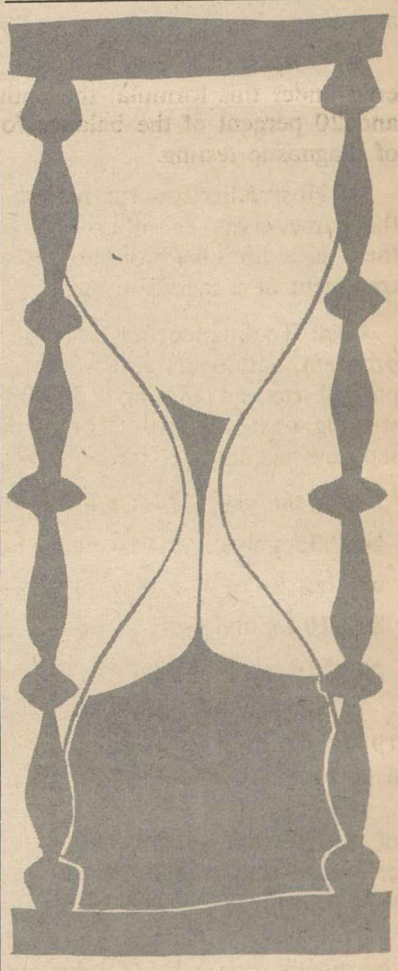
While the Senate was turning down the proposed amendment, a House Judiciary subcommittee continued hearings on a companion proposal. Most observers believed the firm Senate action would deter the House from getting involved in an issue on which a number of congressmen—under "back home" pressure from both sides—would prefer to avoid

A key factor in the apparent turning of the tide has been the effectiveness of the argument that continuation of rural-dominated legislatures, even in one house, would sharply dilute the newly-strengthened voting rights of Negroes in cities or that districts in Deep South states might well be drawn so as to shortchange Negroes politically.

Hoffa's Tampering Conviction Upheld

Cincinnati, O.—James R. Hoffa's conviction on charges of jury tampering was upheld by a unanimous decision of three judges of the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The court said in a 52-page opinion that there were no errors affecting the Teamster president's rights in the 1964 Chattanooga trial at which he was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in prison and fined $10,000.



A special television documentary salute to America's union men and women who give unselfishly of their leisure time to the betterment of their community and to their fellow man.

To be presented by the AFL-CIO on nationwide television Labor Day weekend. Narration by Dave Garroway. Comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. Watch for television listing in your community.

Key Benefits in New Social Security Act

Americans of all ages will benefit from the Social Security Amendments of 1965, endorsed by labor, passed by Congress and signed into law by Pres. Johnson on July 30. Following is a summary of the bill's major provisions:

I. MEDICARE

Basic Hospital Insurance

Effective Date: July 1, 1966, except for nursing home benefits which will not be provided until Jan. 1, 1967.

Eligibility: All persons 65 and over, except certain groups under the Federal Employes Health Benefits Act and aliens with less than five years residence. Persons who become 65 in 1968 or thereafter will be covered if they have some employment under the Social Security or Railroad Retirement programs.

Benefits: Services for which payment would be made include:

● Hospital care up to 60 days for each spell of illness, with the patient paying the first $40. An additional 30 days of hospitalization would be available with the patient paying $10 a day. Benefit payments will cover the cost of room and board in semiprivate accommodations, ordinary nursing services, and the costs of drugs and supplies furnished by the hospital. A "spell of illness" begins with the first day of hospitalization and continues until 60 days after discharge from a hospital or covered nursing home.

● Skilled nursing home care up to 100 days in each spell of illness is provided after at least three days of hospitalization. This covers only facilities which meet high standards of nursing care; it does not cover stay at a custodial-type nursing home. There is no charge to the patient for the first 20 days of such care; thereafter, up to the 100-day limit, the charge is $5 a day.

● After release from a hospital or nursing home, the patient may receive up to 100 home-health visits in the next year by a nurse or other health worker such as a therapist. Visits by a doctor are not covered.

● Outpatient diagnostic tests in a hospital are covered under this formula: the patient pays the first $20 and 20 percent of the balance for each 20-day period of diagnostic testing.

● Hospitalization for mental illness is covered on the same basis as other hospitalization, except that there is a lifetime limit of 190 days on payment for treatment at a mental hospital.

Cost: To finance the basic hospitalization insurance program, employers and workers will each pay a small payroll tax on the first $6,600 of annual earnings, starting next January. The money will be kept in a separate account from the regular social security tax.

For the year 1966, the hospital insurance tax will be 0.35 percent of covered wages. For the worker making $6,600 a year or more, this will come to $23.10 for the year. A person making $4,000 would pay $14 over the year, or 27 cents a week.

The tax rate goes up in later years. From 1967 to 1972, it will be one-half of 1 percent—$33 a year for a person making $6,600 or more.

It would then rise gradually to a top of eight-tenths of 1 percent in 1987 and thereafter. At the $6,600 ceiling, this would cost workers and employers $52.80 a year each.

The government will provide from general revenues the money to pay benefits for persons over 65 who are not under social security.

Supplementary Medical Insurance

Effective Date: July 1, 1966.

Eligibility: All persons 65 and over, including retired federal employes. The program is voluntary.

Cost: Each person signing up for the program pays $3 a month, and the government matches the amount. The premium cost may be adjusted every two years if the rate proves inadequate to meet costs.

Benefits: This insurance program is intended to help pay for most medical expenses not covered by the basic program, including doctor bills.

In any benefit year, the patient pays the first $50 of expenses. Then the plan will cover 80 percent of the patient's bill for:

● Services of physicians, whether furnished in a hospital, clinic, office or in the home.

● Up to 100 home health visits with no need for prior hospitalization. This is in addition to the 100 post-hospital visits allowed under the basic plan.

● Diagnostic and X-ray tests, radium therapy, certain ambulance services, rental of medical equipment such as iron lungs and a variety of other medical services.

How to Qualify

All persons over 65 receiving social security or railroad retirement benefits will be covered automatically by the basic hospital insurance program and will receive in the mail this December information on how to sign up for the voluntary supplementary insurance program. There is no need for them to contact their social security office.

Retired federal employes will be mailed information on the supplementary plan.

Persons over 65 who are not receiving social security, railroad or civil service retirement benefits should contact their local Social Security Administration office after Sept. 1, 1965, and before Mar. 31, 1966—when the first enrollment period for the medical insurance program ends. Premiums will not be due, however, until the program goes into effect in July 1966.

Persons who reach 65 before Jan. 1, 1966, must sign up by a Mar. 31 deadline—or wait until the fall of 1967 and pay a higher premium. Those who become 65 after Jan. 1, 1966, have a seven-month enrollment period—four months before their 65th birthday to three months after their birthday.

It is not necessary to be retired to receive benefits under either the basic or supplementary health insurance program. Age is the only criterion.

Reminder: Do not cancel any hospital or medical insurance you may now have. The health insurance provisions of the new law give no protection whatsoever until July 1966.

II. SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Cash Benefits: All persons on the social security rolls have been given an increase of 7 percent, retroactive to January 1965, with a minimum increase of $4 a month for retired workers 65 and older. There is no need to apply for the increase. Retroactivity checks will be mailed to all eligible persons late in September and the monthly benefit checks due early in October will be at the new rate. Persons who retire in the future will receive benefits at least 7 percent higher than under the old law.

The rise in the amount of earnings subject to social security tax—from $4,800 under the old law to $6,600 starting Jan. 1, 1966—will gradually increase the ceiling for retirement and survivor benefits well above present levels.

This will eventually raise the maximum individual retirement benefit at age 65 from the former $127 to $168, the top for a retired couple both 65 from $190.50 to $252, and the maximum family benefit for survivors of a deceased worker and the family of a disabled or retired worker from $254 to $368.

Retirement Test: The new law provides, starting in 1966, that a beneficiary may have annual earnings of $1,500 and still get all his benefits for the year. Above $1,500, benefits will be reduced $1 for each $2 of earnings up to $2,700, and on a dollar-for-dollar basis thereafter. However, benefits will be paid, regardless of annual earnings, for any month in which the beneficiary earns $125 or less in wages.

For Those 72: Many persons who worked, or whose husbands worked, too short a time under social security to qualify for benefits under the old law will be entitled to $35-a-month payments under the new law, starting in September. Any person 72 or older who may be in such a category should inquire at the nearest Social Security office.

Student Benefits: Social Security benefits paid to unmarried sons or daughters of deceased, disabled or retired workers continue beyond the normal cutoff age of 18 if they are full-time students. Payments to students can continue to age 22. Benefits are retroactive to January.

Tipped Income: Workers who receive part of their income in tips will be able for the first time to have this money considered as wages for social security as well as income tax purposes. By paying the employe's share of the social security tax on tip income, they will be eligible for larger pension and insurance benefits. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to report tips which amount to more than $20 in any month to the employer. He, in turn, will deduct the social security and income tax due on the amount. For a more detailed explanation, request Leaflet No. 6 from a local Social Security Office or from the Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. 21235.

Disability Changes: Under old law, benefits were paid only for disabilities expected to be of indefinite duration. The new law allows benefits for disabilities expected to last at least a year or which can be expected to result in death. Social security disability benefits and workmen's compensation benefits combined may not exceed 80 percent of the worker's average earnings before disability, although this ceiling will be adjusted periodically to take account of changes in national earnings levels.

Another provision of the new law liberalizes the definition of "blindness" for disability benefit purposes.

Widows' Benefits: Widows may now choose to receive benefits at age 60, but if they do the amount of the monthly benefit will be less than if they wait until age 62.

Dependents' Benefits: Liberalizing changes are made in eligibility of widows or widowers who remarry, definition of children for benefit purposes, and entitlement of a divorced woman to benefits on her former husband's account—providing they had been married at least 20 years before the divorce and the husband had contributed or been obligated by court order to contribute to her support when he became entitled to social security benefits or died.

Coverage: Doctors and interns are brought under social security, clergymen have an additional period to apply for coverage, and an optional income reporting provision is available to self-employed farmers with gross farm earnings under $2,400 a year.

Cost: To finance these improved social security cash benefits the amount of wages subject to the social security tax is raised from the present $4,800 ceiling to $6,600 in 1966. The tax rate on workers and employers rises in steps from 3.85 percent in 1966 to 4.85 percent in 1973 and thereafter.

In 1966, the worker making $6,600 a year or more would pay $254.10 in social security taxes. Adding on the separate hosiptal insurance tax, which in this case would be $23.10, the total payroll deduction would be $277.20. Persons making less than $6,600 a year would pay smaller amounts.

The social security tax on the maximum covered salary of $6,600 would go up to $257.40 in 1967, to $290.40 in 1969, and level off at $320.10 in 1973 and thereafter, plus the medicare tax.

III. WELFARE AMENDMENTS

Kerr-Mills Improvements: States with Kerr-Mills programs of medical benefits for the needy aged will be required to extend these benefits to persons, regardless of age, who are being helped by public assistance programs for dependent children, the blind and the disabled—providing they meet the same income test required of the needy aged.

State "means tests" for eligibility would be liberalized and the elderly could no longer be denied benefits because the income of their grown children exceeded a set amount. State programs would be obligated to help the needy elderly pay the deductible amounts required under the medicare program. The federal share of the cost of the program would be increased.

Child Health Care: Health care for needy children is improved through a five-year program of special grants to provide comprehensive health care and services, including dental care, for children from low-income families. Other programs are stepped up.

Public Assistance: The federal share of payments under all state public assistance programs is increased an average of about $2.50 a month for the needy aged, blind and disabled and $1.25 for needy children, effective Jan. 1, 1966. States must pass these increases to the individuals. States may, if they wish, raise the amount of earnings allowed an individual or family receiving public assistance.

Cost: The welfare improvements will be paid for from general revenue. No payroll tax is involved.

6.1 Million More Covered:

House Unit Backs $1.75 Wage Floor

(Continued from Page 1)

$1.60 on July 1, 1967; $1.75 on July 1, 1968. For those who would be newly covered, $1 on Jan. 1, 1966; $1.15 on July 1, 1966; $1.25 on July 1, 1967; $1.40 on July 1, 1968; $1.60 on July 1, 1969; $1.75 on July 1, 1970.

The 700,000 farm workers who would be included under the bill would get $1.15 on July 1, 1966, and $1.25 on July 1, 1968. The cutoff point for coverage is farms employing more than 300 man-days of farm labor a quarter other than temporary employes, who are defined as working no more than 12 consecutive weeks a year.

● Coverage: 6.1 million workers presently not protected by the act would be covered by the wage provisions. They would include 2.5 million retail workers; 890,000 hospital workers; 700,000 farm workers; 600,000 workers for auto and farm equipment dealers; 625,000 restaurant workers; 275,000 hotel workers; 250,000 laundry and dry cleaning workers; 100,000 food service workers; 87,000 loggers; 75,000 theater workers; 50,000 other types of employes.

Coverage would be extended to all businesses with gross sales of $500,000 a year until the end of 1968. After that it would drop to $250,000. Units of chains doing less than $1 million in gross sales would have a test of $150,000. If the chain did more than $1 million all units would be automatically covered.

● Overtime: For newly covered workers the time and one-half provisions would take effect at 44 hours on July 1, 1967; 42 hours on July 1, 1968; 40 hours on July 1, 1969. Overtime exemptions include resort hotels and amusement and recreational establishments, small newspapers, and mechanics employed by auto dealers, bus drivers, conductors, etc., employed by transportation companies doing less than $1 million business a year.

Voting Rights Bill Gets Final Congress Okay

(Continued from Page 1)

it can reimpose a voting eligibility test, such as a literacy test.

● An exemption from literacy tests for persons educated in a school under the American flag taught in a language other than English. In effect, this would apply principally to Spanish-speaking voters in New York who completed grade school in Puerto Rico.

House Republican leaders protested one of the House concessions to the Senate bill—acceptance of a provision allowing a county to terminate federal voter registration supervision if it could show that at least 50 percent of the potential Negro voters are registered, that all those listed by federal examiners have been placed on the voting lists, and that there is no likelihood of further discrimination.

House Republicans, smarting under Pres. Johnson's description of a GOP substitute voting bill as one which "would have seriously damaged and diluted" the legislation, moved to send the conference report back to committee.

They were beaten on this move, 284-118. The House then voted final passage of the legislation, 384-74.

On the rollcall, 31 of the 105 congressmen from the former Confederate states voted for the bill. This compares with 23 southern votes when the House first acted earlier this month and only eight Dixie votes for the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The Senate quickly approved the bill, 79-18, with even hard-core southern opposition muted in the brief debate. Florida Sen. George A. Smathers (D), who had opposed the bill when it was first before the Senate, switched and cast his first civil rights vote for the conference report. The only non-southerner opposing passage was Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.).

Hardly had the Senate acted when Pres. Johnson was at the Capitol to thank Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) and GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) for their bipartisan teamwork on the bill. The President hailed its passage as "a proud moment for this nation."

In other congressional developments:

● The House passed a labor-supported bill to raise the salaries of U.S. teachers employed at Defense Dept. schools overseas. It would peg their pay to the average stateside salaries in school districts of more than 100,000 population. An amendment was added on the floor to limit overseas assignments to five consecutive years, but it would apply only to new appointments and not to present teachers.

● The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee approved a bill raising the pay of 1.8 million federal employes 4.5 percent in October, with an additional "comparability" increase a year later. The President had proposed a 3 percent raise. The bill, adopted 20-1, would also hike congressional pay in 1967.

● Johnson gave a strong boost to the drive for home rule for the District of Columbia, which the Senate approved last month by a 63-29 vote. In a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.), he said:

"I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that this action by the Senate must not meet the fate of home rule bills passed by the Senate in previous Congresses. The House, too, must be given the opportunity, and promptly, to restore the basic rights of democracy."

Steelworkers Fill Key Staff Posts

Pittsburgh—Three veteran Steelworker employes have been given major assignments by I. W. Abel, the union's new president. They are John Rooney, Lawrence N. Spitz and Raymond W. Pasnick.

Rooney has been named Abel's administrative assistant after seven years as assistant to the secretary-treasurer, Abel's former post. Spitz, formerly subdistrict director in Providence, R.I., heads the USWA wage division succeeding the late W. A. C. Jacko, who died June 16. Pasnick, who had been director of communications and editor of Steel Labor, becomes director of public relations.

Abel said that Maurice E. "Duke" Moran, who suffered a heart attack last August, will continue to serve in public relations as coordinator of special activities.



MORTGAGE BANKERS confer with Pres. David Dubinsky (center) on the Ladies' Garment Workers' $7.65 million fund made available to finance the construction of homes for Negroes. Others, left to right, are Dempsey Travis of the Sivart Corp., Chicago, and J. T. Bickers of the Atlanta Mortgage Brokerage Co., Atlanta, Ga.; right, Robert L. Hughes of the Mid-Central Mortgage & Investment Co., Kansas City, Kan., and Dir. Harry Krugman of the ILGWU Investment Dept.

Joint Hospital Drive Scores Second Win

Buffalo, N.Y.—A second successful representation election marked a joint union effort to organize hospital workers in the upstate New York area. The victory at Buffalo Children's Hospital, came just one week after an election success at Millard Fillmore, a large general hospital here.

The non-professional employes of both hospitals chose by majority vote to be represented by the AFL-CIO Buffalo Western New York Hospital and Nursing Home Organizing Committee. The committee is composed of the Building Service Employes, Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and Laundry Workers.

The three unions launched the joint organizing drive among employes of non-profit hospitals in the upstate area last spring after passage of a state law bringing hospital workers under the protection of the state labor relations act.

The elections were conducted by the State Labor Relations Board. The unions will represent 475 non-professional employes at Millard Fillmore Hospital and 323 at Children's Hospital.

High School Debate Pamphlet Published

"Collective Bargaining—Democracy on the Job," a comprehensive survey, has been prepared by the AFL-CIO for use in the 1965-66 high school debate.

The debate topic is "What policy in labor-management relations will best serve the people of the United States?" The National Committee on Discussion & Debate has formulated three debate propositions: that the federal government utilize compulsory arbitration in disputes in basic industries; that it prohibit the union shop; that it ban industry-wide bargaining.

The AFL-CIO pamphlet describes the development of collective bargaining and the different ways in which it operates, and devotes a separate chapter to each of the three propositions. It is publication No. 136 and may be obtained without charge from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

ILGWU to Finance Housing for Negroes

New York—The Ladies' Garment Workers have made $7.65 million available to mortgage banking firms to finance the construction of one-family homes for Negroes in the Middle West and the South.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, in arrangements with officials of the mortgage firms, made it clear the money is to be used only to finance the construction of one-family homes, in the $15,000-$18,000 price range, in desegregated areas.

The union's aim in making the loan is to promote mixed residential neighborhoods and not to create additional Negro ghettoes, he said.

Guaranteed Loan

The loan agreement was worked out during recent weeks by the union's Investment Dept., which is headed by Dir. Harry Krugman. The ILGWU furnished $5.65 million and pledged an additional $2 million. The full amount is guaranteed by the U.S. government and will bear 5.25 percent interest.

The program is being administered for the union by the New York Bank for Savings. The fund will be spread among the Sivart Corp., Chicago; Atlanta Mortgage Brokerage Co., Atlanta, Ga.; and the Mid-Central Mortgage & Investment Co., Kansas City, Kan.

The union said the bankers had spent months in fruitless quest of mortgage funds through regular banking circles before turning to the ILGWU. After determining the financial soundness of their proposal and making sure it was in the public interest, the ILGWU agreed to provide the financing. The decision was in line with the union's policy, it was said, of encouraging low-cost housing by helping keep down excessive mortgage costs and at the same time increasing welfare fund income by investment at reasonable rates.

Mexican Housing

The ILGWU earlier had put up $4.5 million of the $10 million loaned through the AFL-CIO for the construction of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Houses in Mexico City, where 3,104 units in 91 buildings are occupied for the most part by members of the Mexican Graphic Arts Workers Union, the sponsor.

The project was the first middle-income housing development financed jointly by trade unions in Mexico and the U.S. The agreement was concluded through the Alliance for Progress in cooperation with the AFL-CIO-backed American Institute for Free Labor Development and the governments of the two nations.

The mortgages are guaranteed by both governments and were made at an interest rate of 5.25 percent, far less than the usual cost of financing such projects in Latin America.

8-7-65

Jobless Rate At Low Point Since 1957

(Continued from Page 1)

ment over the year.

The non-white jobless rate worsened between June and July, moving from 8.4 percent to 9.1 percent. This was significantly lower than the 10.4 percent of July 1964.

The non-white jobless rate remained about double the 3.9 percent rate for whites.

The key jobless rate for married men—the breadwinner group—continued to edge downward. It dropped from 2.4 percent to 2.3 percent; a year ago it was 2.7 percent.

The long-term unemployed—those out of work 15 weeks or longer—have been benefiting from the period of steady job gains. Their total fell by 175,000 over the month to 587,000. This group has been reduced by 250,000 since July 1964.

Furthermore, the worst-off of the long-term unemployed—those jobless 27 weeks or more—have scored the greatest gains. Their numbers were nearly halved over the year, falling from 535,000 to 337,000.

Labor force time lost, which counts both the unemployed and part-timers, fell from 5.5 percent in June to 5.2 percent in July; a year ago it was 5.7 percent.

Congress Urged to Revamp Jobless Aid

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 14, 1965 | No. 33

Wirtz Asks Increase In Benefits

The Administration has urged Congress to revamp the 30-year-old unemployment insurance system to provide higher benefits for more workers over a longer period of joblessness.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, the leadoff witness at House Ways & Means Committee hearings, said new federal standards are needed because states have been reluctant to improve jobless benefits for fear of losing industry to other states with lower tax rates.

Today's unemployment problems are different than those of the depression era, Wirtz told the committee. "This generation," he stressed, can no longer rest "on the magnificent, but now 30-year-old, achievements of the New Deal."

The Ways & Means Committee has scheduled three weeks of hearings on the labor-supported Administration bill, introduced by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.). The bill includes these key provisions:

- State benefit standards based on 50 percent of lost wages, subject to a ceiling which would rise automatically as average wages in the state increased. Initially the ceiling would be 50 percent of the average state wage, and would move up in steps to two-thirds of the average by July 1, 1971.
- A new federal extended benefit program for workers who have exhausted their state benefits and are still unemployed. Such workers would be entitled to an additional 26 weeks of benefits, financed partly by a small increase in the federal payroll tax on employers, partly by federal contributions from general revenues.
- Extension of coverage to 5 million workers now excluded under state laws. These are mainly workers in small firms, in non-profit organizations, and on large farms.
- Limits on disqualification pen-

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Memorial Planned For Titan Victims

Little Rock, Ark. — All building tradesmen in this area were scheduled to lay down their tools on Aug. 13 in a memorial tribute to the 53 members of craft unions who lost their lives in the explosion and flash fire that struck in a Titan 2 missile silo at near-by Searcy on Aug. 9.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has asked Pres. Johnson that a representative of the department be allowed to participate in the coming investigation of the causes of the disaster.

The 53 dead building trades craftsmen were engaged in work of modernizing the launching silo. Two other members of the crew, who were working near the surface, managed to escape; the remainder were trapped below and in this group there were no survivors.

Among the dead were 13 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 13 Sheet Metal Workers, 14 members of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, 7 Iron Workers, 5 Laborers and 1 member of the Operating Engineers.

New Urban Affairs Dept. On Threshold of Victory



SPEAKING TO THE NATION from the Rotunda of the Capitol, Pres. Johnson hailed the new Voting Rights Act as "a triumph for freedom as huge as any victory won on any battlefield." He then signed the legislation in the President's Room of the Capitol, where 104 years ago to the day Pres. Lincoln signed a bill freeing slaves impressed into the service of the Confederacy.

Senate Votes 57-33 For Cabinet Post

The Administration stood at the threshold of victory in a four-year fight—begun by the late Pres. Kennedy—for a Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs.

The Senate voted 57-33 approval of a House-passed bill to coordinate multi-billion dollar housing and transit programs under a Cabinet department which would also deal with special problems of the nation's cities. Differences between the two bills must be worked out in a House-Senate conference before the legislation can be cleared for the President's signature.

Establishment of the new Cabinet post has long been urged by the AFL-CIO, which stressed that the number of city-dwellers, already 70 percent of the nation, will nearly double by the year 2000.

"A scattered array of federal agencies simply cannot deal effectively with this staggering growth of urban areas," the federation said at Senate committee hearings.

Action by both the House and Senate ranked as a major achievement for the Administration since two earlier attempts to set up the new Cabinet department were killed in the House in 1962.

Earlier Defeats

That year the House Rules Committee defeated, 9-6, the Kennedy Administration's bill to set up the department. Kennedy then sought to bypass the committee by creating the department through an executive order. The House rebuffed this move on a 264-150 rollcall. Voting against the measure were southerners, who opposed Kennedy's announced intention to name Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, a Negro, to the Cabinet post, plus Republicans opposed to expanding government activities and congressmen from both parties representing rural areas.

This year, even though only nine Republicans supported the bill, the House passed it, 217-184.

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Unit Vote Backs 14(b) Repeal

A Senate Labor subcommittee voted 7-1 approval of the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act — the provision allowing states to ban the union shop through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Only Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) voted against the bill, which now moves up to the full 16-member Labor Committee.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), voted down a series of Republican-sponsored amendments but agreed on a proposal by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) to modify union shop requirements in the case of members of religious sects whose beliefs prevent them from joining a union.

Repeal of 14(b) passed the House, 221-203, on July 28. This was considered the bill's greatest hurdle.

The effect of eliminating Section 14(b) would be to nullify laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting the union shop in 19 states and end the repeated threats of "right-to-work" laws which have harassed nearly every state since the Taft-Hartley Act was adopted in 1947.

The measure now moves to the full committee where some Republicans threaten a series of crippling amendments.

Voting Rights Act Signed:

Negroes Register Under New Law

Swiftly implementing the new Voting Rights Act, federal examiners began registering Negroes in Selma, Ala., and nine other "hard-core" county seats. In a parallel move, the Justice Dept. filed a series of court challenges to the constitutionality of poll taxes imposed by four states.

Local officials in many other southern communities, including strife-torn Americus, Ga., acted voluntarily to register long lines of Negro applicants under the new voting law, dropping the patterns of harassment and discriminatory tests.

The machinery of government began turning just hours after Pres. Johnson went to the Capitol to sign the legislation and tell the nation, in a televised address, of its significance.

He termed enactment of the voting bill "a triumph for freedom as huge as any victory that's ever been won on any battlefield."

The President recalled the bondage of the Negroes brought to America "in chains" and their long exclusion from the democracy which evolved in the United States.

"Today," he said, "we strike away the last major shackle of those fierce and ancient bonds."

Johnson praised the speed with which "this good Congress" acted on the legislation he proposed last March, adding: "And I intend to act with equal dispatch in enforcing

(Continued on Page 6)

Regional Works Bill At Point of Passage

A large-scale program of public works and regional economic development in areas of heavy unemployment moved towards passage in the House, after weathering a barrage of Republican amendments.

The bill would go to conference to be reconciled with a similar measure which the Senate passed June 1.

Most of the $3 billion-plus authorized in five years would be earmarked for public works grants to help meet what the House Public Works Committee termed "a crippling cycle of economic deterioration" in communities with persistent unemployment.

As the committee put it:

"Their job deficiency reduces their tax base and makes it impossible for them to provide all

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CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION for his work in behalf of retarded children was presented to Executive Vice Pres. John Bowers (second from left, front) of the Longshoremen by George Gallon (left) of the New York Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children. The presentation was made in front of Pier 88, on New York's North River, in the presence of members of ILA Local 824, some of whom are parents of retarded youngsters. Bowers negotiated an agreement by which retarded children are regarded as dependents, regardless of age, under the union-management welfare plan.

Federal Standards Backed:

Key Changes Urged In Job Injury Laws

Miami, Fla.—Fundamental changes in the workmen's compensation system are imperative if the challenges of a growing population and shifting employment patterns are to be met, AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. Larry Smedley told the American Trial Lawyers' Association at its convention here.

"The obvious question," he said, "is whether a system based heavily on 19th Century British law, which has since been abandoned by the British themselves, can meet the challenges of a new industrial environment."

Coming Changes Cited

Smedley cited projections of population and work force growth for less than a decade which, he said will result in fewer blue-collar workers and more technical, professional, office and clerical workers, and will lead to different kinds of accidents.

"The worker will have less opportunity to stick his hand in a machine as his main task shifts to pushing buttons," he said. "Thus, the proportion of workmen's compensition devoted to scheduled injuries will likely decline, and the proportion devoted to mental illness, heart disease, radiation disease will increase."

The changing character of industrial techniques, he warned, is making it increasingly difficult to separate non-occupational and occupational causes of disease. The system, he said, must "show some flexibility" on the causes of occupational disease if the program is to be effective.

Other improvements Smedley said will prove necessary include coverage for those workers not now protected — particularly state and local government employes; compulsory coverage with no numerical exemptions; full coverage of occupational disease; full medical benefits for accidental injury and for occupational disease; supervision of medical care; broad second injury funds, death benefits to widows for life or until remarriage, and "the most obvious, substantial increases in cash benefits."

"The best means of securing these needed improvements and raising state workmen's compensation laws to a level of adequacy would be the enactment of federal minimum standards," he declared.

He served notice that as a result of enactment by Congress of such legislation as medicare, voting rights, aid to education, etc., organized labor may be in a position to devote more of its time and energy to "sustained and full political support" for workmen's compensation legislation in the states.

"Social insurance, and workmen's compensation in particular, is a product of the industrial revolution," he said. "Social insurance has been society's response to the human problems resulting from changing technology. We cannot hope to cope with our human problems if we continue to advance our technology at breakneck speed but ignore the changes in our social insurance programs.

Imagination, Logic Needed

"We must show the same imagination and logic in handling the problems resulting from technological change as we do in discovering and developing industrial techniques."

Smedley said it was not necessary to remind association members of the need for more rapid improvements, but that it was necessary to goad the insurance industry and the employers.

"Too many groups involved in workmen's compensation have lost sight of the needs of injured workers in pursuit of their own self-interest," he added. "It should never be forgotten that in the long run the workmen's compensation system will survive only by advancing the welfare of those for whom the system was devised — the injured workers."

Texas Parley Stages Rally Against Low Pay

El Paso, Tex.—Delegates to the 9th Texas AFL-CIO convention staged a street rally against low-wage employers, marched across the border to Juarez for a joint meeting with Mexico's labor movement, then returned to hammer out an intensified program of united action behind the economic and legislative goals of the labor movement.

High spots of the four-day convention also included telegraphed messages from Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and an amplified telephone talk between Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown.

The delegates re-elected Brown and Sec.-Treas. Roy R. Evans, who were installed, along with 14 vice presidents by COPE Area Dir. Walter F. Gray.

Brown declared that Texas labor must "organize or perish." Lovers of the status quo will "go the same route as that other stand-patter who has retired to the Goldwater department store in Phoenix, Ariz.," he said.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), in a speech interrupted 21 times by applause, said the poverty program of the Johnson Administration is in danger of being "devastated" by reactionary governors not in sympathy with its goals.

Yarborough singled out Texas Gov. John Connally for refusing to agree to a $1.25 wage in the federal government's neighborhood youth program. He declared:

'Guerrilla' Votes Hit

"If we are serious about the drive on poverty, we will not allow 50 governors to carve it up by 50 different types of guerrilla votes."

The state executive board, in a report citing Brown's earlier criticism of Connally for urging Texas House members to vote against repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), spelled out failures of the state government in the fields of labor-management relations, unemployment insurance, education, taxation.

Convention speakers included Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman and Organizing Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; COPE Dir. Al Barkan; Presidents Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers and Russell K. Berg of the Boiler Makers; Sec.-Treas. William Smallwood of the Communications Workers; Pres. Herrick Roth of the Colorado AFL-CIO, and several congressmen and state officials.

Barkan warned of John Birch-type efforts to wipe out labor's gains in 1966 and urged strong support for the AFL-CIO's voter registration drive. As to Texas, he said, "give us a governor who is not robbing the Republicans of their dues money."

Four Unionists Serve Colleges In Connecticut

Hartford, Conn. — Four representatives of the labor movement are serving on boards of higher education in Connecticut following legislation enacted by the General Assembly this year which made community colleges a state responsibility.

Local boards of education had had the authority to establish community colleges since 1959, but the few inaugurated have charged rather high tuition. The 1965 reorganization, which established a Commission of Higher Education and a college loan program, will open more opportunities for post-high school education to the children of union members and will mean the coordination of public education beyond the high school level.

Pres. John J. Driscoll of the Connecticut AFL-CIO is a member of the Commission of Higher Education. Sub-Reg. Dir. Merlin D. Bishop of the Auto Workers continues as a trustee of the University of Connecticut. Ruth W. Greenberg, State AFL-CIO education director, was named to the board of trustees of the Regional Community Colleges, and State AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Anthony L. Masso, business agent of Machinists Dist. 127, was appointed to the board of the new college loan program.

UAW Aide Named To Hospital Council

Dr. Melvin Glasser of the Auto Workers' Social Security Dept. has been named to the Federal Hospital Council as a representative of consumers of hospital services.

Labor's Role In Rights Fight Wins Praise

Organized labor's "unfailing, consistent and massive support" of civil rights bills in Congress was hailed by Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address to the Maryland-District of Columbia AFL-CIO convention.

Calling it "a duty and a pleasure" to welcome labor's backing "where it counted most," Mitchell lauded AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller as leader of "a hard-working, determined and highly effective team" whose members "were always present at the right time and in the right places."

Mitchell derided reactionary efforts to split labor and civil rights forces and urged enactment of home rule for the District of Columbia and fair housing and "other kinds of constructive legislation" in Maryland.

The convention passed a strong resolution supporting open housing in Maryland, voted full support for the Johnson Administration's policies in Viet Nam and backed "at least" a $1.50 per hour minimum wage for the District.

Harry Brill of Retail Clerks Local 400, Washington, defeated Primo Padaletti of Steelworkers Local 2610, Baltimore, for secretary-treasurer to succeed William B. Scheffel, who was not a candidate.

Firemen & Oilers Name McNamara

The Firemen & Oilers elected John J. McNamara of Boston, Mass., as secretary-treasurer to fill a vacancy and also named James B. Zink as executive vice president assigned to the union's headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The actions were taken at a special meeting of the union executive board. The union, one of the non-operating railroad brotherhoods, said about half its 50,000 members work on the railroads.

McNamara fills a post left vacant by the elevation of William E. Fredenberger to the IBF&O presidency July 1. A union member since 1934, he had been a vice president for 15 years.

Zink, a vice president since 1957, has been chief spokesman for the union in rail contract matters. In addition he has been a member of the Railroad Adjustment Board's second division.

Court Backs Arbiter On Vacation Rights

Chicago—The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that an arbitrator decided correctly that Mobil Oil Co. employes at East St. Louis, Ill., had not lost their vacation rights during a six-month strike.

The appeals court, reversing the U.S. District Court for Eastern District of Illinois, decided that the arbiter was "fully cognizant" of the issues and did not go beyond the scope of his authority.

Mobil and Local 7-644 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers had been parties to a contract that expired June 1, 1962. The union struck and, after the employes returned to work with a new contract on Feb. 4, 1963, the firm notified them that "your 1963 vacation will be reduced by half due to the six-month strike."

The union filed a grievance and an arbitrator ruled that the contract did not directly specify any minimum number of days worked in one year to qualify for a vacation the following year.

The appeals court, finding the lower court erred, said it failed to recognize that absence from work because of an economic strike does not terminate the employer-employe relationship and therefore does not disturb the continuous service of an employe.

With one judge dissenting, the appellate court said there is "nothing in the record to indicate that the award was arbitrary or that the arbiter exceeded his authority."

Union Wage Hikes Put at 4 Percent

An average wage increase of 4 percent went to workers covered by union-won wage agreements during the first six months of 1965, according to preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept.

The bureau said that 1.2 million of the 8 million workers covered by major collective bargaining agreements were employed where new terms were negotiated.

Not included, the BLS said, were interim settlements in steel and related industries involving about 450,000 workers, for whom 11.5 cents an hour was put into escrow in negotiations not yet concluded.

In manufacturing, the average increase was also 4 percent but in the non-manufacturing industries, the report showed an average change of 4.2 percent.

An NLRB Examiner's Findings:

Low Wage, Anti-Union Lures Bared in Shirt Company Case

Hamburg, Ark.—A New York shirt manufacturer had everything going his way when the state of Arkansas and the county of Ashley invited him to become the county's first factory owner, successfully promoted a $300,000 bond issue and built a plant for him on a 20-year rental arrangement.

But his luck turned after a countywide "keep out the union" campaign succeeded in checking an organizing drive by the Clothing Workers. The union filed charges and a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board has recommended that the July 1964 election be set aside for unfair practices.

The employer, the Hamburg Shirt Corp., engaged in such "extensive and flagrant violations" of the labor law that Examiner Abraham H. Maller recommended that the company be ordered to bargain with the union without further delay.

The evidence was clear, Maller said, that the shirt firm rejected a union request for recognition on June 5, 1964, when it had no real good-faith doubt about the union's majority. He recommended that management be ordered to bargain, reinstate seven union supporters it laid off, and stop threatening to go out of business, promising benefits for union non-membership or otherwise interfering with its employes' right to self-organization.

As to the community's involvement, Maller related these facts:

"Hamburg is the seat of Ashley County and at the last census had a population of 2,904. Until the establishment of the shirt plant, Hamburg had no industry and the businessmen of the town, comprising the Chamber of Commerce, were anxious to secure . . . industry.

"For that purpose they organized the Hamburg Industrial Development Corp. and had been in touch with the State Industrial Development Corp. which was seeking to bring industry to Arkansas."

During 1961-1962, Bernstein & Son Shirt Corp., of New York City, had decided to build another plant besides one it owned in Crystal City, Miss. Eventually the employers met the Hamburg townsmen and decided to locate there. The agreement was that county bonds totaling $300,000 would be issued to build a plant and defray the cost of training new workers, the examiner related.

The employer agreed to pay workers the federal minimum wage but his claims of losses on this $1.25 per hour pay while workers were trained were to be defrayed out of public funds, according to his contract with the county.

Union Organizes

By May 11, 1964, the new building was ready and operations commenced. On May 28 a union representative met with company employes at a roadside park and notified the employer in a telegram naming 13 members of an organizing committee, Maller wrote.

The committee had signed 92 of 123 company employes by June 5 and asked for recognition. Management refused and then, Maller said, launched a campaign to destroy the union's majority.

The examiner told how Carl Locke, then Chamber of Commerce president, called a mass meeting at the county court house at which he declared "this was an improper time to organize the plant" and announced that withdrawal cards were available and employes should "form their own grievance committee."

Other businessmen conducted an anti-union campaign from early June until the election on July 17, which the union lost, 43 in favor to 67 opposed, with eight votes challenged and one void, the examiner found.

He concluded that besides company misconduct, three members of the local Chamber of Commerce interfered by telling employes the plant would move if the union won an election. Others he said, placed an ad in the Ashley County Leader "threatening the employes with plant removal."

All these actions interfered with the pre-election atmosphere, the examiner ruled. He held also that the employer was guilty of failing to repudiate reports of possible plant closing if the union won.

Nationwide Pact Sets Rising Pipe-Work Rate

A rising minimum wage scale and increased training funds have been agreed to by the National Constructors Association and the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in a new three-year national construction agreement for industrial pipe installation work in the United States.

The contract establishes a minimum wage of $3.50 an hour this year, with 15-cent increases in both 1966 and 1967.

The pact also provides for an increase from 3 to 3.5 cents per manhour in employer contributions to the Intl. Training Fund. The fund provides approximately $1 million a year in grants and loans to local joint committees for training apprentices and retraining journeyman workers in new craft techniques.

The agreement, arrived at after lengthy negotiations, was signed by Plumbers Pres. Peter T. Schoemann and NCA Pres. W. L. Sheets of Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Boston.

The pact is a continuation of one first negotiated in 1956. It covers pipe work done by 31 NCA members engaged in designing and erecting refineries, steel mills, power generating plants and similar large-scale industrial installations.

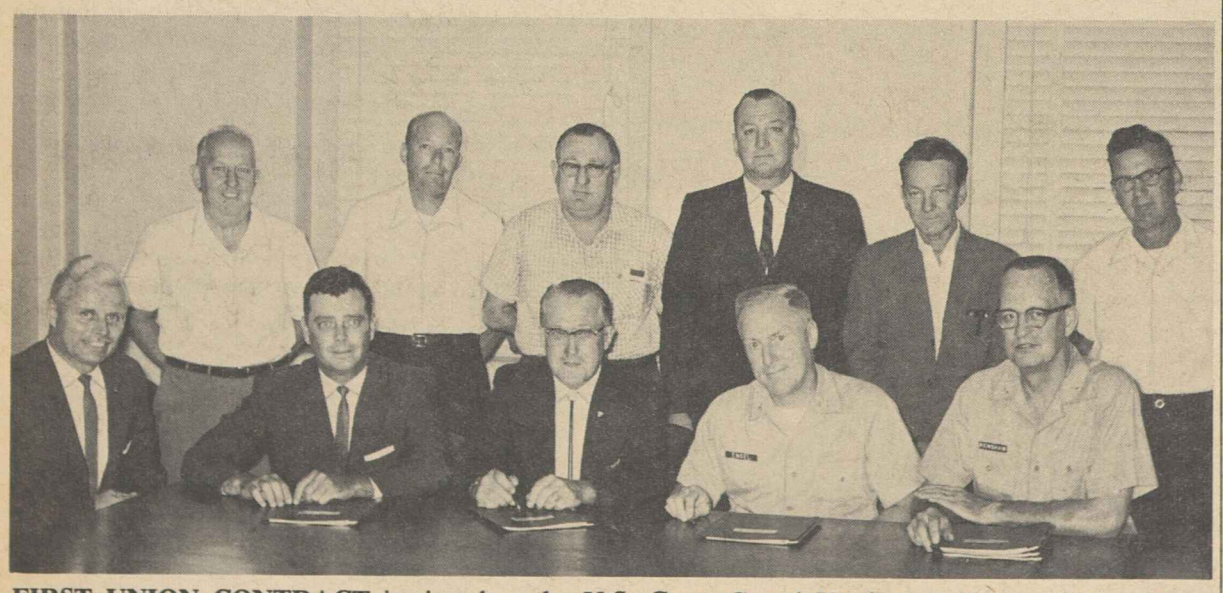
Schoemann said the training fund increase will insure the fund's continued health and growth. By aiding local programs, it will play an important role in keeping workers and employers abreast of changing technologies, he declared.

Sheets said the new agreement contains provisions for non-discriminatory hiring of workers in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1954. It provides that applicants shall be selected for referral to jobs in accordance with Title VII of the act which became effective in July 1965.

Union negotiators in addition to Schoemann were Assistant Pres. John J. McCartin, Executive Vice Pres. William Dodd, Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill and Assistant Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward.

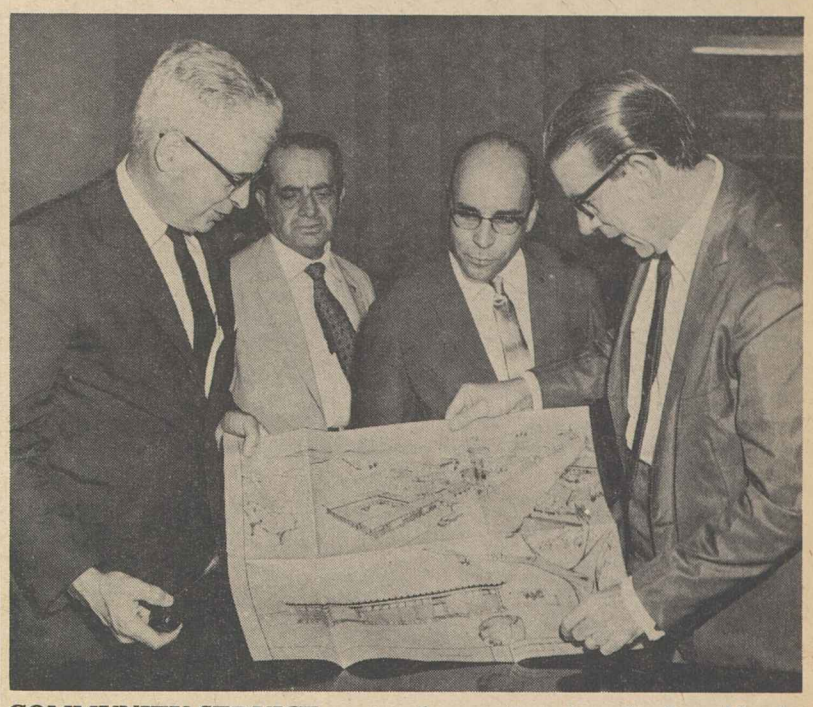
Vice Pres. J. H. Lahey Of Plumbers Dies

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Plumbers paid final respects to Joseph H. Lahey, first vice president of the international union, at funeral services here in St. George's Church. He died here at 70.



FIRST UNION CONTRACT is signed at the U.S. Coast Guard Yard at Baltimore, Md., after a successful campaign by the area's Metal Trades Council with help from the AFL-CIO organizing staff. Seated, from left, are: AFL-CIO Rep. Wilfred E. Stoll, Maynard J. Sullivan, chief negotiator, and Pres. George R. Harris of the Baltimore Area Metal Trades Council, and the two top Coast Guard officials, Capt. Arthur B. Engel, commanding officer, and Capt. Loy W. A. Renshaw, industrial manager. Standing are members of the Metal Trades negotiating committee: Donnell J. Gorsuch, Edward J. Becker, Lawrence J. Tarlton, Arthur W. Wyble, Sr., Edgar C. Davidson and Woodrow T. Bolander.





COMMUNITY SERVICE centers for rural workers in three Northeast Brazil areas will be erected under the Alliance for Progress program as a result of union-to-union cooperation between the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the Brazilian Federation of Rural Workers. Top photo shows Minister of Labor Arnaldo Sussekind signing the agreement as U.S. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon, pipe in hand, looks on. Below, Gordon (left) and Sussekind (right) look over architect's drawing of the proposed centers.

AIFLD Gets Centers For Rural Brazil Labor

Rio de Janeiro — Union-to-union social welfare development centers will be erected in three Northeast Brazil communities under an Alliance for Progress agreement just signed by U. S. Ambassador Lincoln Gordon and Brazilian Minister of Labor Arnaldo Sussekind.

The pact is the outgrowth of cooperation and planning by the Brazilian Federation of Rural Workers and the American Institute for Free Labor Development. The AIFLD is supported by the AFL-CIO in its program of labor educational and social welfare activities in Latin America.

The agreement provides for the construction of community service centers in Carpina, Garanhuns and Ribeirao in the state of Pernambuco, the heart of the nation's pivotal northeast sector.

Worker Centers

The buildings will use the efforts of worker families and small professional staffs to develop rural trade union mutual aid facilities with the aim of improving living standards. Help and counsel will be made available in such areas as health, agriculture, cooperatives, credit unions and vocational training. The program is expected to reach some 8,000 worker families in 28 towns and villages by the end of the year.

At the signing ceremony Gordon expressed confidence that the three centers are "only the beginning in Brazil of a substantial participation in the Alliance for Progress by the rural labor sector in the furtherance of its efforts toward greater social justice and economic progress."

"This is one of the first examples in Latin America of a 'union-to-union' development of a social project to strengthen mutual aid resources of rural trade unions," he added. . . .

"This kind of self-help and mutual aid is the very essence of the meaning and significance of the Alliance for Progress."

Present also at the signing ceremony were John White, AIFLD director for Brazil; Arthur Lopez, AIFLD assistant director for Northeast Brazil; Pres. Francisco de Assis Grieco of the Coordinating Committee for the Alliance for Progress; Pres. Jose Rotta of the Brazilian Confederation of Agricultural Workers, and Herbert Baker, U. S. labor attache in Brazil.

Diners Club Signs Struck Plant Pact

Lawrence, Kan.—Local 570 of the Typographical Union has asked all union members to put the Diners' Club, Inc., on the "do not patronize" list for renewing a contract to print the club magazine at Kansas Color Press here, where the union has been on strike for nearly four years.

Local 570 Pres. George L. Williams said club officials had indicated they would move their printing to a union shop but instead signed a new 18-month contract with non-union Kansas Color Press. Major issue in the strike, Williams said, is the firm's "refusal to treat women employes as equal to men" in wage rates for the same type of work.

Everybody's Job

THE ENACTMENT into law of the voting rights bill is a signal event in the nation's history but the job of protecting the right of "every American to vote in every election" is just beginning.

The voting rights law gives meaning and impact to the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted nearly 100 years ago. That amendment, until recent years, has been an inactive collection of fine words and phrases. The new law must not meet the same fate.

Pres. Johnson's awareness that a good law is of little value unless it is vigorously administered and enforced was demonstrated when registrars quickly moved into areas in the South where Negroes had encountered difficulties in registering to open the door wide to all who qualified.

The Justice Dept.'s immediate action in filing suits challenging state poll tax laws was further evidence of the determination of the White House to make the new statute a live and vital part of our democracy.

But it takes more than the law and its administration. In the long run it means that every American—and especially every trade union member—must in his own way guarantee that no qualified person is denied the right to register and vote.

Our history is replete with devious and malignant schemes to evade the law. And outside the scope of the law there are the economic and social pressures that are brought into play to prevent achievement of legitimate and legal objectives.

The new voting rights law is off to an excellent start because of the courage and determination of the President that its promise must be fulfilled. With all Americans pitching in, the remaining stains on our democracy can be erased.

The Non-Gag

THE SPURIOUS TERM "right-to-work" appears to have had a spillover effect on some members of the House who are trying to pin a "gag" tag on the rule under which the House considered repeal of Section 14(b).

The "gag" rule assault was launched during the debate preceding repeal of 14(b) by House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford and picked up by his GOP colleagues to confuse the simple issue of yes or no on repeal—just as the term "right-to-work" was designed to camouflage the drive to restore the compulsory open shop.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert exposed the plot during the course of debate when he told Ford:

"The procedure that we are following today is the procedure we follow in practically every resolution that is brought to this floor from the Committee on Rules. . . . There is nothing different about it. There is nothing unique about it. It is the standard procedure of the House of Representatives under which we have operated 62 out of 69 times this year."

Of the 69 resolutions on rules for handling legislation, "only three have come out making special non-germane amendments in order," Albert noted.

So much for the "gag" tag; it belongs to the same league as "right-to-work."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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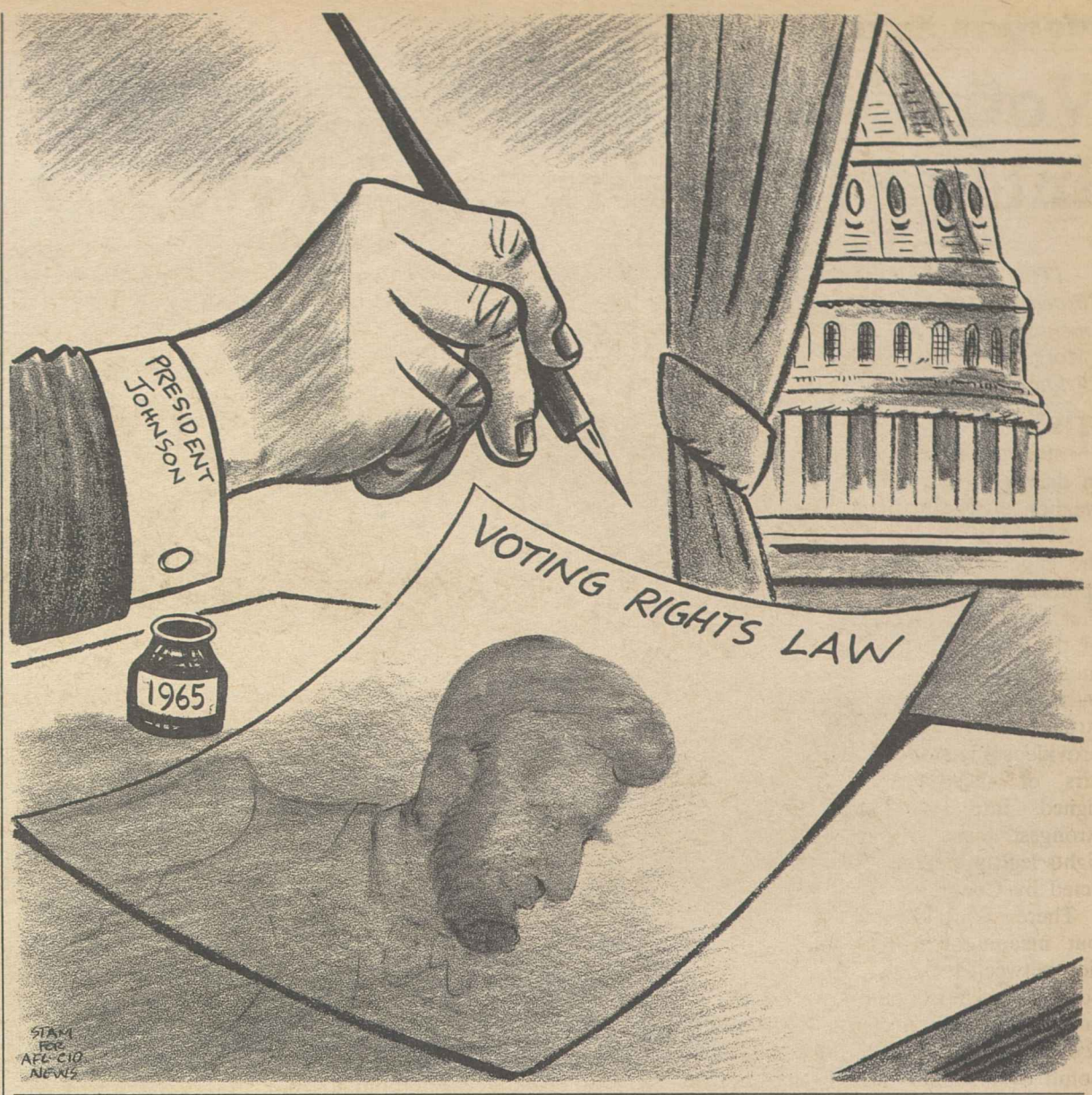
Assistant Editors:
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, August 14, 1965 No. 33

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Pres. Johnson Says:

New Voting Rights Act a Victory For Freedom of All Americans

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's address at a ceremony at the Capitol prior to signing the voting rights bill.

THROUGH THIS ACT and its enforcement an important instrument of freedom passes into the hands of millions of our citizens. But that instrument must be used.

Presidents and Congresses, laws and lawsuits, can open the doors to the polling places and open the doors to the wondrous rewards which await the wise use of the ballot. But only the individual Negro and all the others who have been denied the right to vote can really walk through those doors and can use that right and can transform the vote into an instrument of justice and fulfillment.

So let me now say to every Negro in this country: you must register; you must vote; you must learn so your choices advance your interests and the interests of our beloved nation.

Your future and your children's future depend upon it and I don't believe you're going to let them down.

This act is not only a victory for Negro leadership; this act is a great challenge to that leadership. It is a challenge which cannot be met simply by protests and demonstrations. It means that dedicated leaders must work around the clock to teach people their rights and their responsibilities and to lead them to exercise those rights and to fulfill those responsibilities and those duties to their country.

AND IF YOU DO THIS then you will find, as others have found before you, that the vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men.

Today what is perhaps the last of the legal barriers is tumbling and there will be many actions and many difficulties before the rights woven into law are also woven into the fabric of our nation.

But the struggle for equality must now move to a different battlefield. It is nothing less than granting every American Negro his freedom to enter the mainstream of American life—not the conformity that blurs enriching differences of culture and tradition, but rather the opportunity that gives each a chance to choose, for centuries of oppression and hatred have already taken their painful toll.

It can be seen throughout our land, in men without skills, in children without fathers, in families that are imprisoned in slums and in poverty. For it is not enough just to give men rights; they must be able to use those rights in their personal pursuit of happiness.

THE WOUNDS and the weaknesses, the outward world and the inward scars which diminish achievement are the work of American society and we must all now help to end them—help to end them through expanding programs already devised and through new ones to search out and forever end the special handicap of those who are black in a nation that happens to be mostly white.

So it is for this purpose—to fulfill the rights that we now secure—that I have already called a White House conference to meet here in the nation's capital this fall. And so we will move step by step, often painfully, but I think with clear vision, along the path toward American freedom.

It is difficult to fight for freedom, but I think I also know how difficult it can be to bend long years of habit and custom to grant it. There is no room for injustice anywhere in the American mansion.

But there is always room for understanding toward those who see the old ways crumbling and to them today I say simply this: It must come.

It is right that it should come and when it has you will find a burden lifted from your shoulders, too. It is not just a question of guilt, although there is that. It is that men cannot live with a lie and not be stained by it.

The central fact of American civilization, one so hard for others to understand, is that freedom and justice and the dignity of man are not just words to us. We believe in them. Under all the growth, and the tumult, and abundance, we believe. And so, as long as some among us are oppressed and we are part of that oppression, it must blunt our faith and sap the strength of our high purpose.

Thus, this is a victory for the freedom of the American Negro, but it is also a victory for the freedom of the American nation. And every family across this great entire searching land will live stronger in liberty, will live more splendid in expectation and will be prouder to be American because of this act that you have passed that I will sign today.

Morgan Says:

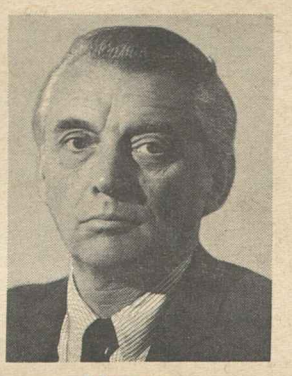
Voting Rights Act an Instrument Intended to Turn Back Tyranny

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

TWENTY YEARS AGO Aug. 6 a bomb destroyed the city of Hiroshima, Japan, ushering in darkly the nuclear age with the most terrible weapon of destruction ever devised by man.

At midday on this Aug. 6 in an ornate room of the capitol building of the very country which sponsored and dropped that bomb, the President of the United States, by the stroke of a pen, or rather by the several strokes of several pens to provide sufficient souvenirs of the occasion, signed into law the strongest piece of civil rights legislation ever enacted by Congress.



Morgan

There is a strange but meaningful connection between these two separate events of history. Scholars, scientists, military strategists, humanitarians and other interested observers will argue endlessly into the future the question of whether the bomb ever should have been dropped. Be that as it may, an overriding fact is that this engine of death was assembled not for conquest, but for the purpose of turning back tyranny and securing the freedom of the people of Asia by the final defeat of the war lords of Japan.

Speaking in the Capitol Rotunda before signing the voting rights bill. Pres. Johnson said, in effect, that the purpose of the measure was to liberate the country's Negro citizens from discrimination at the ballot box so that "Americans of every race and color and origin have the same right as all others to share in the process of democracy."

He added, with pointed significance, that his Administration will "not delay, or hesitate, or turn aside" until that goal is achieved. To emphasize his words he announced that he had already ordered the Dept. of Justice to file suits to challenge poll tax laws in Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia and his own state of Texas.

"The vote," said the President, "is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man."

In a strikingly real sense the conflict of the world of our time is over which most powerful instrument will prevail, the secret ballot or the nuclear bomb. This, in essence, is what the Cold War is all about. Caught between the opposing pressures of East and West, politically speaking, is the central issue of whether governments should be imposed by force or chosen in free elections. We advocate and say we believe in the open society over the closed but for more than 100 years we have been expressing this advocacy in a hoarse and hypocritical voice.

How do we expect the emerging and/or uncommitted nations of the world to believe that we believe in the basic tenets of the American Revolution when we consistently and calculatedly deny full citizenship to a tenth of our population? By what right and logic and system of justice does a government demand that a black citizen help defend the freedom of his country when he himself does not enjoy the same rights and freedom that the white citizen enjoys?

Drained of the pus of prejudice, stripped of the quivering and sickly flesh of fear, the bone of truth emerges: Either the basic tenets of our society mean what they say or they do not. We either have equal rights, equal justice under law or we do not.

The concept that everybody is equal but some are more equal than others is a penetrating Orwellian definition of the inadequacy of the art of democracy as we have been practicing it and a warning that duplicity and sham are not the foundations of an enduring form of government.

THE CHANGE to a sounder base, a truer course, will cause pain and puzzlement to some. The President perceptively noted that though "there is no room for injustice in the American mansion . . . there is room for understanding toward those who see old ways crumbling. To them, I simply say: It must come. It is right that it should come. And when it has, you will find a burden has been lifted from your shoulders too."

"It is not just a question of guilt," he went on, "although there is that. It is that men cannot live with a lie and not be stained by it."

America has been living with a lie and it has been stained by it. This legislation to guarantee voting rights has been furnished to help remove the stain. But it is no magic cleanser. It must be applied slowly and evenly and consistently. And if the stain is to be removed, gradually but permanently, Negro citizens themselves must take an active and increasing part in the process. Their new guarantees are linked with new responsibilities, the responsibilities, as well as the privileges, of equal citizenship. They must exert them.

It took perhaps the most brilliant constellation of scientists ever assigned to one project, working under forced draft, years to split the atom and perfect—if that's the word—a nuclear bomb. There is no secret formula for the explosive power of a democratic system, only a belief in it. The President's pen wrote a sharp, fresh meaning to that belief. If it is acted upon, it will atone, in part, for the action over Hiroshima by demonstrating that we really believe what we say we fight for.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



TO A CALIFORNIA BUSINESSMAN protesting the prospective repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, California Republican, wrote a letter explaining his own stand in favor of repeal. It is worth extensive reproduction.

His advocacy of repeal, Kuchel wrote, "does not mean that I favor coercion of individual workers. It simply means I favor national applicability of one labor policy in a society where industry and workers know no state lines."

"In enacting the Taft-Hartley Act," he continued, "Congress prohibited a closed shop and expressed its support for a union shop unless a state used its option and declared for an open shop. It is this latter provision with which I disagree, for I deeply believe that in national public policies we must be one country, not 50 separate states, each going its own way.

"Public policies which involve interstate commerce and those matters which cross state lines are, and should be, subject to uniform federal jurisdiction under our constitution."

Labor-management relations are one area of interstate commerce, Kuchel observed and "questions dealing with the civil rights of our citizens are another." He urged:

"Would it make sense, in your judgment, to have a national civil rights law and then permit . . . Alabama to option out from under it . . .? Would it make sense, in your judgment, to pass a national minimum wage of $1.25 an hour (the current law) and then permit a state, if its legislature so decided, to option out from under that minimum?

"Of course, it wouldn't. And neither does it make sense to do this in labor law."

The California senator then commented on so-called "right-to-work" laws:

"The misnamed 'right-to-work' laws mean one thing: low wages and cheap labor. To say that they promote individual freedom is simply to confuse the issue.

"Both political parties in this country have long favored collective bargaining as the peaceful way to resolve labor-management disputes. 'Right-to-work' laws do not promote free collective bargaining. They do promote and encourage a 'Freddy freeloader' mentality whereby an individual can receive all the benefits which a group of employes, organized on a majority basis, have bargained for with their employer and yet avoid paying his fair share of the bargaining costs."

Kuchel further observed:

"The Republican Party, as you probably are well aware, authored the eight-hour day. It was our party that eliminated the so-called 'yellow dog' contract. Some would say that legislating an eight-hour day was an infringement on the freedom of the individual to work himself to death 16 hours a day in a factory. In my judgment, that is a perverse view of freedom."

* * *

THE STANDPATTISM of the conservative coalition in the 88th Congress denied to the late Pres. Kennedy the victory Pres. Johnson has now won with passage by both houses of a bill creating a Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs. It is one of the best practical arguments in support of the Supreme Court's one man, one vote doctrine on the apportionment of state legislatures that Sen. Dirksen of Illinois is still trying to overcome.

The majority of our people live in urban areas—cities and their suburban complexes.

For the cities and suburbs this creates enormous problems—of fast transit and adequate schools, of housing and parks and play spaces, of tax revenues and bonded indebtedness. The malapportioned state legislatures of the past have proved to the hilt that they are incapable of understanding the needs of the cities.

Mr. Johnson's victory last November brought a Congress ready to pass the Urban Affairs Dept. bill. But huge pluralities do not necessarily last forever, and it would be folly to allow reauthorization of state legislative structures perpetuating rural control, which is exactly what the Dirksen Amendment would do.

Labor News Conference:

ILO Is Called on to Safeguard Original Tripartite Character

THE INTL. LABOR ORGANIZATION will continue as an effective force in gaining better living standards for workers everywhere provided "it sticks to its original objectives and principles," the U.S. worker delegate to the ILO declared.

Communist efforts "to make a small United Nations out of the ILO and use it as a propaganda forum" have created problems, but these will be solved, said Rudolph Faupl, who is also an international representative for the Machinists. He made the declaration on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

The AFL-CIO and free labor movements throughout the world are concerned about the erosion of the ILO's tripartite structure of employers, workers and government, Faupl said. He pointed out that "in a totalitarian society, there is no such thing as a free trade union movement or a free employers' organization," and that on major questions before the ILO, "all three so-called delegates (are) on the same side of the fence."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has made it clear, Faupl said, that equal partnership for all three parties must be maintained, and the U.S. delegates have pledged stronger efforts toward this end.

"IT IS THE INTENTION of the American labor movement to continue active participation in the ILO," he said.

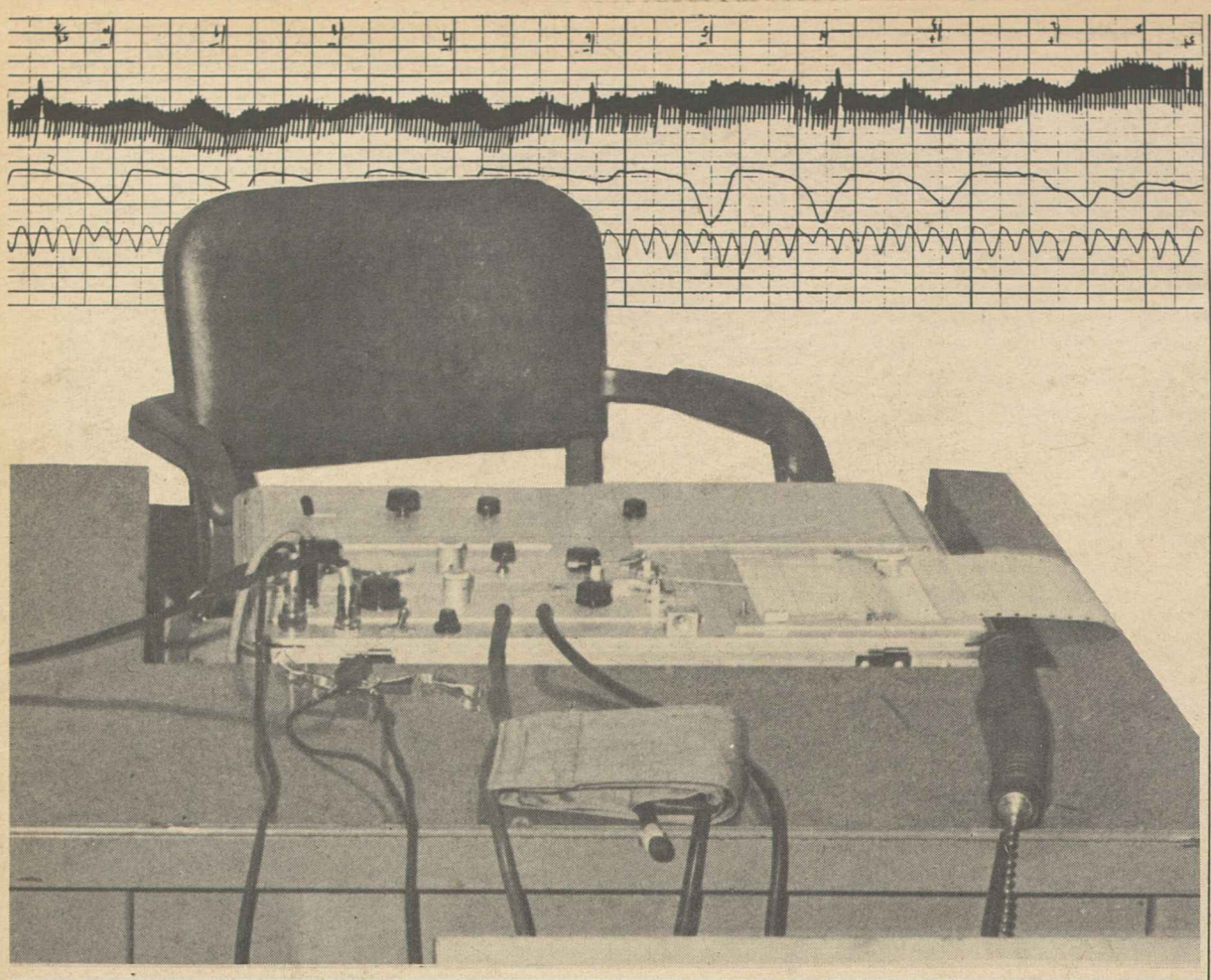
Faupl said the ILO has made "substantial contributions" to living standards, wages and working conditions for workers in many parts of the world with the result that they approach those of American workers.

Citing Japan as an example, he said that the ILO deserves much of the credit for better wages and living standards achieved there during recent years because of its close cooperation with the trade union movement, employers and government.

Reporters questioning Faupl on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton, labor correspondent for United Press Intl.



THE INTL. LABOR ORGANIZATION will continue as an effective force in gaining better living standards for workers everywhere, provided "it sticks to its original objectives and principles," Rudolph Faupl, center, U.S. worker delegate to the ILO, told William Eaton, left, of United Press Intl., and Alex Uhl, of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO-produced public service interview aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System.



Negroes Registering in South Under New Voting Act Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

this act."

Speaking "to every Negro in this country," the President said:

"You must register; you must vote; you must learn so your choices advance your interests and the interests of our beloved nation."

'A Different Battlefield'

The "struggle for equality," he said, "must now move to a different battlefield," to expanded and new programs of economic opportunity and education to "forever end the special handicap of those who are black in a nation that happens to be mostly white."

Johnson asked "understanding" for those in the South "who see the old ways crumbling," but told them that "you will find a burden has been lifted from your shoulders, too."

Men, he said, "cannot live with a lie and not be stained by it."

The President spoke in the Rotunda of the Capitol and then went to the nearby President's room, where 104 years ago that day Abraham Lincoln had signed a bill freeing slaves impressed into the Confederate service, to sign the voting legislation. Guests at the historic ceremony included, in addition to leading members of Congress, representatives of the civil rights, labor and religious groups which had worked together for enactment of the legislation—the same broad alliance that helped win passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Action to carry out the new law came as swiftly as the President had promised.

The day after the legislation was signed, Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach asked a three-judge federal court to invalidate Mississippi's poll tax as a condition for voting in state and local elections. Similar suits have since been filed in Alabama, Texas and Virginia—the other poll tax states. Poll taxes are already prohibited under the 24th Amendment to the Constitution for elections to federal office.

The new voting law does not specifically outlaw state poll taxes. But it declares a finding of Congress that such taxes are discriminatory and directs the attorney general to challenge their constitutionality in the courts.

In quick succession, these additional steps were taken:

- Literacy tests for voter registration were suspended in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Alaska, 26 counties in North Carolina and one county in Arizona. Discrimination had not been charged in Alaska and some other areas, but the automatic "trigger" effect of the voting bill includes all states and counties using literacy tests where less than 50 percent of the adult population participated in the 1964 elections.
- Katzenbach sent letters to 529 state and local registrars throughout the South urging voluntary compliance, emphasizing that they have "primary responsibility" for carrying out the law, and declaring that when federal examiners are sent into an area, they will be "immediately" withdrawn when the prospect of discrimination is ended.
- Voting examiners furnished by the U. S. Civil Service Commission from a pool of its employes selected on the basis of "maturity and sound judgment" moved into the nine counties where the Justice Dept. found denial of Negro voting rights has been most severe and persistent.

On the first day alone, 1,144 Negroes registered to vote in the nine counties where federal examiners were used—nearly doubling the number of Negroes on the voting lists.

The symbolic climax came in Selma, Ala., where the demonstrations for the right to vote aroused the nation's conscience, and where more than 3,000 civil rights demonstrators had earlier been arrested.

This time, Selma Negroes lined up at the federal building to register. There were four federal voting examiners—two white and two Negro—to enter their names on the polling lists.

House Votes Pay Hike To Overseas Teachers

The House passed, with bipartisan support, a bill to raise the salaries of U.S. teachers employed at Defense Dept. schools overseas.

It would peg the salaries of more than 6,000 overseas teachers—who teach 160,000 children of Americans serving abroad—to the average pay of stateside teachers in school districts of more than 100,000 population.

On the same day the House acted, AFL-CIO spokesmen urged a Senate Civil Service subcommittee to approve a companion bill. Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young termed it "incredible" that overseas teachers, required to have college degrees and two years of experience, have a starting salary less than that of many clerk-typists.

Testifying with Young as part of a three-member panel of AFL-CIO witnesses were Carl Megel, Washington representative of the Teachers, and John A. McCart, director of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council.

The House, before passing the bill by voice vote, defeated one Republican-sponsored amendment and accepted another.

It voted down an amendment to peg the salary levels to school districts with 12,000 or more students.

Overseas teacher salaries are supposedly tied to prevailing wage patterns in the United States under a 1959 law.

However, severe per-pupil ceilings set in appropriations legislation have allowed only one token $100-a-year raise since 1960, while salaries of other federal employes and teachers in U.S. schools have increased considerably.

Meany Calls Vote Act Affirmation of Right

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed the new Voting Rights Act as "a reaffirmation of the most fundamental American principle—the right of every American citizen to vote." He added:

"That is a right that cannot be questioned and must never be denied. This measure, which we in the AFL-CIO supported from its inception, eliminates the immoral denials of the right to vote which existed in some parts of our nation. Now that it is law, we in the AFL-CIO will do all in our power to translate its promises into reality."

Suffridge Writes:

Lie Detector Held Threat to Privacy

The "so-called" lie detector is a "grave threat to our way of life" and "facts about the undependable, un-American device" should be circulated as widely and as quickly as possible, Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks declares in an article in the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The union Suffridge heads has had widespread difficulty with employers using the polygraph. He and former Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists were named as a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to study the use of lie detectors in employment and to draw up a labor campaign of education and legislation.

In his article, entitled The Silent Assault on the Right to Privacy, Suffridge cites impressive evidence "that it [the lie detector] does not work and, in the opinion of many, actually tells more lies than it detects."

He stressed that "no more flagrant invasion of the basic American concept of individual rights could be conceived" than government and business use of "the electronic blackjack known as the polygraph or 'lie detector'."

"To get work and keep it," he writes, "men and women with established records of honesty and dependability in both their private and their professional lives must degrade themselves by being hooked up to a machine and compelled to answer sweeping, irrelevant questions about their past and present activities and future intentions—off the job as well as on.

Self-Incrimination Encouraged

"Obviously, the use of the 'lie detector' abuses considerations of personal pride—indeed, the fundamental consideration of personal liberty—by invading privacy, encouraging self-incrimination and completely reversing the American principle that a person is innocent until proven guilty."

Lie detectors are simply machines which are supposed to sense and record allegedly uncontrolled physiological reactions to feelings of guilt which can be measured electronically, Suffridge writes. The whole process, he continues, is based on assumptions, "each one of which is open to serious question":

"Assumption—A person becomes emotionally upset when he lies.

"Fact—Before a person can be bothered by lying, he must believe he is lying. For example, a man in a mental hospital who said he was Napoleon, and believed it, would be shown on a lie detector to be telling the truth . . .

"Assumption—Reactions cannot be controlled by the subject.

"Fact—Simply tensing the muscles can upset the polygraph pattern.

"Assumption—The body reacts to emotion.

"Fact—Many persons experience quickening of the heart beat, gasping for breath, the sweating palm or dryness of mouth when they are excited or apprehensive for any number of reasons, not just because they are lying."

Suffridge also challenges the qualifications of most polygraph operators.

Experts feel, he notes, that minimum requirements should include a college degree, six months of training in use of the device plus six months of closely-supervised internship, and education in specific areas of physiology and psychiatry. Yet many schools, he notes, are open to high school graduates who can—and have—set themselves up in business as "experts" after six months of instruction.

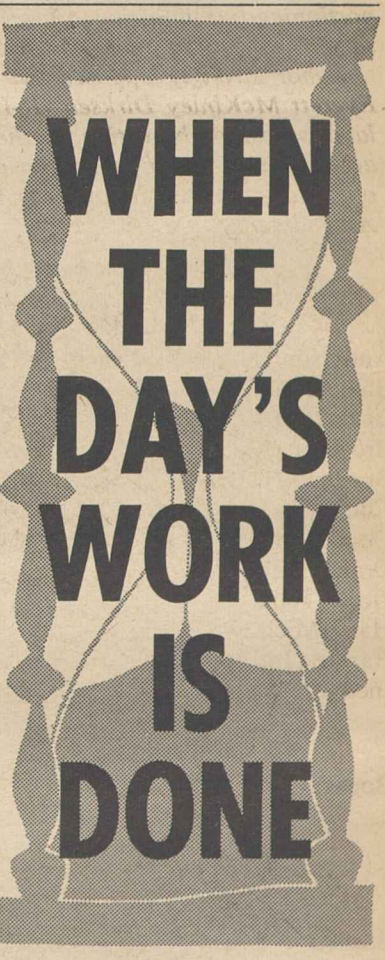
He cites a Wall Street Journal report that lie detector users include major companies in steel production, copper refining, autos, meat packing, food processing, oil, electronics, mail order retailing, supermarkets, and local, state and federal government agencies.

"Let none have the slightest doubt about the use of the polygraph as a union-breaking device," Suffridge warns. "A person may be fired not merely for taking a test but for refusing to take it."

He notes "signs of progress" in curbing use of the so-called lie detectors. The Defense Dept. and the U.S. Civil Service Commission have sharply curtailed the practice and have cracked down on other techniques that violate the right of privacy.

Alaska, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington have enacted laws forbidding the use of polygraphs in all private and public employment. The cities of Akron, O., and Shively, Ky., have similar ordinances. California has prohibited their use in all private employment.

Comparable curbs have been introduced in the legislatures of Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin, Suffridge says.



A special television documentary salute to America's union men and women who give unselfishly of their leisure time to the betterment of their community and to their fellow man.

To be presented by the AFL-CIO on nationwide television Labor Day weekend. Narration by Dave Garroway. Comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. Watch for television listing in your community.

Backed by Administration:

Benefits Increase Urged for Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

alties. A worker who voluntarily quits his job, is discharged for misconduct, or who refuses suitable work or training would be entitled to benefits after a six-week disqualification period. A state could not reduce benefits to unemployed workers who leave the state in search of jobs.

● Financing would be strengthened by raising the taxable wage base from $3,000 to $5,600 and in 1971 to $6,600. There would also be a small increase in the employer's tax rate.

While states would not be compelled to meet the new benefit standards, there would be no financial advantage in refusing to do so since employers in such states would not be entitled to the federal tax credit they would otherwise receive.

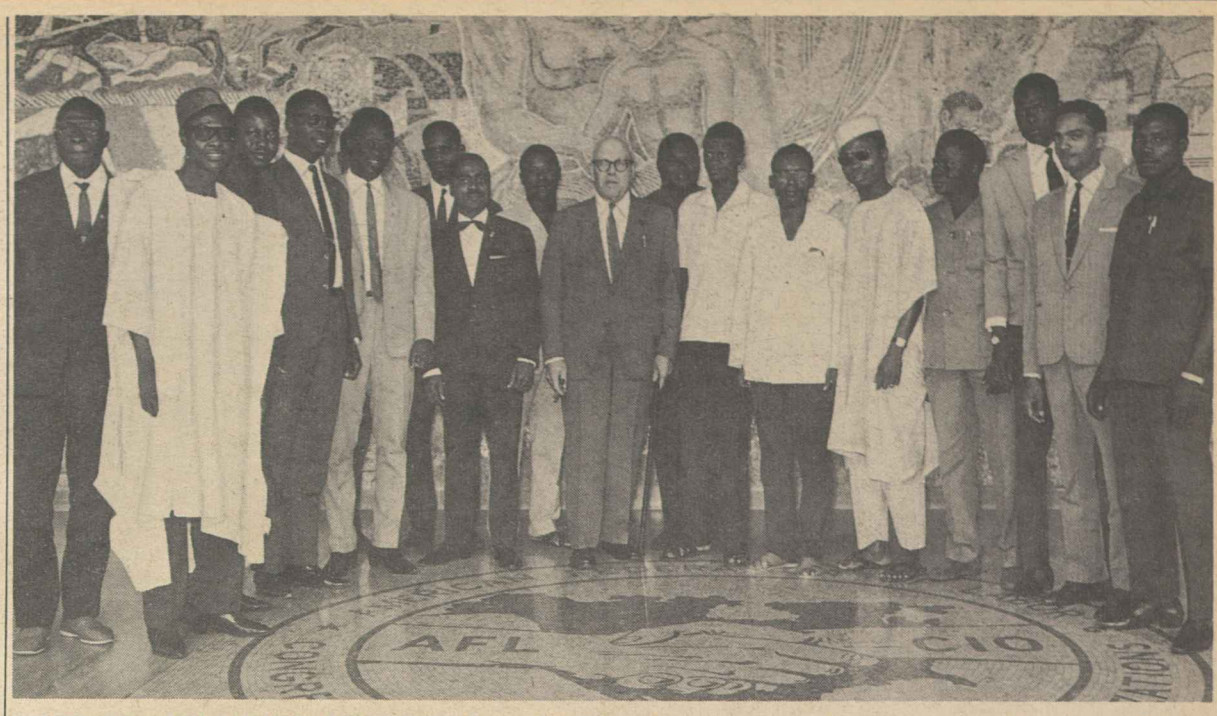
Wirtz pointed out that maximum benefits have fallen far behind the rise in average wages since the Thirties. In 1939, he noted, 49 of 51 states and territories had benefit ceilings equal to at least 50 percent of average wages—as against only 18 states today. In 1939, 34 states paid benefits as high as 60 percent of average wages and 22 states had ceilings at least two-thirds of average pay. Today, he said, only one state is even at the 60 percent level.

He said the Social Security Act's unemployment insurance protection "has kept millions of men and women and their children from what would otherwise have been bankruptcy, personal as well as financial. It has stabilized the economy, and probably kept it from collapse."

There is less total employment today than in the Thirties, Wirtz noted, but there are new problems of longterm unemployment "in good times as well as bad."

The system devised 30 years ago, he said, "meets awkwardly and inadequately and ineffectively a different kind of unemployment . . . in a different economic setting."

The Administration bill, Wirtz told the committee, "buys for the worker and for society protection against long-term unemployment; it brings protection to new workers who need it; and it ensures that the level of protection will be on a realistic and responsible basis."



TWENTY-ONE UNION LEADERS from 10 West African countries were greeted by Pres. George Meany (center) at AFL-CIO headquarters while in the United States under an Agency for Intl. Development-supported program. They came from the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Chad, Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Central African Republic, Mauretania and Togo.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Dirksen Amendment

A proposed constitutional amendment to allow states to disregard the one man, one vote ruling of the Supreme Court in apportioning one house of a legislature failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote and was rejected by the Senate Aug. 4.

Labor strongly opposed the amendment, sponsored by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). Thirty-nine senators backed labor's position by voting for the one man, one vote principle and against the Dirksen Amendment. Fifty-seven senators opposed one man, one vote apportionment by supporting the Dirksen Amendment.

FOR 1 MAN, 1 VOTE

DEMOCRATS 36

Anderson (N. M.)
Bass (Tenn.)
Bayh (Ind.)
Brewster (Md.)
Burdick (N. D.)
Clark (Pa.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Douglas (Ill.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Hart (Mich.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Inouye (Hawaii)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Kennedy (N. Y.)
Long (Mo.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
McGee (Wyo.)
McGovern (S. D.)
McIntyre (N. H.)
McNamara (Mich.)
Mondale (Minn.)
Montoya (N. M.)
Morse (Ore.)
Muskie (Me.)
Nelson (Wis.)
Neuberger (Ore.)
Pastore (R. I.)
Pell (R. I.)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W. Va.)
Ribicoff (Conn.)
Tydings (Md.)
Williams (N. J.)
Yarborough (Tex.)
Young (O.)

REPUBLICANS 3

Boggs (Del.)
Case (N. J.)
Javits (N. Y.)

AGAINST 1 MAN, 1 VOTE

DEMOCRATS 28

Bartlett (Alaska)
Bible (Nev.)
Byrd (Va.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Cannon (Nev.)
Church (Ida.)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N. C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Gruening (Alaska)
Harris (Okla.)
Hill (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)
Jordan (N. C.)
Lausche (O.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Monroney (Okla.)
Moss (Utah)
Robertson (Va.)
Russell (S. C.)
Russell (Ga.)
Smathers (Fla.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

REPUBLICANS 29

Aiken (Vt.)
Allott (Colo.)
Bennett (Utah)
Carlson (Kan.)
Cooper (Ky.)
Cotton (N. H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Dominick (Colo.)
Fannin (Ariz.)
Fong (Hawaii)
Hickenlooper (Ia.)
Hruska (Neb.)
Jordan (Ida.)
Kuchel (Calif.)
Miller (Ia.)
Morton (Ky.)
Mundt (S. D.)
Murphy (Calif.)
Pearson (Kan.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Saltonstall (Mass.)
Scott (Pa.)
Simpson (Wyo.)
Smith (Me.)
Thurmond (S. C.)
Tower (Tex.)
Williams (Del.)
Young (N. D.)

Paired For 1 Man, 1 Vote: McCarthy (Minn.).
Paired Against 1 Man, 1 Vote: Long (La.) and Symington (Mo.).

Unions Win Aerospace Contracts

Akron, O.—A two-week strike by 2,800 Auto Workers resulted in a new two-year agreement with the Goodyear Aerospace plant producing Polaris and Subroc missiles and aircraft components.

Another 500 workers in the Goodyear Aerospace plant at Phoenix, Ariz., settled with the Machinists on terms of a 39-month contract without a strike.

The Akron strike was triggered by an unsettled backlog of grievances, UAW Local 856 reported. The new contract calls for grievance-settling at an accelerated pace; a 5-cent hourly increase in company payments into the supplemental unemployment benefit fund; job posting; broadened seniority coverage on layoff; a ninth paid holiday per year; wage increases of 7.5 cents this year and 9 cents more next year, plus an inequity supplement of 5 cents an hour for stated classifications.

In Phoenix, the IAM secured wage increases of 7 cents this year, 8 cents in each of the next two years; a special 4-cent-an-hour inequity adjustment applying to 17 skilled classifications this year; a 9th paid holiday; three-day bereavement pay; four weeks' vacation after 15 years and five weeks after 25. The gains were in addition to a 15.5-cent package of welfare benefits won last year in an early reopener.

Rates at Phoenix ranged up to $3.30 an hour before the latest settlement, the IAM said.

Locals Name Winners of Scholarships

Winners of additional college scholarships have been announced by more AFL-CIO unions in keeping with the federation's encouragement of aid to promising students.

Optical Workers Local 408, New York, affiliated with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has awarded grants of $500 each to Kenneth T. Bedford, Jr., son of an L. H. Kosh Co. employe, and Jay Scott Cooper, son of a Penn Optical Co. worker.

Bedford plans to study electrical engineering at Manhattan College. Cooper will attend Brooklyn College.

Lodge 1923 of the Government Employes, Baltimore, gave its first annual John F. Kennedy memorial scholarship to Margaret Selhorst, daughter of a Social Security Administration worker. She will study sociology at Trinity College.

81 Unionists Complete Engineering Institutes

Madison, Wis.—Eighty-one staff members from 19 AFL-CIO unions—the largest enrollment on record—received certificates from the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers here at the close of the annual Union Industrial Engineering Institutes.

Participants attended class from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, then did assigned "homework"—preparing arbitration cases and doing research into court, arbiters' and National Labor Relations Board rulings involving unions.

Institute subjects were time study and wage incentives; job evaluation and, for advanced students, synthetic work measurement systems. Techniques learned in class were later put to application in university classrooms and shops, according to the sponsoring University Extension Div. and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Largest student delegations were from the Machinists, 14; the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and the Clothing Workers, 9 each. Present for the first time were students from the Aluminum Workers, Furniture Workers, United Textile Workers and the ACWA.

Union participants reported a "definite decrease" in the number of workers covered by some form of piecework or wage incentive plans. This is due, they said, to the increased use of automated processes, where the work pace is regulated by the machine, and union alertness to the abuse of work measurement procedures.

The institute faculty was headed by Prof. Norris Tibbetts, of the School for Workers, and Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer. Other instructors were Kermit K. Mead, director of the Auto Workers' time study and engineering department; Education & Research Dir. Richard Humphreys of the Allied Industrial Workers; Walter Froh, assistant to Humphreys; George Haglund of the School for Workers; John Zalusky of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' research department; Fred Kuhl, UAW time study engineer; and Dir. of Research & Education William Kuhl of the Boiler Makers.

The institutes provide an opportunity for continuing study, Gottlieb said, "in the complex field of industrial engineering and its relationship to collective bargaining."

Hospital Pilot Plan Set for Appalachia

The first step in developing a network of regional health programs in Appalachia as a model for underdeveloped areas in this country and abroad was taken when the Office of Economic Opportunity announced a first grant of $1 million to the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The fund will be used to conserve and improve seven regional hospitals in Kentucky, two in West Virginia and one in Virginia which formerly were owned by the Mine Workers and were sold in 1963 to Appalachian Regional Hospitals, Inc., a non-profit organization.

It is planned to create through public and private cooperation additional multi-county centers which with the hospitals will be used to devise and demonstrate new ways to make health services available to communities in the area which may now lack them.

The commission is applying for an additional $500,000 which would be earmarked for program development and planning of health services in Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee.

The demonstration program grew out of discussions by the commission, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, state health departments, medical centers and other public and private health agencies. The Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church has undertaken to seek an additional $2 million in a fund drive.

Long-range plans include the joining of public and private facilities in an unusual scale of cooperation which might include, in some cases, transfers of ownership and of management, and which would coordinate:

● Programs and personnel of public and private health groups.

● In-patient care and, especially, out-patient and home care services using mobile units and teams.

● Testing and laboratory facilities for use in both acute and chronic ailments.

● Activities dealing with mental health and long-term care of the aged and chronically ill.

Senate Okays Plan:

Urban Affairs Dept. Nears Final Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Bipartisan support was higher on the Senate vote, with 10 Republicans joining 47 Democrats in voting for the bill. Nineteen Republicans and 14 Democrats were opposed.

Pres. Johnson expressed delight at the Senate vote and said the new department will serve "all the people."

"We will make sure that every family in America has access to a home of dignity and a neighborhood of pride," Johnson declared.

In other congressional developments:

● The House passed by voice vote an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act making it clearly legal for unions and employers to set up joint programs to promote their products or trade—such as an advertising campaign to boost the use of plaster in construction— or joint committees to resolve questions of contract interpretation.

A rigid reading of language in the Taft-Hartley Act has been held to bar some areas of union-management cooperation. Only one congressman spoke against the bill, Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.).

● Pres. Johnson signed into law a $7.5 billion housing bill which includes a new program of rent subsidies for low-income families. He predicted it will rank as "the single most important housing legislation in our history."

In a statement hailing enactment of the bill, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said "it offers renewed assurance that the Administration and Congress are determined to meet America's housing needs—a goal which we in the labor movement have sought for more than a generation. We look forward to continued progress until 'ill-housed' can no longer describe any American family."

● The House Education & Labor Committee neared final action on Fair Labor Standards Act improvements recommended by a subcommittee—including a gradual increase in the wage floor to $1.75 an hour for most workers and a massive extension of coverage. On the basis of new Labor Dept. data, the committee now estimates that nearly 7.2 million additional workers would be covered instead of the 6.1 million originally announced.

In one tentative decision, the committee voted to limit to 50 percent the amount of tips that an employer may credit against his minimum wage obligation. Under the subcommittee bill, he would not have been legally required to pay any salary to a worker who received an amount equal to the minimum wage in tips.

● Congress sent to Johnson for his signature a billion dollar pay raise for military personnel—considerably higher than the Administration first proposed.

● The Senate gave prompt confirmation to recent major appointments made by Pres. Johnson including Chairman Frank W. McCulloch to a second five-year term on the National Labor Relations Board; John W. Gardner as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, succeeding Anthony J. Celebrezze; Abe Fortas to the Supreme Court seat vacated by Arthur J. Goldberg, and Thurgood Marshall as solicitor general, succeeding Archibald Cox.

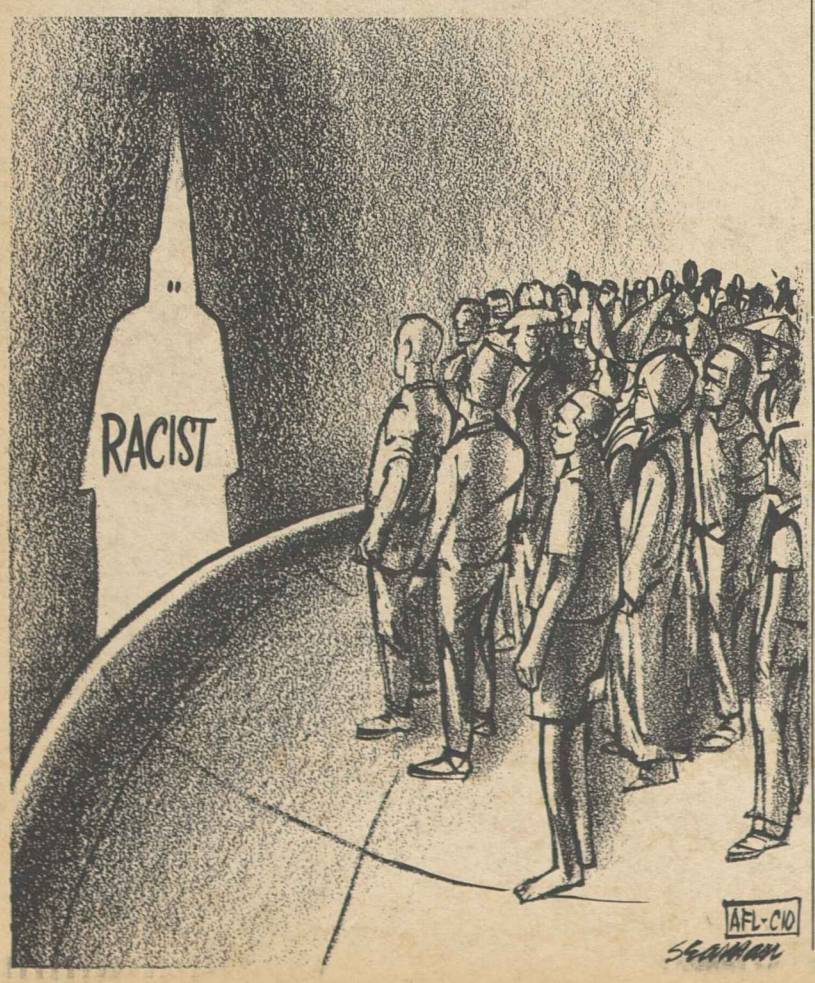
UAW Institute Given Grants For Research

Detroit—A new social research institute set up by the Auto Workers here will conduct two major studies with the help of federal grants, the union announced.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said the first projects to be undertaken by the Michigan Health & Social Security Research Institute will be:

● A survey of the uses made of lump-sum and monthly benefits paid to surviving wives and children of auto workers who die during their productive years. A grant of $67,356 from the cooperative research program of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare will help finance the study.

● A two-year study, in cooperation with the American Psychiatric Association, of problems of providing mental health services and facilities for workers and their families. Under UAW contracts with major auto and farm implement companies, mental health benefits will be provided beginning next year. The National Institutes of Health has given a first-year grant of $103,900.





PEN USED by Pres. Johnson to sign the housing bill is presented, along with a handshake of thanks for labor's support, to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. Alongside Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Vice Pres. Humphrey.

6,000 Paper Workers Win Major Pay Gains

Montreal, Que.—Substantial wage raises and other benefits were won for 6,000 members of six unions in a new three-year contract covering employes of six newsprint, pulp and kraft mills of the Canadian Intl. Paper Co. and its subsidiary, the New Brunswick Intl. Paper Co.

The basic hourly rate was boosted from $2.08 to $2.63 an hour in five of the mills and to $2.48 in the other.

The agreement benefits members of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Machinists, Plumbers, Operating Engineers and Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The plants are in Three Rivers, Gatineau, Temiskaming and La Tuque, Que.; Hawkesbury, Ont., and Dalhousie, N.B.

Vice Pres. L. H. Lorrain of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers called the pact "the best ever negotiated" in the Central and Eastern Canadian pulp and paper industry. Vice Pres. James Buchanan of the UPP said the contract would go a long way toward meeting the unions' job security goals.

Other gains included three weeks' vacation after eight years, five weeks after 25 years and a pre-retirement supplementary vacation up to five weeks for long-service employes.

Shift premiums were raised from 8 and 10 cents an hour to 11 and 13 cents, company-paid life insurance was instituted for laid-off workers, and intra-plant wage adjustments were made for some job classifications.

The Company also agreed not to contract out work normally done by its employes and accepted a union proposal for joint committees which will seek to solve problems growing out of automation in the mills.

Regional Works Bill At Point of Passage

(Continued from Page 1)

of the needed public facilities, and their lack of public facilities makes it impossible for them to create new industry or to stimulate new economic activity. Only outside help can break the cycle."

Federal funds will pay for 50 to 80 percent of the public works costs.

Regions with common economic problems would be encouraged, under another section of the bill, to join in multi-state economic development commissions similar to the pattern set in Appalachia.

In essence, the new legislation would replace two existing programs which have run out of money —area redevelopment and the temporary program of accelerated public works—and would extend the concept of regional development programs pioneered in the Appalachia bill.

The committee told the House that the bill "combines the best features of two programs which have already proved to be effective ones and of a program which it believes will be as successful."

Reverse Language

Republicans used exactly opposite language in denouncing the bill. It perpetuated, they charged, two "discredited and ineffectual" programs. And House Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), leader of the southern conservative bloc, attacked it for proposing a flock of "little Appalachia" programs "before we know what is happening under the first Appalachia program."

The legislation had smoother sailing in the Senate, where it was approved by a 71-12 vote. Both the House and Senate versions carry more money for public works than the Administration had originally requested.

Labor strongly supported the concept of the new program and, in fact, had urged a considerably larger $2 billion-a-year expenditure for job-creating public works.

Building Trades Rates Up 2.8%

Increases in hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average 2.8 percent, or 11.9 cents an hour, during the second quarter of 1965, the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The increases, reflecting traditional spring bargaining and deferred increases under existing contracts, raised the estimated average wage scale to $4.42 an hour as of July 1, BLS said. Higher scales were reported for seven-tenths of the workers included in the survey.

Labor Opposes Bill to Weaken FPC Authority

Pending legislation to weaken the authority of the Federal Power Commission could mean higher electric bills for every American family, the AFL-CIO warned.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller asked the House Commerce Committee to reject bills which would bar the FPC from regulating wholesale power rates in a large segment of the industry.

Their "aim," he told the committee, is to overturn a Supreme Court decision last year which upheld federal regulation of wholesale power transactions in interstate commerce.

"The effect" of limiting the FPC's jurisdiction, Biemiller emphasized, "would be serious injury to the consumer public."

Labor is directly concerned, he said, because AFL-CIO members and their families—numbering some 50 million Americans—are "the nation's largest single group of consumers."

The House bills and their Senate counterparts, Biemiller stressed, "would be bad for consumers and bad for the general welfare of our nation."

Biemiller expressed labor's "serious misgivings" at the alliance between big private electric utilities and state regulatory commissions in support of the proposed legislation.

"Far too often," he said, "the slogan of states' rights serves as a smokescreen concealing the abdication of states' responsibilities to regulate effectively in the interests of the consumer public."

He quoted the President's consumer adviser, Mrs. Esther Peterson, as saying that the issue in the power controversy is not "infringement of states' rights" but "the question of effective regulation versus no regulation."

8-14-65

Most state agencies, which would take over regulatory authority stripped from the FPC under the proposed legislation, lack either statutory or administrative power to regulate effectively wholesale power transactions, Biemiller said. Moreover, he added, "they do not for the most part have the skilled staff necessary to accomplish the day to day regulatory job."

Describing the private power companies as "the nation's largest single industry," Biemiller added:

"Proper regulation of this enormous industry, monopolistic by law, requires the joint and cooperative efforts of the federal government and the governments of the various states.

"It requires stronger, not weaker federal regulation, stronger not weaker state regulation."

Proponents of the legislation, he charged, "are attempting to undermine the Federal Power Commission's regulatory authority."

The bills opposed by the AFL-CIO in its testimony are sponsored by House Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D-Ark.) and Rep. Paul C. Rogers (D-Fla.) in the House and by Florida Democrats Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers in the Senate.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 21, 1965 | No. 34

Meany Cites Urgent Need For Jobless Aid Overhaul

$3.3 Billion Program:

Public Works Bill Sent to President

A new $3.3 billion program for local public works and regional economic development was authorized and sent to the White House when the Senate, by voice vote, accepted House amendments raising the total for public works from $400 million to $500 million a year for four years.

The program blankets in economic aid to areas of chronic and heavy unemployment previously given assistance under the 1961 Area Redevelopment Act.

It provides for an annual investment of $170 million in loans and loan guarantees for hard-hit communities and for business firms that locate or expand activities in areas classified as economically depressed.

It authorizes, also, the development of multi-state development programs in regions of common economic interests, comparable to that approved by Congress in the Appalachia program earlier this year.

The public works sections of the bill—involving the bulk of the funds—authorize federal financing of up to 80 percent of the cost of local projects that cities and other communities already have in prospect but for which they lack money.

Such projects would include water and sewer systems, industrial parks, research centers and vocational schools.

Democratic majorities on both House and Senate Public Works Committees emphasized the signifi-

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14(b)Repeal Meets GOP Filibuster

The Senate Labor Committee took up the House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the so-called "right-to-work section — and promptly ran into a GOP filibuster.

A slightly revised version of an amendment by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), previously cleared by subcommittee, was approved by the full committee to meet the problems of members of religious sects whose beliefs hinder them from joining a union even though a union-shop clause is embodied in a contract.

The committee also defeated a series of Republican - sponsored amendments comparable to those previously beaten in subcommittee, and put over until Aug. 26—its

(Continued on Page 6)

Anti-Union Employers Scored by NLRB Chief

Too many American businessmen are illegally impeding union organization, National Labor Relations Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch declared.

Reappointed by Pres. Johnson and confirmed by the Senate for a new five-year term as head of the government agency that referees labor-management disputes, McCulloch noted that there still is widespread employer resistance to unions.

Interviewed by a United Press Intl. newsman, McCulloch asked:

"Why should we, 30 years after adoption of congressional policy to protect the right to organize, still find companies firing people for trying to form a union? Yet this is the great bulk of the work that comes to the NLRB in 1965."

Without going into specifics, he hinted that the board may seek to develop new techniques to discourage anti-union conduct by employers.

The AFL-CIO recently urged the board to revise its rules to give unions real access to workers and equal time to respond to "captive audience" speeches in which employers "brainwash" their workers.

In May the executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America called on Congress to pass legislation withholding federal contracts from employers who repeatedly violate their employes' rights.

The UPI interview quoted McCulloch as saying the NLRB has tried to enforce the labor law "promptly and effectively" though the Landrum-Griffin Act amendments of 1959 placed new restrictions on workers. He insisted that curbs on boycotts and picketing

(Continued on Page 7)



AT HEARINGS on the pending Administration bill to modernize the unemployment insurance system, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany chats with House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D- Ark.). Mills is holding a copy of the bill, HR 8282.

Bill Expands Coverage:

HouseUnitApproves $1.75 Pay Minimum

The House Labor Committee approved a minimum wage bill raising the floor for workers in interstate commerce to $1.75 an hour, in a series of step-ups, and writing into coverage some 7.2 million workers who have been previously unprotected.

Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) said he would seek to expedite passage of the bill by taking steps, if necessary, to invoke the 21-day rule that bypasses the House Rules Committee, headed by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.).

Cleared by Voice Vote

The Labor Committee in clearing the measure on voice vote adopted most of the provisions previously approved by a subcommittee headed by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.).

The full committee defeated by an 18-12 vote an amendment providing for doubletime pay, instead of time and a half, for work beyond 48 hours in a single week. The doubletime provision was strongly backed by the Administration and the AFL-CIO as a job-creating measure.

The committee in addition failed to provide for a statutory workweek of less than 40 hours, also urged by labor, after which overtime pay would be required.

The bill, if passed by Congress, would be the second major improvement in coverage and the wage floor since the presidential election of 1960.

In 1961 the minimum wage was boosted from $1 an hour to $1.25, and for the first time in more than 20 years Congress also expanded the number of workers protected by the law at the same time that the wage rate was lifted.

Pres. Johnson in asking Congress for improvements in the law this year urged a "broad expansion" of coverage, leaving up to Congress itself the exact level at which it believed the statutory minimum wage might be fixed.

The AFL-CIO, in House committee testimony, urged a minimum of $2 an hour. A Senate Labor subcommittee has completed hearings on revision of the law but has not yet reported a bill.

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Backs Bill On Federal Standards

By Willard Shelton

A major overhaul and modernizing of the 30-year-old unemployment insurance system was strongly backed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the House Ways & Means Committee.

Testifying in favor of the Administration bill sponsored by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), the federation president pointed out:

- Less than half the unemployed—four out of 10—are now drawing insurance payments. State disqualification rules, state regulations on eligibility and the exhaustion of payments under the "limited duration provisions" of state laws are primarily responsible.
- Among jobless workers who are covered, unemployment compensation supplies a "maximum" payment averaging 42 percent of the worker's usual salary, far below the 65 percent existing in 1939 when the system went into effect.

"It is not only a failure for these people," Meany said. "It is also the landlord, the grocer, the merchant who are losing out. Because of its shortcomings, jobless pay replaces less than $1 out of every $5 lost through unemployment"—the current seasonally adjusted average being 3.5 million jobless in this "good year."

"The economic functions of unemployment benefits as a purchasing power stabilizer have become rusty with neglect," he told the committee.

The Administration bill, on which Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz

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Shippers, Engineers Accept LBJ Formula

A formula proposed by Pres. Johnson for ending a nine-week strike of Marine Engineers formed the basis of a settlement between the union and eight shipping firms after mediation by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Wirtz and federal mediators continued to press contract talks between the ship owners and two other striking unions of ship officers—the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Radio Association.

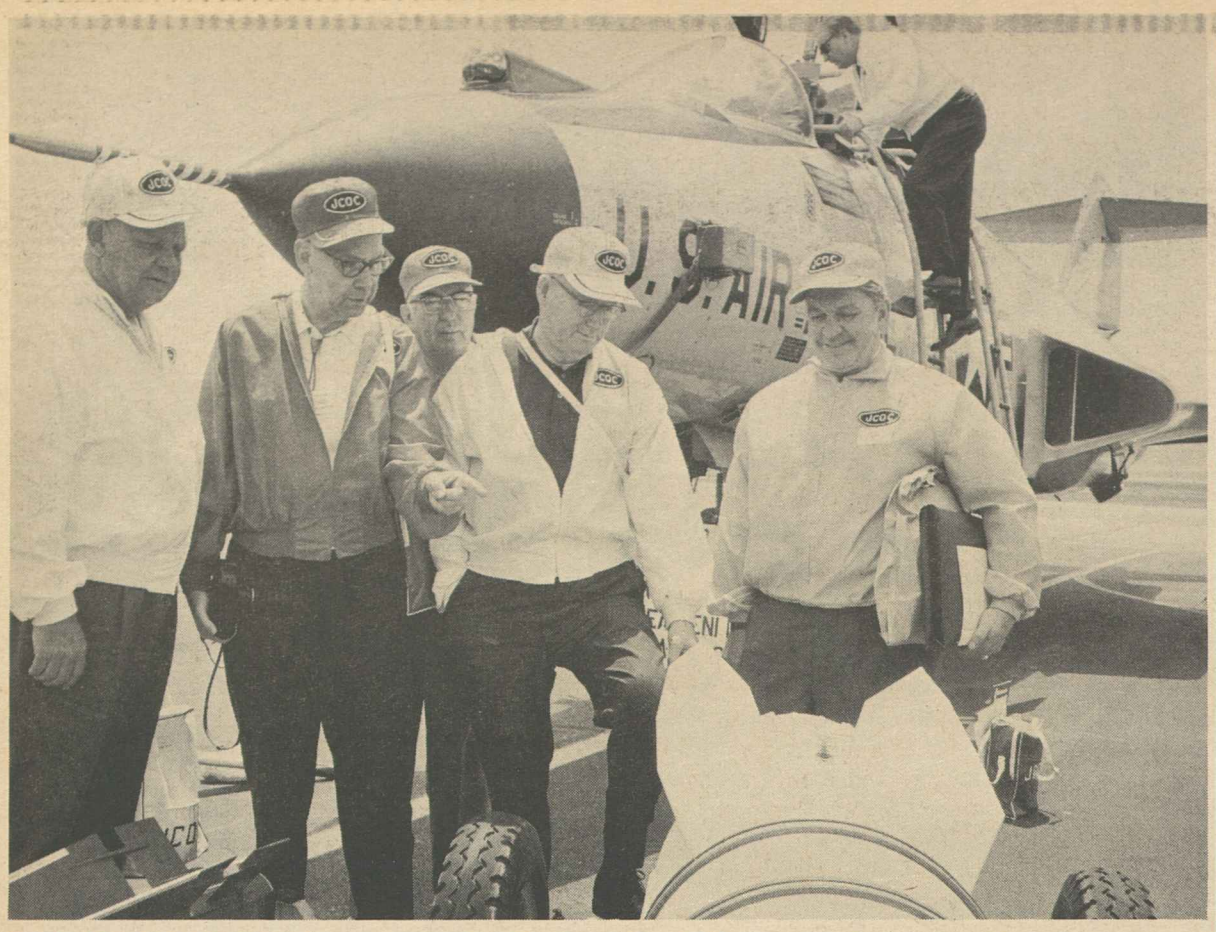
The Johnson formula was similar to one offered by Wirtz and accepted by MEBA July 30 but rejected by the American Merchant Marine Institute, representing owners of about 100 ocean freighters.

Wirtz had recommended a four-year contract covering conventional ship operation, leaving the question of crew sizes on automated ships for mediation by Meany within a six-month period.

The MEBA negotiators accepted the formula subject to membership approval, and other details of the agreement were withheld pending ratification.

Union members, threatened with job losses on newly automated cargo vessels, struck AMMI ships June 16 after their contract expired. Previously they

(Continued on Page 2)



FIVE UNION LEADERS got a first-hand look at five U.S. bases and an aircraft carrier as members of a Joint Civilian Committee invited by the Defense Dept. to inspect the latest techniques, devices, materiel and readiness of the armed forces. Inspecting a bomb ready for loading into an Air Force jet plane at Vandenberg (Calif.) Air Force Base are (left to right) AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Sec.-Treas. William A. Smallwood of the Communications Workers; Pres. Sam H. Scott of the Stone & Allied Products Workers; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and Pres. John J. Grogan of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers. The group also looked at operations of the Strategic Air Command in Colorado, the unified command at Hickam Field, Hawaii, and other installations.

ITU Hits New Peaks In Membership, Pay

Delegates to the 107th convention of the Intl. Typographical Union in Washington heard Pres. Elmer Brown report on the union's activities for the past year and welcomed a number of senators, a congressman, high officials of the newspaper industry and officers of other unions.

Brown said the ITU has a new all-time high in membership, 120,000, a new record average wage of $137.57 a week and an average work week just slightly over 35 hours. He also reported that the union is meeting the challenge of the technological revolution in the printing and publishing industry and said it is improving relations with management to minimize industrial strife.

Prior to the convention the ITU executive council, top officers of the Newspaper Guild and officials of a number of the Guild's largest locals participated in a day-long session to discuss improved cooperation between the two organizations. They agreed to meet again within a few weeks to continue the discussions.

For the first time in ITU history, the convention heard an address by a president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, Gene Robb. His speech followed by several months that of Brown before the NAPA convention.

"To the ITU, as well as to all other newspaper unions," Robb said, "I can make this pledge: ANPA's Labor Relations Committee will be on the job at any time night or day to avert strikes, to promote peaceful settlements, to improve the daily working relationships between management and union members—all to the end that newspapers meet their responsibility of dealing fairly with their employes and of uninterrupted service to the public."

The ITU's officers and the ANPA committee have been holding joint meetings for the past several years.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) told the delegates that he voted against Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act when it was first proposed, and said he was the first member of the Senate to offer a bill calling for its repeal.

Unfair Competition

"To permit a handful of low-wage states to have such a law [the so-called 'right - to - work' statutes] makes it harder for most states to compete on even terms," he said.

Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) reported on his Senate bill to ban the importation of professional strikebreakers across state lines. Action at this session of Congress is uncertain, he said, because of the heavy backlog of other legislation.

Other national lawmakers who spoke to the convention were Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Rep. George Rhodes (D-Pa.).

The last three days of the week-long assembly were to be devoted to hammering out changes in the union's laws and policy resolutions.

News Guild, Printers Set More Talks

Officers of the Newspaper Guild and the Typographical Union will resume talks on inter-union cooperation the week of Sept. 27 in New York City, they announced after a preliminary meeting in Washington, D. C.

A Guild committee met with the ITU Executive Council "to discuss mutual problems and explore ways of developing more effective cooperation," they said in a joint statement.

Meanwhile, the parties agreed to "step up the exchange of information" and establish a "hot line" system of communication to "facilitate cooperation and avert possible misunderstandings."

The statement said "both groups recognized that there have been disagreements and misunderstandings" in the past and expressed the hope that closer relations would provide the basis for "effective and lasting cooperation."

TWUA Chosen At Southern Blanket Mill

Elkin, N. C.—A nine-week organizing campaign produced a victory for the Textile Workers Union of America at Chatham Mfg. Co.'s big blanket-making mill here. A ballot count by the National Labor Relations Board gave TWUA 1,153, no union 937.

Success came in the union's second try. It was the fifth southern victory for TWUA since January and brings the total of newly unionized textile workers in the South to 4,200.

An earlier campaign in Elkin, the union said, was defeated by management-inspired community-wide opposition which included a ban on union meetings anywhere in the area, spying on organizers by local police, and captive-audience meetings in the plant. That was 10 years ago.

TWUA said its organizers had maintained contact with friendly workers at the plant in the intervening years.

Unionists on Panel Probing Titan Blast

Three officials of Little Rock, Ark., building trades unions have been named to the Defense Dept. team investigating the Titan 2 missile silo explosion and fire that killed 53 members of construction unions at Searcy Aug. 9.

They are Business Mgr. Wayne B. Lay of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, father of one of the two men who escaped death in the blast; Business Mgr. Paul Kyzer of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Sec. Donald Henderson of the Little Rock Building & Construction Trades Council. They were named to the investigating unit after Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. had asked Pres. Johnson to assure labor representation on the panel.

In MEBA Settlement:

Issue of Crew Size Goes to Mediation

(Continued from Page 1)

had settled with operators of 310 other freighters and tankers and extended their contract with the Pacific Maritime Association for 125 ships.

The key issue between MEBA and AMMI was the number of engineers on automated vessels. The operators wanted to freeze the number at five but the union agreed only to submit the question to a panel headed by Meany and reserved the right to strike over the issue.

Uniform Pattern Needed

The President said Aug. 16 that an industry wide procedure, or a uniform pattern of procedures, for handling manning and related issues is "an absolute necessity" in the shipping industry. Such a procedure, Johnson said, cannot be developed in a single set of negotiations and settlement of the current dispute should not be held up while broader procedures are being worked out.

Therefore, he said, "I have today asked the Secretary of Labor and Mr. George Meany . . . to undertake the development . . . of effective procedures for resolving manning and related issues arising from the mechanization and retrofitting of ships."

The proposed procedures, to be effective, "must provide the fullest practicable assurance that manning and related issues be settled without interruption of operations," the President said. He added:

"I urge that the manning . . . issue between the AMMI and the MEBA be quickly resolved . . . in general conformance" with Wirtz's recommendations of July 30 and that the disputes with other officer unions also be settled.

Johnson recommended that any remaining issues be submitted to settlement procedures prescribed by Wirtz. The immediate objective, he said, is speedy resumption of sailing by the idled ships, but he added that his long-range intent was an "effective and fair method of disputes settlement which is essential to the future of the American merchant marine."

The negotiations that led to settlement were supervised by Wirtz and Meany with the aid of a special panel including Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president, and Theodore Kheel, New York, arbiter.

Apprentice Centers Find Spots for 1,300

More than 1,300 young people who applied at Labor Dept. Apprenticeship Information Centers in different parts of the country over the past two years have been accepted as apprentices by joint labor-management committees, Under-Sec. of Labor John F. Henning said at ceremonies ending the Intl. Manpower Seminar.

The centers are in Bridgeport, Conn.; Newark, N. J.; Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and Washington, with 15 more to be opened within a year. Henning emphasized that they are neither employment nor referral offices, but have proved fruitful sources of potential apprentices.

The Intl. Manpower Seminar is a continuing program, administered by the Labor Dept. in cooperation with the Agency for Intl. Development to familiarize manpower officials from foreign countries with policies and practices this country has found successful.

Flint Glass Workers Win 45 Cents in Gains

Toledo, O.—Moldmakers employed in 80 glass container shops have won a three-year package of gains valued at 45 cents an hour by their union, the Flint Glass Workers.

The contract, first three-year pact ever approved by the parties, is with 23 firms represented by the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute. Union Pres. George M. Parker and Sec.-Treas. R. K. Ritchie, who headed an 11-member union committee, will seek to get similar terms for other firms in the container industry, Parker said.

Wages Up 36 Cents

The agreement calls for a 5 percent wage increase effective Aug. 12, or 16 cents an hour when applied to the current national average wage rate of $3.19; an increase of 2 percent on Sept. 1, 1966, or an average 6.5 cents; and a final 4 percent increase averaging 13.5 cents in the third year of the contract.

Fringe benefits totaling 9.5 cents an hour will take effect in the second year. They include a fourth vacation week, an increase of 50 cents to raise pension benefits to $3 a month per year of service, and an increase from 8.5 to 10 cents an hour in company insurance contributions.

The agreement contains a prohibition against dual operation of machines by moldmakers, a major union objective. The union also won vesting of pension rights after 20 years of service; a "portability" clause for workers who may take their pension service to another shop; and improvements in seniority, grievance, severance pay and other contract clauses, according to Parker.

Current contracts expire Sept. 1. Negotiations on the new agreement started July 13, were completed Aug. 12.

Housing Act Applies Davis-Bacon Guides

Prevailing wage rates and labor standards of the Davis-Bacon Act must be applied to any FHA-insured private housing project under the new Housing & Urban Development Act signed by Pres. Johnson Aug. 10. The Federal Housing Administration announced that the Davis-Bacon requirements will apply to any project for which an FHA mortgage insurance commitment was issued on or after the Aug. 10 date.

The change was supported by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee said it affects middle income housing of the type invested in by unions, churches and housing cooperatives.

Hardships Cited:

Rail Firemen Score Arbitration Results

Railroad managements caused unnecessary hardship to locomotive firemen and their families and rail accident rates increased sharply as a result of a 1964 arbitration award, 25 witnesses told the Senate Commerce Committee.

Eleven firemen testified at committee hearings that they suffered drastic pay losses and enforced separation from their families because of the "inhuman" way in which U.S. rail managements carried out the award of an arbitration board under a 1963 law passed by Congress. Wives of several firemen testified also.

Economist Winfield M. Homer, called as a witness by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, said accidents to railroad operating crews increased 13.4 percent in the first eight months after firemen were removed from diesel freight locomotives under the award. Train accidents increased an average of 28 percent during the same period, Homer reported.

The hearings opened Aug. 2 with testimony by BLFE Pres. H. E. Gilbert. The compulsory arbitration law expires next Mar. 31 and Congress not only should encourage a settlement of the issue before any strike crisis but should approve legislation to "undo the inhuman treatment given firemen" under forced arbitration, Gilbert declared.

The arbitration award squeezed some 16,500 men off their jobs on the theory that firemen are not needed on 90 percent of yard and freight engines operated by diesel power. The union disputed the finding and will renew its battle for the firemen in 1966, it has warned.

13-Year Veteran Laid Off

William E. Bueker of Fort Madison, Ia., a 13-year veteran of Santa Fe Railway service, said he had expected that his seniority would protect him. Instead he was forced off an $8,400 a year freight job at Fort Madison and required to work in Chicago, 235 miles from his home. This cut his pay $2,000 a year and requires him to pay $25 a week extra for living expenses away from home, he said.

Mrs. Bueker testified that her husband is absent from their home five days a week and she has to run the house on "about half the amount we previously had." She feels, she added, that "we have been unjustly and harshly treated."

Kent K. Ottley of Roy, Utah, told the committee he was forced off his job despite 13 years of seniority as a Union Pacific fireman. Since his separation in June 1964, Ottley has been trying to get steady railroad work but has been "blackballed" by the Union Pacific, he said. He charged "the railroad will not rehire me for any job."

Mrs. Ottley told of the financial bind that nearly cost them their home and auto and built a climbing stack of utility bills and unpaid living expenses after they used up Ottley's severance pay —$739.

Statistics on increasing railroad accidents were read into the committee record by Homer, an economist with the Labor Bureau of Middle West. Besides accident figures released by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Homer said he checked 172 reportable accidents with BLFE members. Of the 172, only 73 had been reported to the ICC by rail management, he testified.



RAILROAD FIREMEN and their wives told the Senate Commerce Committee of hardships they have endured under the compulsory arbitration law that forced 16,500 off jobs on diesel yard and freight locomotives and limited earnings of others. Among the 25 witnesses called by the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen were, from the left, Mr. and Mrs. Kent Ottley of Roy, Utah, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bueker of Fort Madison, Ia. Ottley was severed by Union Pacific despite 13 years' seniority. Bueker was "bumped" to job 235 miles from home at lower pay though he worked 13 years for Santa Fe Railway.

Ex-President Of Air Pilots Dies in Crash

Former Pres. Clarence N. Sayen of the Air Line Pilots, one of 30 persons who died when a United Air Lines jet plane plunged into Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, "gave selfless leadership to the cause of a better life for all Americans, including the far less fortunate," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said.

"He exemplified that rare spirit of brotherhood which inspires the best in all of us," Meany said in a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Sayen. "His help and friendship will be sorely missed."

Sayen, born in Rock, Mich., in 1919, was graduated from Northern Michigan College and received a master's degree from Southern Methodist University while a pilot for Braniff Airways. He became executive vice president of the ALPA in 1949 and president in 1951, serving until 1962. He was president of the Intl. Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations from 1952 to 1964, and since leaving the union had been a Seattle, Wash., businessman. A daughter, Cynthia, also survives.

NLRB Aide Reaffirms 'Outside' Bargainers

The right of a union to bring observers from other union bodies into collective bargaining sessions has been affirmed in a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner's ruling.

Examiner George A. Downing recommended that the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. be ordered to bargain on request with the Standard Allied Trades Council at the firm's plant in Louisville, Ky.

The examiner, citing a 1962 NLRB ruling enforced by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a Standard Oil Co. case, ruled that the plumbing firm ignored its legal obligations when its representatives refused in November 1964 to meet with a committee headed by a "coordinator" for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The firm, Downing held, had "no standing and no privilege to probe into the internal arrangements of a union" or to concern itself with whether or not the union followed its normal internal rules as to who should negotiate for it.

The evidence cited by Downing showed that the council had been for nine years the certified bargaining representative of Louisville employes, and is composed of delegates from 13 separate local unions.

In 1964 the council decided to improve its bargaining program by forming a council of unions representing employes in other plants too. Management first refused to meet with "outsiders" but later resumed bargaining under protest—a position the examiner also found unlawful.



Radio Speeches Set For Labor Day

Four major Labor Day addresses will be made by AFL-CIO leaders over the nation's major radio networks.

Appearing on the special programs will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison and Joseph A. Beirne.

The schedule of the Labor Day broadcasts:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Beirne, 7:15 p.m. (EDT).

American Broadcasting Co., Reuther, 7:30 p.m. (EDT).

Mutual Broadcasting System, Harrison, 9:15 p.m. (EDT).

National Broadcasting Co., Meany, 10:45 p.m. (EDT).

Stations affiliated with the networks may air the programs at other hours and AFL-CIO members are advised to check their local stations for actual broadcast time.

Five Airlines, IAM to Hold Joint Parleys

The Machinists have reached an agreement with five major airlines under which joint contract negotiations will be conducted. The union called the agreement a significant step toward industrywide bargaining, an IAM convention goal.

The ultimate objective, the IAM said, is to achieve uniform benefits and working conditions for all IAM members on the airlines. Chairman Joseph W. Ramsey of the negotiating committee said talks will be conducted with Eastern, National, Northwest, Trans World and United according to this agreed schedule:

On Oct. 1, union and airline representatives will exchange up to 15 contract proposals—seven concerning local issues.

Two weeks later, district representatives will begin bargaining, for no more than three weeks, on local issues with individual airlines.

On Nov. 15, negotiators will meet for talks on proposals covering rates of pay and progression, vacations, health and welfare plans, overtime rules, pension plans, hours of service, license requirements and allied matters.

Negotiations on these proposals and any unresolved local issues will be referred, after four weeks, to the National Mediation Board.

Oil Workers Hailed For COPE Record

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Some 800 delegates to the biennial convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers were given high praise for the OCAW's consistent achievement of 100 percent of its quota for contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

National COPE Dir. Al Barkan reviewed for the delegates the successes of COPE, and Rep. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.), a veteran liberal of New Deal days, lauded the Kennedy-Johnson Administration for its "humanitarian" achievements, exceeding "even those of the Roosevelt Administration of the 1930s."

Later in the week the delegates were to select a new president, the 25-year veteran O. A. "Jack" Knight having announced his retirement. Opposing slates of candidates were headed by presidential aspirants A. F. Grospiron of Denver, present international secretary-treasurer, and W. J. Forester, district director of the union from Houston.

Barkan presented a plaque to Knight in recognition of the union's having reached its COPE quota in 1964, and it was announced that 51 OCAW local union's had exceeded their quotas for the year; 24 have already exceeded their quotas for 1965.

Barkan predicted that "hundreds of thousands of Negroes will be registered next year" and declared that labor "must build alliances with these forces and get rid of the Dixiecrats in the South." He added that race will then recede as an issue in the South and economic questions will become the real issues.

Barkan praised Pres. Johnson for his work for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and predicted the "right-to-work" law provision will be repealed by September.

He pointed out that minimum wages still need improving, the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts are still on the books, "there are several million still unemployed and so much remains to be done." And he cautioned that "1966 worries me."

Pepper noted that the challenge to Presidents Johnson and Kennedy has been even more difficult than it was to Pres. Roosevelt.

"They have had to cope with the unmet social needs of our country in the absence of a great popular sense of urgency," he observed. "They have had to arouse popular concern for the problems as well as devise appropriate means for dealing with them."

Atlantic Solo Sailor Hailed by His Union

Falmouth, England—A message from his union was waiting for Robert Manry, copy reader for the Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer, when he docked here after a 3,200-mile solo voyage across the Atlantic in a 13.5-foot sloop named Tinkerbelle.

"Six hundred cynical Cleveland Guildsmen congratulate you on your maiden voyage," the tongue-in-cheek message from Newspaper Guild Local 1 said. "We never thought you'd make it."

When Manry returns, the local wants to talk to him about back dues for 78 days —the length of his voyage. "We run a tight ship too," Pres. John D. Fairfield wrote.

Factory Hiring Spurts in June, Layoffs Down

Factory jobs opened up in June at the highest rate for the month since 1953 while the seasonally adjusted layoff rate dropped to the 10-year low previously reached in February and March, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The accession rate in manufacturing climbed to 55 per 1,000 workers compared with 41 in May, with the advance reflecting a sharp rise in new hires.

Major contributors to the improvement, the BLS noted, included primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, transportation equipment and apparel. In many industries, it added, the rise in new hires reflected a greater than seasonal rise in hiring for temporary summer jobs.

The overall factory layoff rate dipped from 11 per 1,000 workers in May to 10 in June—most of it in soft goods industries. In the hard goods industries, the rate over the past three months has averaged 9 per 1,000 workers.

The seasonally adjusted rate was 13 per 1,000. The seasonally adjusted accession rate was at its highest level since March 1961.

The quit rate, at 17 per 1,000, was unchanged from May.

A New Cabinet Post

IT TAKES CONGRESS a long time to acknowledge the need and consent to the creation of a new government agency at the Cabinet level. But both the House and Senate have now passed bills authorizing a Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, and the presumption is that differences in the bills will be reconciled and the post created.

The last time the country got a new Cabinet-level department was in 1953, when the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare was established. Prior to that, Pres. Harry S. Truman had repeatedly recommended the department, but the Congresses of his days refused to act—theoretically because the members feared the appointment as secretary of Oscar Ewing, who then headed the Federal Security Administration. The first Congress of the Eisenhower years voted for the new department and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was named secretary.

Pres. Kennedy attempted to set up an Urban Affairs Dept., first by submitting a bill that was killed in the House Rules Committee and then by executive order which the House overrode.

There was no argument, at the time, that the nation's city and suburban residents—70 percent of our population—did not need a bringing-together of the sprawling agencies of the federal government dealing separately with housing, urban renewal, transit and many other issues that are common to all metropolitan areas.

The difference is that Congress this year was ready to pass a bill. The President pushed it vigorously and both houses responded favorably.

Congress has also passed a $7.5 billion housing bill expanding the funds and purposes of federal expenditures to give assistance to the cities.

Pres. Johnson hailed the housing bill as the "single most important" legislation on that issue in our history. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany welcomed it as offering "renewed assurance" that the "Administration and Congress" are determined to make a proper contribution to meeting the nation's housing needs—"a goal which we in the labor movement have sought for more than a generation."

The basic housing legislation is completed and the creation of a Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs is near the point of passage. Both of the bills are important for the nation's urban residents; both are important to the nation as a whole, because any deficiency that downgrades the importance of urban residents afflicts a majority of the people.

Congress has done much good work this year. Its favorable response to the President's recommendations on housing and the cities will be ranked high among its accomplishments.

Killing a Veto

A REVIVED Republican-southern Democratic coalition in the Senate made a number of passes in an attempt to restore to the poverty bill the feature, knocked out by the House, that would allow any state governor to "veto" proposed projects in his state.

The reason the "veto" power was removed in this year's bill is that only national administration of the program can guarantee that individual projects, such as job camps, are developed and carried out in a wholly non-discriminatory manner. There is no state sovereignty principle involved in the expenditure of federal funds for this purpose.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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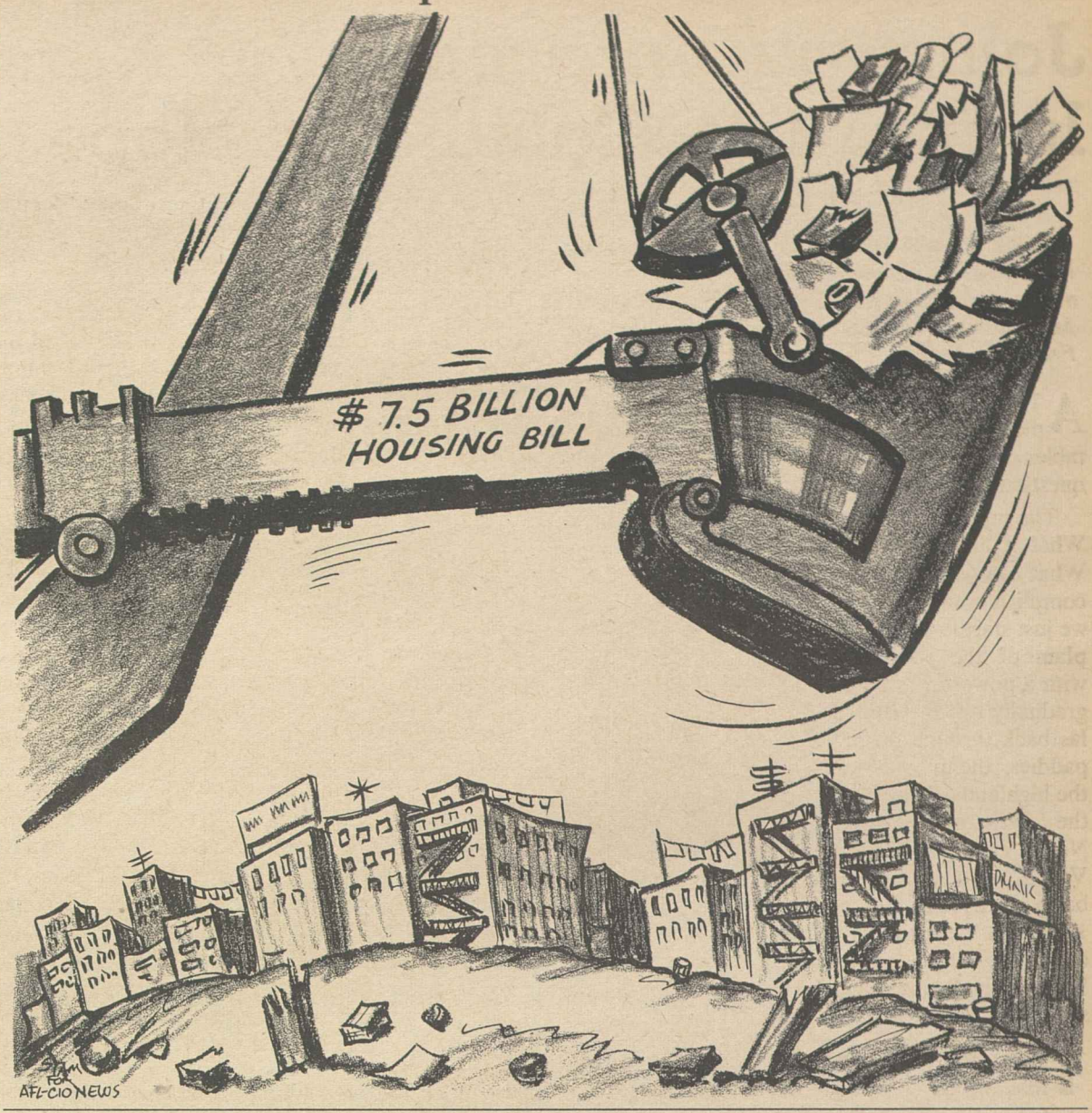
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, August 21, 1965 No. 34

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Hope for the Cities



Modernization Now Needed:

Federal-State Jobless Insurance Shows Signs of Old Age at 30

ON AUG. 14 the nation marked the 30th anniversary of the federal-state unemployment insurance system.

Thirty years ago Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Social Security Act which created this program as part of a broader concept aimed at developing basic protection for wage earners and the nation against economic adversity.

The anniversary celebration came at a time when Congress was considering a request of Pres. Johnson that the program be modernized to meet the complexities of our changed, automated economy. Experience shows that the two most basic accomplishments over the 30-year period are:

- **The humanitarian aspect**—about 43 million workers have some financial protection against the cruelty of unemployment.
- **The economic aspect**—some $47.5 billion in benefit payments has been a vital built-in stabilizer to the nation's economy without which we most certainly would have had depressions and more severe recessions.

The amendments proposed, which have the solid support of organized labor, seek to correct specific injustices.

Among these are federal standards. Currently, unemployed workers living in some states receive far less in benefits and for much less time than those who live in other states.

Another change would build into the law compensation for long-term unemployment. Previously, when a worker was out of a job for a long period—depending on the state—he simply exhausted his payments. More recently, a temporary unemployment benefit plan was passed by Congress. The new proposal would write the temporary program into the law.

Those who thought the unemployment compensation program was revolutionary 30 years ago—and some may today—should become acquainted with its history to understand how slowly and carefully it evolved.

The history of such programs dates back to the mid-19th Century in Europe, when trade unions organized private unemployment insurance systems to protect members against the risk of job losses.

The first recognized system was established in 1893, in Berne, Switzerland, and was followed by similar insurance plans in other parts of Europe. In 1901 the Belgian city of Ghent established a system of municipal grants to supplement the funds of trade unions. This "Ghent System" later spread to other cities.

Following these voluntary and subsidized plans, attempts were made to institute a national system of unemployment insurance. The first significant breakthrough came in 1911 when Great Britain established the world's first national compulsory unemployment insurance system.

The ravages of the depression of the 1930's provided an impetus to an unemployment insurance program in this country on a nationwide basis. There were already in existence several voluntary plans of income protection long before this period, however.

Like their European counterparts, the early American systems were products of trade unions. As early as 1831 modified forms of income insurance were adopted.

THE FIRST EFFORT to enact an unemployment insurance law sponsored by a governmental body in this country came in 1916 when a bill, modeled largely after the British Act of 1911, was introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature. No serious consideration was given it. Wisconsin passed the first law in 1932, and this materially influenced the federal law of the future.

On the national level the first serious effort for a jobless benefits law was started in 1916 as a resolution introduced in Congress. It did not pass. However, it did spur the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N. Y.), who made a full investigation of the European plans in 1931 and a year later introduced bills into Congress.

Finally, in 1934 Wagner and Rep. David Lewis (D-Md.), introduced an unemployment insurance bill which was assigned to the House Ways & Means Committee. A subcommittee held hearings and it was heralded by such leaders as AFL Pres. William Green, Prof. Paul Douglas, now U.S. senator from Illinois, and Prof. Edwin E. Witte of the University of Wisconsin. Even so, the measure was not reported out of committee.

On Jan. 9, 1935, Roosevelt openly recommended such legislation as part of the Social Security Act. It was this measure which became law. It has been a good law, but after 30 years it needs to be brought up to date. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

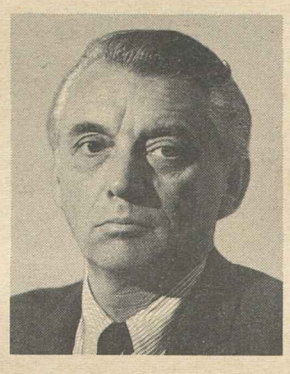
Johnson Approach to Viet Nam Is Based on Calculated Hope

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

A **TRAVELER** returning from Viet Nam, as he pleasantly works his way around the dinner tables of Washington, is naturally bombarded with questions.

The most persistent questions seem to be these: What if anything have we accomplished so far? What can we hope to accomplish now? Why can't we just start in the coastal plain of the south and with a powerful offensive gradually roll the guerrillas back through the rice paddies, the jungles and the highlands clear across the 17th parallel into North Viet Nam? If the Viet Cong are being as badly punished by air strikes as we claim, how come their forces are stronger now than ever? Where, in other words, do they get their fighting spirit and their physical strength?



Morgan

The most candid answer to the first question is that we are still there; the Communists have failed to force us out. As for objectives, we are now concentrating on trying to prove to the guerrillas and their sponsors in Hanoi and Peking that they can't force us out, thus that they cannot win, that we are determined to make their so-called wars of national liberation too costly. If they cease their subversive aggression, we hope to be able to promote conditions under which South Viet Nam can establish a stable government and in which that whole area of Southeast Asia can thrive—blocking, presumably, the expansionism of the Communists or at least markedly slowing it down.

As for battle strategy, a "rollback" of the guerrillas might be technically feasible in the sense that we have the firepower, but it would be the wildest and most expensive folly because, for one thing, it would lead straight to the brink of World War III. We couldn't, for instance, justify such a ground operation without accompanying blows to level, utterly, the industry and military potential of North Viet Nam.

The hardest question for anybody, passing observer or resident expert, to answer is the one about the staying power of the Viet Cong. Critics of U.S. policy, at home and abroad, seize on this phenomenon as proof that this is a "genuine revolution" and that we are trying to stifle it. Such a view is, at best, naivete to the ultimate degree.

A professor at the University of Pennsylvania who went to Viet Nam not long ago to get material to fortify his anti-government arguments at teach-ins was so thunderstruck with the paucity of his own facts and understanding that he switched his position 180 degrees, said he would like to volunteer as a civilian in the U.S. foreign aid effort there.

Nevertheless, while the army of the Republic of Viet Nam is plagued with desertions, the Viet Cong increases its strength. Despite sharply increased casualties and other strains from sustained air attacks, the guerrillas have built up their forces to between 65,000 and 70,000 "regulars," 100,000 irregulars plus perhaps 30,000 political officers.

They have done this partly by terror or the threat of it—taking a levee of 10 young men from a hamlet or the life of the hamlet chief. They have done it also by the infusion of trained North Vietnamese soldiers, a division or more of which is now believed to be in South Viet Nam and as guerrillas they are able to take full advantage of the terrain. Still, Marxist zeal cannot be totally discounted. Operation "Open Arms," attempting to persuade individual guerrillas to surrender, has been a disappointment—yielding a total of about 2,000 in the last two months.

DESERTIONS from the South Vietnamese army have been cut from 20 to between 10 and 11 per thousand troops, but this is still too high and draft dodgers remain an embarrassing problem. However the desertions, with some exceptions, are not basically defections to the enemy. The soldiers just quit and go home.

Must the Americans now "take over the war"? As we build up to an immediate troop level of 125,000 men—almost a quarter the strength of the entire South Vietnamese army—what does the U.S. military mission now become? One educated way of putting it is "to do what the Vietnamese can't do in time." If Pleiku, or some other provincial capital, fell, for example, and GIs could get there first, they wouldn't wait on Vietnamese reinforcements.

So, indubitably, the American combat role escalates. But not to the category of conqueror. Simply more bombs and bodies won't win this war. Moreover, a huge escalation would create more problems than it could solve.

By his declaration two weeks ago, Pres. Johnson satisfied neither the hawks nor the doves. He is trying to navigate a difficult course in between, charted with the calculated hope that a combination of increased military toughness and increased activity on the peace front, searching for a key to negotiations, may pay off. There are huge risks in this course. But, at the moment, the risks on either side of it look bigger and more menacing.

Pay Hikes, Price Cuts Urged:

Economic 'Trouble' Seen in Gap Between Profits, Buying Power

UNLESS THE GAP between corporate profits and consumer purchasing power is narrowed, the national economy could be in serious trouble, an AFL-CIO economist has declared.

The continued lag of wages behind steadily mounting profits creates an imbalance that threatens further economic progress, said Irving Beller of the federation's Dept. of Research on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

"Profits at this point are excessive" and "the economy would be far better off" if a larger share of profits were channeled into wage increases and price cuts to keep pace with increased productive capacity, Beller asserted.

"If profits move up too rapidly while consumer purchasing power lags, eventually the entire economy will begin to suffer," he declared.

Beller rejected the suggestion that corporations must pile up profits in good years to hedge against bad years. This is no longer "a defensible argument," he said, pointing out that greater knowledge of fiscal and monetary policies and legislative safeguards are effective protections against "the steep depressions of the past . . . even if we do go into a recession in the near future."

HE ALSO urged plugging loopholes in the present tax laws, particularly those in the areas of capital gains treatment and split-income provisions, which, he said, "benefit the people in the upper income brackets" most. "A fairer sharing of the tax burden" . . . would "certainly help organized labor and the average consumer," he said.

Beller said workers today can't "seriously consider" stock purchases as a means of keeping pace with the profits boom. "Workers need their wages to live—there's just not that kind of money left for savings and investment," he added.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs production, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press and William Eaton of United Press Intl.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE HOUSE now has a chance to vote on an immigration-reform bill—a chance created by more than expected speed in clearance of the measure by the Rules Committee. It is a bipartisan bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee, and it should be passed on the floor by bipartisan vote.

The bill would not heavily increase the total number of immigrants welcomed each year by this country. Its principal virtue is that it would get rid of the 41-year-old national-origins quota system that geared permissible entry to this country to the ethnic composition—or the national-ancestry composition—of the United States population as of 1924.

That system has heavily favored potential immigrants from northern European countries—some of which have not used their quotas for years. It heavily discriminated against the entrance of potential immigrants from southern European countries, some of which have "mortgaged" their quotas for years to come. It practically excluded immigration from Asia and Africa.

The House bill would phase out the national-origins system by July 1, 1968, and meanwhile give special preference to a backlog of otherwise eligible applicants from such low-quota countries as Italy and Greece by the simple device of assigning to them unused quotas from other countries.

* * *

IMMIGRATION REFORM, to abolish the national-origins feature, has been urged by our last four presidents—Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and now Pres. Johnson. It has been one of the most difficult reforms for them to seek with any hope of action because during nearly all that period the way was blocked by some powerful congressional leader who presumed he had a vested interest in maintaining the status quo.

The AFL-CIO convention in November 1963 endorsed reform, and then the Executive Council in June of this year pointed out that the immigration laws, as written, "stand in conflict with the principles of human brotherhood, equality and justice and with the facts of our ethnic and racial diversity which are the cornerstone of our national strength and tradition."

Mr. Johnson in a special message to Congress urged revision of the laws by suggesting that while we have a perfect right to establish preferences in our choice of potential immigrants we "should not be asking: 'In what country were you born?' "

"A nation that was built by immigrants of all lands," he observed, should instead be asking: "What can you do for our country?"

The House Judiciary Committee bill sets up a system of preferences in these broad categories: (1) Close relatives of United States citizens; (2) scientists, artists and other professionals; (3) workers needed to fill specific domestic labor shortages; (4) refugees from communism.

Otherwise, it would place all nations outside the Western Hemisphere on an equal footing with an added provision that basic immigration from any single country could not exceed 20,000 a year.

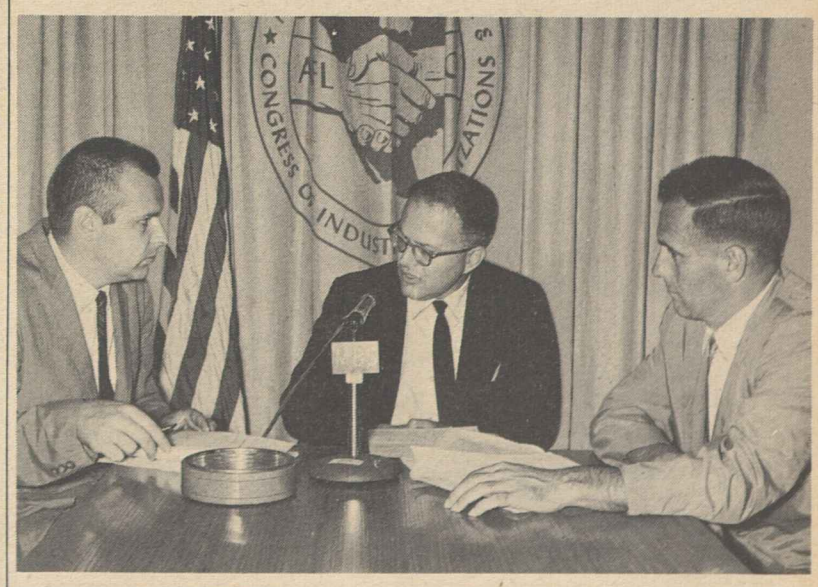
Western Hemisphere nations would be exempt from the 20,000 limitation, and so would the spouses, children and parents of United States citizens living in any country.

* * *

AS SPOKESMAN for the AFL-CIO, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pointed out to congressional committees that Americans like to "think of ourselves as a warmhearted, hospitable people" but that unfortunately "often we are not thought of in this light overseas"—and the reason has been simple, that the national-origins system of limiting immigration "conveys abroad an impression of ethnic meanness and racial bigotry."

We have been for some time in the process of strengthening our domestic legislation to guarantee the voting rights and other rights of minority groups who are already Americans. Injustices and discriminations of the past are being attacked directly.

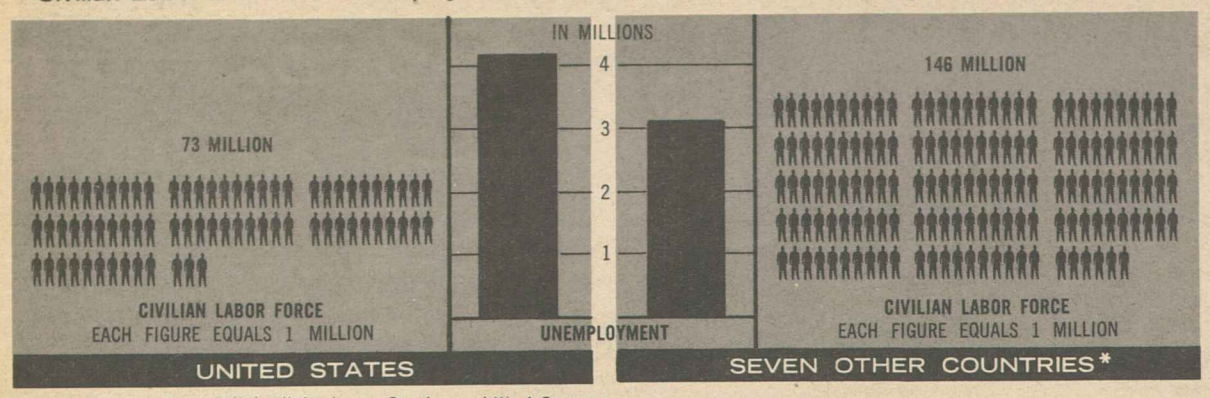
A reform of the immigration laws would give another demonstration of our capacity, as a people, to correct injustice where it exists.



THE GAP BETWEEN corporate profits and consumer purchasing power could create serious trouble for the national economy unless it is narrowed, AFL-CIO Economist Irving Beller, center, told William Eaton, left, of United Press Intl., and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service program.

THE HIGH RATE OF U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment in the U.S. and in Seven Foreign Nations Combined



* Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Sweden and West Germany.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Widespread U. S. Unemployment Laid to Economic Growth Lag

Unemployment in the United States continues to exceed joblessness in other free world industrialized nations because the economy hasn't grown fast enough to meet the demand for jobs, AFL-CIO economists declare.

"Put simply, the improvement in the economy has fallen short," they say in the August issue of the American Federationist, AFL-CIO monthly magazine. "The number of jobs has increased, but not enough. And this is because purchasing power in the hands of the people who would spend—though it has increased—has not increased enough. And this in turn is related to the basic economic policies of the nation, which have not measured up to the needs of the times.

"Wage increases have been too small; minimum wages have not risen adequately; increases in social security benefits have been too meager; the tax cuts of 1954 and 1964 gave too much relief to the corporations and to high-income groups and not enough to the low and middle-income groups.

"Moreover, government spending—on public works, mass transportation, housing, schools, hospitals, roads and parks—all of which help to create jobs, has fallen short of the needs. In addition, hours of work have not been reduced as they should have been."

The Dept. of Research economists, in a Labor's Economic Review of the Federationist, assert that "no single measure will solve the problem."

"Only an increase in government programs to create jobs and to improve social welfare programs, as well as action to increase the buying power of workers, can put the U.S. economy on the road to full employment," they say.

One of the best ways to boost purchasing power, the article continues, is through wage increases, which "have been kept down" in the U.S. Between 1960 and 1964 wages in this country rose by about 12 percent compared to increases of three to five times that amount in France, Italy, Japan and West Germany, according to the article.

"In these countries," it goes on, "increases in workers' earnings have helped to pave the way toward rapidly expanding economies—toward high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment."

The lag in pay hikes has been aggravated by the dearth of government spending on job-creating programs and on other programs aimed at improving income, such as "improved old-age benefits, higher minimum wages, medical care and increased unemployment benefits," the study says.

The restraints that have resulted, it continues, have combined to keep the growth of the real Gross National Product, from 1955 to 1963, down to 25 percent. In the same period the real GNP jumped 34 percent in Canada and Sweden, nearly 50 percent in France, "well over" 50 percent in Italy and West Germany, and more than 100 percent in Japan.

The article cites studies covering 1960 and 1963, made by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, which after allowing for differences in statistical procedures show that unemployment in the U.S. has persistently outstripped that in the other nations.

The 1963 survey showed, it goes on, 5.7 percent joblessness in the U.S. compared to 1.1 percent in Japan and one-half of 1 percent in West Germany. The U.S. unemployment rate, according to the survey, was "more than three times as great as Sweden's rate, more than twice as great as Italy's and well above the rates in France and Great Britain," the article observes.

Measuring Stick

"The unemployment rate is simply a measure of how effective the economy is meeting the demand for jobs," the Federationist says. "Unemployment will not increase if the economy is able to provide jobs for new entrants into the labor market and those displaced from their old jobs by increased efficiency. However, so long as individuals in either of these two groups are unable to find jobs, unemployment will rise."

There would be no change in the level of joblessness if the labor force did not grow and if no jobs were lost because of increased efficiency, the article says.

"However," it goes on, "things have not operated this way. America has had automation and technological change and has increased output per manhour. There has been worker displacement due to increased efficiency. And the nation has had a fast-growing work force.

"What the nation has not had is an economy expanding rapidly enough, nor any significant reduction in hours of work. As a result unemployment in the U.S. today is higher than it was in the early and mid-1950s."

Union Keeps Vow, Wins Plant 19 Years Later

Andalusia, Ala.—It took 19 years, but the Clothing Workers have redeemed a pledge Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky made at the 1946 ACWA convention.

The union was still smarting from a defeat—by a handful of votes—in a National Labor Relations Board election following an 11-week strike for recognition at the Alabama Textile Products Corp. (Alatex), one of the country's largest shirt manufacturers. Mrs. Nola Mae Little, a strike leader, headed a delegation to the convention in Atlantic City, N. J., to thank the union for its help.

"We promise," said Potofsky, "that you and all the others who have been smarting under the heel of those who think they are destined to rule shall see the day when you are given the right to collective bargaining, to earn a decent living and to join the union of your choice."

The ACWA went back into the plant last May and launched a new organizing campaign built around pro-union veterans of the 1946 strike. Under the direction of Ed Blair, assistant southern organizing director, and Organizers William Wellborn and Charles Sullivan, hundreds of workers in the firm's two Andalusia plants signed application cards.

The employer used the familiar techniques of trying to frighten the workers with the claim that unions mean only strikes, dues and "restrictions," the Clothing Workers reported.

All but 73 of the 1,658 eligible employes cast ballots—and they gave the ACWA a resounding victory by a tally of 955 to 597 for no union.

The company manufactures sport, dress and work shirts and work pants at its plants here.

ACWA Vice Pres. Charles English, who led the winning drive, said that negotiations for a first contract were scheduled to start soon.

"Our election victory is certainly a milestone in the union's history in the South," said English, who as a staff member was assigned to the 1946 strike.

14(b) Repeal Meets GOP Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

next scheduled meeting-day—further action on the bill.

Repeal of 14(b) passed the House by a 221-203 vote on July 28.

Republican Senate committee members, however, served clear notice they would file many more amendments. The effect of this, in turn, would be to delay subcommittee action on minimum wage and higher education bills in addition to stalling action on 14(b) repeal.

The effect of a repeal law would be to wipe out, in 19 so-called "right-to-work" states, constitutional provisions or laws that have prohibited the union shop. It would leave the Taft-Hartley Act with a provision that allows employers and unions to negotiate freely on union-shop clauses, in all states, as a matter of national labor law policy.

$3.3 Billion Plan:

Regional Aid Bill Cleared to President

(Continued from Page 1)

cance of such facilities to areas suffering from severe unemployment and economic blight.

Said the Senate committee report on May 14: A number of "economically disadvantaged areas must improve the physical resources which a free enterprise society depends upon for economic growth."

The House committee's report labeled as "a crippling cycle of economic deterioriation" the struggles of many communities with persistent unemployment. It continued:

"Their job deficiency reduces their tax base and makes it impossible for them to provide all of the needed public facilities, and their lack of such facilities makes it impossible for them to create new industry or to stimulate new economic activity. Only outside help can break the cycle."

The way to final action was cleared when the House, after adopting an amendment by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) to raise the yearly public works authorization to $500 million, beat down, by a 224-163 margin, a Republican motion to recommit the bill for major revisions.

The possibility of a joint House-Senate conference committee to reconcile slight variations in the measures passed by each house was ended when Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), the bill's Senate sponsor, and other senators agreed to accept the House changes.

The new public works, regional planning and economic development program got under way last March with a special message from Pres. Johnson urging creation of the program.

The President recommended only $250 million a year in spending for local public works but there was strong congressional support for a substantially larger sum by the time of committee hearings.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified that the "massive investment" in public works needed for an economic spur was lacking in the original bill.

The Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962 had given a "tremendous lift" to the economy, he observed, and then was denied an extension and additional funds. Money also was denied the Area Redevelopment Administration for two years, he noted.

The ARA, he acknowledged, as a new agency had "inevitably made mistakes" in trying "to do too much too soon in too many places," but a regionally oriented program, with more time, would aid the areas of chronic economic distress and "at last make it possible for the United States to follow up the pioneering success of the TVA a long generation ago."

Editorial Cartoonists Elect John Stampone

John Stampone, editorial cartoonist for the AFL-CIO News and the Army Times, has been elected president of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists in a vote conducted by mail.

Stampone had been vice president of the association and formerly was secretary-treasurer. He defeated William Sanders, of the Kansas City Star, to succeed Elmer Messner of the Rochester, N. Y., Times-Union in the top office.

What are union members doing with their leisure time to make their communities better places in which to live? Many of the answers are in a special film documentary produced by the AFL-CIO to be shown on nationwide television during Labor Day weekend.



Narration by Dave Garroway. Comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph A. Beirne. Watch for television listing in your community.

Teen-Age Employment Up:

July Factory Jobs Top Wartime Peak

The steady gain in factory jobs continued in July, cracking the factory employment record set during World War II, the Labor Dept. has reported.

But the job recovery among production workers, while strong in the past year, still has not been enough to regain the peaks achieved in 1953 and 1956, the department noted.

The detailed job report for July showed a gain of 166,000 in non-farm jobs since June to a total of 60.5 million, seasonally adjusted. This was about 2.3 million higher than a year ago.

Total factory employment surged past the 18.1 million mark by gaining 93,000 jobs between June and July, after adjusting the figures for seasonal factors. The actual figures showed a drop of 23,000 factory jobs, but the usual decline this time of year is more than 100,000, thus the "seasonally-adjusted" improvement.

The previous high in factory employment was 18.1 million, seasonally adjusted, recorded in November 1943 at the peak of the war effort.

Looking at the over-the-year improvement, the Labor Dept. said the July-to-July expansion in manufacturing totaled 800,000, or 35 percent of the total non-farm job rise, and added:

"Most of the job increase in manufacturing took place among production workers (700,000). However, at 13.5 million (seasonally adjusted) in July, production worker employment was still below its 1953 and 1956 peaks."

Earlier, the Labor Dept.'s summary job report showed the nation's jobless rate declining from 4.7 percent in June to 4.5 percent in July, the lowest in nearly eight years.

The number of persons unemployed declined by 700,000 between June and July—about 150,000 more than expected—to a total of 3.6 million.

The brightened job picture in July occurred mainly as a result of 1.6 million teen-agers finding jobs. But while the feared mass teen-age unemployment failed to materialize, the jobless rate improved only slightly and remained high at 13.2 percent—triple the national rate.

The great influx of young people into the labor force comes as a result of the baby boom following World War II; the babies of that period are now of working age.

Teen-age employment reached a new high of 6.4 million, seasonally adjusted, in July.

The Labor Dept. report for the month showed both the factory workweek and overtime hours at new peaks.

The factory workweek, at 41.1 hours, registered its usual seasonal decline from June—12 minutes—but stood at Julv's highest level since 1945. Overtime, at 3.5 hours, also was a July high since the series began in 1956.

With hourly earnings unchanged at $2.62 and the workweek off slightly, average weekly earnings of factory production workers edged down to $107.68, the report showed. These were, however, $4.75 or 4.5 percent higher than a year ago.

Pregnancy Ruled Legal Disability

Trenton, N. J.—Pregnancy is a legal disability under New Jersey temporary disability benefits legislation, the State Appellate Court ruled in a test case that may give as much as $3.7 million a year to workers.

The action was filed by Newark Local 827 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, statewide bargaining agent for IBEW telephone plant and office employes.

The law provides for benefits to employes disabled by pregnancy during the four weeks before and four weeks after childbirth. Local 827 challenged the long-standing practice of denying such benefits unless the employe could prove there was an actual disability caused by the pregnancy.

The union in its suit claimed that pregnancy in and of itself must be considered a disability.

Meany Cites Union Label As 'Valuable' Weapon

Organized workers should renew their determination "to look for the union label every day of the week," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared as he endorsed the 1965 Union Label Week observance, set for Sept. 6-12.

"The labor movement has undergone vast changes during the lifetime of many who are still active union members," Meany recalled. "Our numbers have multiplied five-fold; our prestige has grown in far greater proportion; our range of active interests embraces every phase of American life.

"At the same time our responsibilities have also grown. We have acquired, without consciously seeking it, the role of the 'people's lobby,' the voice of the public interest on many issues. It is the labor movement that leads the great campaigns for social progress, such as medicare; that battles for morality and justice, as in the case of civil rights; that carries forward on many fronts the war against poverty, unemployment and human misery."

Nevertheless, he continued, it is well to recall that though labor's functions have broadened, "one of our earliest weapons is today one of our most valuable."

"The union label and its sister-emblems, the shop card, store card and service button, are unmistakable symbols of fair wages and working conditions and union standards of quality," he said. "When we buy union label goods and services, we are also doing our part toward the broader objectives to which we are dedicated."

Union Label Week is sponsored by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.



ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS of unions were discussed at a meeting of AFL-CIO secretary-treasurers in Washington. A particularly knotty one appears to have the attention of (left to right) Sec.-Treas. Wesley A. Taylor of the Bookbinders; Sec.-Treas. Leroy A. Taylor of the Railway Carmen; Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer of the Stereotypers and Sec. Donald W. Stone of the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Unions Aid Boys' Clubs In 28 States

Boys' Clubs of America have received the active support and services of labor groups in more than 28 states, the organization has reported. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is a member of its national board of directors.

Union contributions for the year 1964 ranged from labor sponsorship of a Babe Ruth baseball league in Hot Springs, Ark., to building a gymnasium in San Mateo, Calif., and pledging $50,000 worth of free labor on a new club building in Denver, Colo.

Other typical services listed in a detailed report on union support to local Boys' Clubs included:

Phoenix, Ariz.—Roofers Local 135 donated the labor for the club building.

Alameda, Calif.—Carpenters Local 36 furnished workers throughout the year to help build a $35,000 home to be sold for the benefit of the Boys Club.

East Chicago, Ind.—Steelworker Locals 1010 and 1011 donated Christmas gifts for boys.

Springfield, Mo. — Electrical Workers Local 453 furnished all labor for wiring a $23,000 club addition.

Utica, N.Y.—Musicians Local 51 played for special events at the Boys' Club.

Massillon, O.—More than $2,500 in cash was raised by local unions.

Anti-Union Tactics Scored By McCulloch

(Continued from Page 1)

have not crippled union organizing.

McCulloch agreed that employer resistance to unions is reflected in the doubling of the agency's caseload in the last decade.

The NLRB's latest annual report showed that unfair practice cases now make up more than half the constantly-rising work load. In fiscal 1964, 68 percent of the unfair practice charges were filed against employers, 32 per cent against unions—10,695 cases and 4,856 respectively.

In 1948 the NLRB's work load was 66 percent representation cases, 34 percent complaint cases. In 1964 the load character was reversed—57 percent complaint cases, 43 percent representation matters.

$1.75 Pay Floor Backed By House Labor Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

The House Committee bill would open new ground first by writing in minimum wage protection for 1.3 million farm workers who are employed on establishments hiring more than 300 man-days of labor in a single quarter of the year.

These farm workers would be guaranteed a wage of $1.15 an hour on July 1 next year and an increase to $1.25 an hour on July 1, 1968.

Other workers newly covered would include some 2.5 million employes in retail stores, 890,000 hospital employes, 600,000 in the automobile and farm equipment business, 625,000 in restaurants, 275,000 in hotels, 250,000 in laundry and dry cleaning establishments.

The committee bill would increase the minimum wage for workers already covered by the law to $1.40 an hour on July 1 next year, $1.60 an hour a year later and $1.75 an hour on July 1, 1968.

Workers brought under the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time would gain statutory wage increases at a more gradual pace. The required wage would be $1 an hour next Jan. 1, $1.15 on July 1, 1966, $1.25 on July 1, 1967, and then three more step-ups until the maximum of $1.75 is reached on July 1, 1970.

In other actions in Congress:

- The House Rules Committee cleared, and readied for floor action, the immigration reform bill urged by the Administration and approved by the Judiciary Committee.
- The House itself took up the Administration's omnibus farm bill, with action expected the second day of debate.
- The Senate District of Columbia Committee approved, without change, a House-passed bill to establish a rapid-transit system for the U.S. capital, including a 25-mile subway. Adoption of the House measure by Senate committee was expected to lead to early passage.
- The Senate beat off a series of attacks by a revived Republican-southern Democratic coalition seeking to restore "veto" powers of state governors on poverty program projects in their states. Administration forces also defeated a GOP attempt to slash authorized funds by $700 million from the $1.65 billion sought by the White House.

State Agency Lashed in Job 'Blackballing'

Albany, N.Y.—Pres. Raymond R. Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO has appealed to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) to persuade the State Civil Service Commission to reverse its denial of jobs to applicants it alleges have been on strike in other government employment.

Corbett maintained the CSC "has taken upon itself to legislate and execute a non-existent extension" of the punitive provisions of the Condon-Wadlin Act.

"No such provision exists in the law that would permit this kind of discriminatory action by the commission," he advised the governor.

One section of the Condon-Wadlin Act prohibits strikes by public employes and requires their dismissal. Legislation easing the clause, passed by the legislature several months ago, was vetoed by Rockefeller.

The issue arose when 19 employes of the New York City Dept. of Welfare, where some workers engaged in a work stoppage in January, applied for state jobs and were rejected. Corbett called the action "extremely high-handed," observing:

"The law is completely silent concerning any penalty to be imposed on a person applying for a state job on the basis that that person had been on strike previously in some other government employment. The only penalty the law provides involves the job held when the alleged strike action took place."

Labor Aides Named By 158 United Funds

A total of 158 full-time labor representatives are serving with united funds in 102 communities and with three national agencies, Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities has reported.

Recent additions to staffs of community funds include:

Kenneth J. Mangan, Steelworkers, Worcester, Mass.; William W. Wilharm, Fire Fighters, Waterloo, Ia.; Max DeHaven, Rubber Workers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. C. Leachman, Railway Clerks, Mobile, Ala.; Leon Duplantier, Communication Workers, New Orleans, and Anthony Bitonti, Auto Workers, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Meany Cites Failures:

Jobless Aid Overhaul Urged on Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

was the lead-off witness, would strengthen the system by raising the taxable wage base for employers to $5,600 at once and to $6,600 in 1971.

It would extend coverage to about 5 million workers now left unprotected and lift state benefit payments to 50 percent of lost wages, subject to a gradually rising ceiling of two-thirds of each state's average wage.

It would also create a new federal extended-benefit program for workers who have exhausted state benefits, up to an additional 26 weeks. This would be financed in part by a small increase in payroll taxes, partly from general federal revenue.

Benefits Outdated

"The problems workers face trying to live in the 1960s with benefits appropriate to some bygone era have been extensively surveyed and documented," Meany told the committee. "What do they do? They use up their savings. They borrow money. They move to cheaper housing or move in with someone else. They sell what they can. They ask for help from friends and relatives.

"Some of them—if they can bring themselves to do it and many cannot—will ask for help from public or private welfare or assistance agencies. In short, they are forced to do the very things that an unemployment insurance program is supposed to prevent."

It was "hoped and expected" 30 years ago, he continued, that the federal law would "equalize the tax burden" between states and thus "remove the possibility of interstate competition of the worst kind—competition based on human hardship." This hope died "because the law set no minimum standards for the benefit provisions—the eligibility, amount, duration and disqualifying penalties—while at the same time the law permitted different tax rates among the several states."

The result has been that in most states "benefits are geared to insufficient financing arrangements," with the tax rate set for those "whose first concern is the tax rate rather than the needs of the unemployed." Totally separate tax rates leave each state facing "the specter of insolvency," and states with low rates use them as a "sales argument" to attract industry, he continued.

The provisions of the Mills bill for federal payments to meet the needs of the long-term jobless—those out of work 26 weeks or longer—is not "federalization," the AFL-CIO president said, but "fiscal responsibility."

States' Role Cited

Every state would "continue to have its own fund," he observed. State administrators would "continue to be governed by their own state civil service laws" or comparable laws. Tax schedules would "continue to be a matter of state determination."

The federal government would set minimum benefit standards, he said, but "there is nothing new about federal standards for the distribution of monies raised by a federal tax." Under existing law—and they have existed from the beginning—"there are over 30 standards a state must meet."

The AFL-CIO wants the maximum benefit raised, also, to "50 or 60 percent of the average wages paid in a state," with the average payment one-half a jobless worker's own previous wage, Meany testified. He suggested that one feature of the Mills bill be dropped—a provision allowing states to raise their maximums in a series of "steps."

"A social insurance system should not be set at a mere subsistence level," he continued.

Universal Coverage Urged

In the shifting work patterns of the past 30 years, he pointed out, "millions of workers" either never were or are not now under protection by the system. "We believe it should provide for everyone who works for salary or wages, who wants to work, and who cannot find work," he said.

The system needs refurbishing by establishing new federal qualification standards for the states, Meany told the committee. While the question of disqualifications would be left to a special advisory committee under the Mills bill, he urged that the penalty for an act of "disqualification" should be limited to six weeks, thus making "the punishment fit the crime."

Meany vigorously opposed an alternative bill sponsored by the Interstate Conference of State Employment Security Commissioners—also introduced by Mills and by Rep. John W. Byrnes (R-Wis.), ranking GOP member of the Ways & Means Committee.

That bill is "defective," he told the committee, because it leaves up to each state "whether it wants to do anything." It is based on a "premise" that very long-term unemployment "is attributable only to recession periods," which he said was erroneous. "The most outstanding feature of long-term unemployment is its persistence when the over-all rate of unemployment is dropping," he said.

The federation president also objected to the formula in the Interstate Conference bill that would "trigger" a "few more weeks of benefits" only if unemployment rates in each state reach a specified level. "We are unequivocally opposed to the triggered approach because we believe unemployment benefits should provide help to those who need it whether or not an individual's unemployment happens to coincide with an increase in the total number of unemployed," he said.

TV Drivers' Test To Be Given Again

Washington—The National Drivers' Test, which was taken by some 26 million persons when it was first broadcast on CBS-TV last May 30, will be repeated on Aug. 30—one week prior to the Labor Day weekend.

The test was presented by CBS News, the National Safety Council and the Shell Oil Co. and had top rating when it was shown in May. It is designed to measure the driver's safety practices and in the original showing turned up scores which were lower than a lot of people cared to admit.

The Aug. 30 showing will be over the CBS-TV network at 10 p.m. Eastern and Pacific Standard Time and 9 p.m. Central and Mountain Standard Time. Forms for taking the test may be had from the National Drivers' Test, Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 50, Radio City Station, New York City. Local unions may obtain them in quantity for distribution to members.



Campaign Launched For Safe Labor Day

The "broadest possible participation" by all elements of the trade union movement in the seventh annual drive to cut the accident toll over the Labor Day weekend—labor's own holiday—was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in an appeal for effective safety practices.

The annual drive is conducted by the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety & Occupational Health in cooperation with the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council. This year eMany is chairman of the committee in charge.

In letters to the presidents of international unions and of state central bodies, the executive officers of local central bodies and the recording secretaries of directly-affiliated locals, the AFL-CIO president called for help in reducing "tragedies due to accidents on the streets and highways, at home, at the beach, while boating, and otherwise celebrating the Labor Day weekend."

"Last year," he wrote, "682 people were killed over the Labor Day weekend. Statisticians predict that because of the increased number of cars on the road, an even greater toll of unnecessary deaths may occur this year. I sincerely believe that if organized labor takes an active part in this year's safety campaign, we can be substantially effective in reducing the number of unnecessary fatalities and serious injuries."

Success in the drive, he told the presidents of national and international unions, "depends on the broadest possible participation at the grass roots level." He urged them to circularize their locals to stimulate participation. Presidents of state bodies were urged to "spearhead and coordinate this important life-saving campaign" in their states. Meany asked officials of local central bodies and directly-affiliated locals to stimulate activity in their communities.

"We will all be proud and happy on Sept. 7 if, through our mutually coordinated efforts, this Labor Day weekend results in a dramatic decrease in the unnecessary loss of lives among trade unionists and their wives and children during labor's own holiday," Meany concluded.

The National Safety Council has made available for local unions a campaign booklet which includes materials and guides.

Strike Activity Up in First Half

Strikes in the first half of 1965 accounted for approximately 11 million man days, according to preliminary estimates by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The midyear level was the highest since 1960. About 2,020 stoppages involving 852,000 workers began during the period, compared with 1,867 stoppages affecting 670,000 workers in the comparable 1964 period. Lost time was 17 one-hundredths of 1 percent, as against 13 one-hundredths in 1964.

June's strike activity was the highest of any month this year, with about 450 stoppages.

Jobs Fall off By 7 Percent In Aerospace

Aerospace industry jobs dropped 7 percent last year to 1.1 million, due largely to the layoff of 65,500 workers in missile and space vehicle work, the Labor Dept. said in a manpower report.

Another report of a Seattle survey showed that of 5,229 employes laid off by the Boeing Co. in 1963 and 1964, some 30 percent were still jobless eight months later.

The two reports echoed the contentions of the Auto Workers and the Machinists in contract negotiations this year that layoffs and job insecurity remain major problems for aerospace workers.

The two unions, in settlements to date with Douglas, Lockheed, Goodyear Aerospace Co. and Aerojet-General Corp., made major breakthroughs to new guarantees of income security.

The latest settlement, by the IAM with Lockheed, provided a new kind of layoff pay with vesting for longer-service workers, and a savings plan, with company supplementation, that can be drawn on in layoffs.

At joint meetings in June, the IAM and UAW voiced their determination to close the widening gap between their 300,000 aerospace workers and other workers—a gap, they said, that averaged $800 a year in 1964.

The Labor Dept. survey noted that the South gained 3 percent of the aerospace workforce as of August 1964, moving from 18 to 21 percent, while employment by Northeast firms dropped from 21 to 18 percent of the total. North Central jobs stayed close to 11 percent. The West kept its lead with 50 percent of aerospace jobs.

8-21-65

Dominican Campesinos To Receive 'Impact' Aid

Organization of campesinos, or peasant farmers, in the Dominican Republic into self-help associations will be undertaken under the AFL-CIO's "Operation Impact" program, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan announced following a five-day inspection trip.

The first step will be the establishment of a training center at La Vega, in the heart of the Cibao Valley farming area. Cooperating are the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

The first class will consist of 10 selected campesinos who will spend three months undergoing intensive training in organization practices, vocational training, agrarian reform, recognizing and combatting Communist techniques, and the organization and administration of credit unions and other cooperatives.

Upon completion of the course the students will return to their home communities to establish new centers. The goal is a permanent organization which will take the campesino into the mainstream of national economic life.

Campesinos are not considered farm laborers, but are usually small landowners or sharecroppers. They have been organized successfully in Honduras and Venezuela into mutual aid associations rather than unions.

The "Operation Impact" program was set up by the AFL-CIO to provide speedy assistance for small self-help projects in Latin American countries. More than $40,000 has been earmarked for 20 such projects in eight different countries.

Two earlier "Impact" projects in the Dominican Republic were repair of a school at Boca Chica, with a grant of $2,000 made to construction unions whose members did the work, and a community center for the Sugar Workers Union at San Pedro de Macoris, for which $4,000 was loaned.



AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Vol. X — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, August 28, 1965 — No. 35

Meany Urges Solid Stand On U.S. Goals in Viet Nam

Immigrant Bill Passed By House

The House voted overwhelming approval of the Administration's immigration bill scrapping the 41-year-old "national origin" quota system that Pres. Johnson only a few hours before had assailed as "shameful."

In place of the quotas—which gear a country's immigration allotment to the percentage of Americans of that national origin as determined by the 1920 census—the House bill would set an annual overall ceiling of 170,000 on immigrants from countries outside the Western Hemisphere. This would be applied on a first-come, first-served basis with a limit of 20,000 of the total from any one country.

In another major development, the Senate approved and sent to the White House a compromise $3.36 billion foreign aid program. It survived a key test the following day when a House Appropriations subcommittee limited its cuts to $75 million.

The House finally cleared the immigration reform measure, 318-95, after narrowly beating down a Republican-sponsored attempt to put a blanket limitation for the first time on immigration from other American countries. Most of the debate centered on the amendment proposed by Rep. Clark MacGregor (R-Minn.) to impose a ceiling of 115,000 a year on immigration from all Western Hemisphere nations.

Amendment Beaten

The amendment was first tentatively approved, 156-154, on a non-record vote, but the action was reversed by roll call, 218-189, with 70 Democrats and 119 Republicans voting for the limitation and 205 Democrats and 13 Republicans against it. The party breakdown on final passage of the bill was 209 Democrats and 109 Republicans for, 70 Democrats and 25 Republicans against.

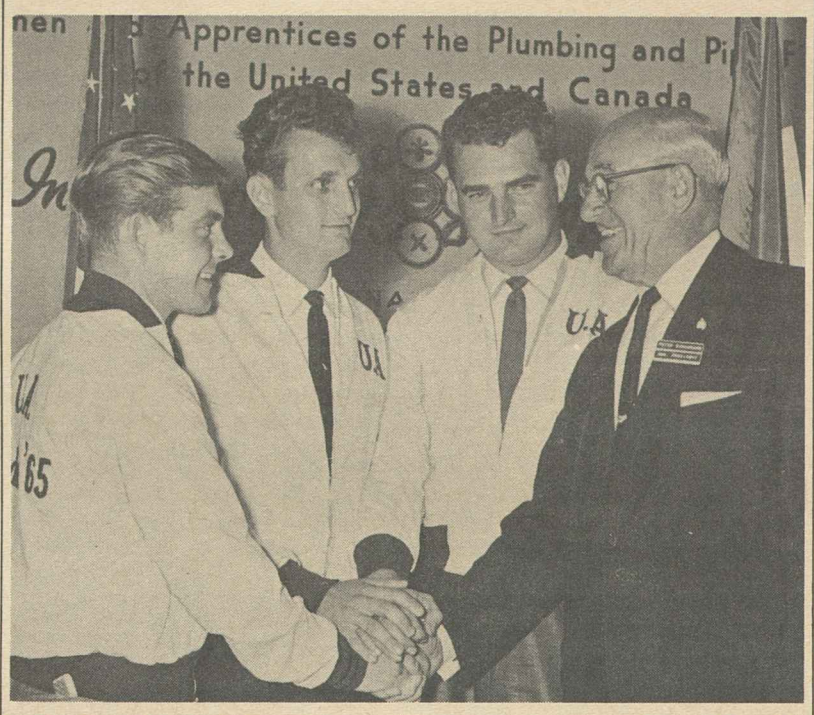
The immigration reform measure had strong labor backing, which was reaffirmed early in the debate by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to all House members.

"It is high time that this [national origin] system, which has too long reflected an attitude of ethnic bigotry, should be wiped from the statute books," Biemiller declared.

He charged that the quotas had "damaged the image of America as a land of freedom and opportunity in the eyes of people around the world and of our own citizens."

Johnson conveyed his own urgency over the need for reform in a letter to House Speaker John W. McCormack declaring that no bill before Congress "in terms of de-

(Continued on Page 12)



TOP PRIZE WINNERS in apprentice contests conducted by the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters in connection with the instructor training course at Purdue University are congratulated by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann (right) of the union upon receiving their awards of $1,000 each. They are (from left) Clifford M. Mars, Philadelphia Local 420, victor in the pipe fitting contest; James B. Walsh, Chicago Local 281, sprinkler fitting winner, and Richard J. Martin, Jr. Chicago Local 130, who took top honors in the plumber competition. **(Story on Page 11.)**

Meany Backs D.C. Petition:

Congressmen Urged To Speed Home Rule

By Gervase N. Love

An urgent appeal that House members sign a discharge petition for the District of Columbia Home Rule bill was made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in broadcasts over Washington radio and television stations.

"We have been actively supporting home rule for the last 10 years," Meany said. "Again, this year, we expressed our views to the House District Committee. But it is obvious to us that the discharge petition procedure is the only way the bill will get to the floor for a vote.

"We know the members of Congress who believe in the principles of self-government will sign the petition promptly.

"Surely the citizens of the capital city of the world's greatest democracy should, like other citizens, have the right to govern themselves."

Meany's plea followed a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to all members of the House urging them to sign the discharge petition.

Consistent Support

Biemiller recalled that the AFL-CIO has supported home rule since its merger convention in 1955 and pointed out that again this year organized labor had urged the House District Committee to act favorably.

"We are convinced that it is necessary to use the discharge petition procedure to get [the] legislation . . . to the floor," he wrote.

Earlier Biemiller had laid the AFL-CIO's views before the House District subcommittee handling the bill.

In a letter to Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D-N.C.), the subcommittee chairman, Biemiller emphasized la-

(Continued on Page 10)

Court Says Hiring Hall Is Valid in 'Work' State

New Orleans—A non-discriminatory union hiring hall proposal is a mandatory subject for bargaining and Texas courts have no authority to prohibit it under the state's so-called "right to work" law, the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

"The federal labor law is paramount," the three-judge court panel said in voting to enforce a National Labor Relations Board order to bargain against the Houston chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, and the Construction Employers' Association of Texas.

The issue has been in dispute since 1961, when Houston Local 18 of the Hod Carriers proposed a hiring hall arrangement under contract but the employers refused to bargain on the subject, contending that union hiring halls are illegal under the Texas law banning union shop agreements.

The Houston contractors based their case against a hiring-hall clause on the claim that it is a form of union security contemplated by Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits the state "work" laws. The 5th Circuit Court said in its ruling:

"The long and short of this matter is that 14(b) contemplates only

(Continued on Page 2)

Labor Committed, Legion Parley Told

Portland, Ore.—The American labor movement is "wholeheartedly committed" to helping the nation fulfill its responsibilities in Viet Nam, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the American Legion convention in a speech in which he urged vigorous support of the course blocked out by Pres. Johnson.

"We have honored and will continue to honor this commitment with full dedication and without hesitation," Meany declared.

"Freedom and peace are the burning needs of all mankind," he said. "Our organizations can do much to help our country in its efforts to have the world meet these needs.

"The present critical hour calls for close cooperation between our organizations in the pursuit and support of the aims proclaimed by Pres. Johnson."

Meany was introduced to the convention by the legion's national commander, Donald E. Johnson, of West Branch, Ia. While in Portland he also was guest of honor at a luncheon sponsored by state and local AFL-CIO leaders to which all union members in the area were invited.

The federation president recalled that the AFL-CIO and the American Legion have had friendly relations for years "crowded with tension, turmoil and tragic conflict" during which dictatorships—Fascist, Nazi, Communist—"have been the source of catastrophic violence and war."

Today, he continued, Communist China is the "principal, though not the sole, source of violence" in Viet Nam.

"Despite all its differences with the Chinese," he continued, "the Soviet Union shares responsibility

(Continued on Page 12)

Steel Offer Rejected By Union

Pittsburgh—The steel industry appears "determined to force a strike" when extended contracts expire Sept. 1, the Steelworkers declared here after rejecting an offer the union called "pinch-penny."

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel reported to the union executive board a week before contract expiration that eight months of negotiations with 10 major employers have been an "exercise in futility." He warned the industry it "must not miscalculate the mood of the men in the mills nor the resolve of their leadership to secure an honorable contract."

Replies to President

The union leaders are "totally mindful of the national welfare," Abel said in apparent answer to Pres. Johnson's expressed desire for a peaceful settlement and price stability. The USWA president told newsmen:

"We want to assure the President and the public that we have made every effort" during the

(Continued on Page 3)

Gap in Training Sets Rights Parley Theme

The gap between Negro education and training on the one hand and the requirements of the labor market on the other is widening, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey warned in the keynote speech at the White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Negroes must receive better training and education if their job opportunities are to be expanded, Humphrey asserted, adding that government, business and labor must open more jobs to Negroes and "must go out and affirmatively seek those persons who are qualified and begin to train those who are not."

Representatives of the AFL-CIO and more than 40 national and international unions attended the parley, which was called under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Humphrey declared that Title VII of the act, outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, color, sex or national origin, must be "fully implemented" so as to improve "the quality of existence for those who remain largely untouched" by progress and prosperity.

His statement that unemployment in some Negro neighborhoods runs as high as 40 percent took on added significance in view of the Los Angeles riots of a few days earlier. Negroes, he said, are on the verge of "a major economic crisis."

"What can we expect," he asked, "when hope is resolutely crushed from the young, when there are no jobs even for the educated and no homes in good neighborhoods even for the hard-working?"

At a reception in the White House Rose Garden, President Johnson rebuked the Los Angeles

(Continued on Page 11)



OUTGOING PRES. O. A. Knight of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers salutes his successor and other officers elected at the OCAW convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Left to right, Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, who won re-election; Knight, who is retiring after 25 years in office; Anthony C. Sabatine of Newark, N.J., new vice president; incoming Pres. A. F. Grospiron, who had been secretary-treasurer; and B. J. Schafer, who moved from vice president to secretary-treasurer.

Succeeds 'Jack' Knight:

Grospiron Is Elected Oil Union President

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers elected a new president, A. F. Grospiron, and three other general officers at its biennial convention here.

The occasion for the election, principal feature of the convention occupying 700-plus delegates, was the retirement of Pres. O. A. "Jack" Knight after 25 years at the head of the union. Knight announced last May that he would not seek another two-year term.

Grospiron, 49, stepped into the presidency after three years as secretary-treasurer. B. J. Schafer advanced to secretary-treasurer after 14 years as vice president. Incumbent Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher was re-elected and District Dir. Anthony Sabatine, Newark, N. J., won the other vice presidency.

Grospiron received 75,634 per capita votes to 72,910 for W. J. Forrester, Houston, Tex., district director. Robert F. Goss, Mexico City, an international representative on leave to serve with Latin American unions, also was an announced candidate.

Schafer won with 84,908 votes to 56,854 for Tyler Swanson, administrative assistant to Knight, and 5,829 for R. P. Buchanan, Cleveland, an international representative.

In the vice presidency race—with six nominees for two positions to be filled at large—Swisher won with 82,015 votes. With 74,079 votes needed for a majority, Sabatine won the second place with 74,413.

Votes received by other candidates were 60,583 for H. J. McClain, Chicago, a district director; 55,983 for Intl. Rep. Morris Akin, Dallas, Tex.; 13,797 for Harry Drenner, Seth, W. Va., an international representative; and 4,246 for L. Tom Fox, Houston, a local union leader.

Four New Board Members

Five incumbent and four new members were elected to the executive board, which is comprised of rank-and-file members not employed by the union. Three of the new members replaced incumbents who did not seek re-election. The new board consists of E. H. Eliason, Anacortes, Wash.; Rex Donohue, Bacchus, Utah; Bill Workman, Ashland, Ky.; Lloyd L. Crane, Port Neches, Tex.; Charles Madsen, St. Louis, Mo.; Wallace Weston, St. Paul, Minn.; Kenneth Eddleman, Hammond, Ind.; Anthony Mazzocchi, Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.; and Thomas L. Towler, Sarnia, Ont.

Delegates amended the constitution to provide that no person past his 65th birthday could seek elective office. While this affected none of the contenders for major office, it forced the retirement of one veteran board member, Ray Collier of Kansas City, Kan.

In another constitutional amendment, the delegates made it permissible to use strike defense funds for financing consumer boycotts.

NLRB Bargaining Order Upheld Where Firm Destroyed Majority

A new National Labor Relations Board rule covering employers who cause a union to lose an election by unfair practices has been upheld by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City.

Three judges denied the request of Irving Air Chute, Inc., for review and ordered enforcement of an NLRB ruling that the firm must bargain with the Textile Workers Union of America.

The union lost an election at the firm's Marathon Div. plant in Cortland, N.Y., in June 1963 and filed charges that the company interfered with a fair and free vote. The board agreed and applied its Bernel Foam rule compelling the employer to bargain when it has no good-faith doubt of a union's majority but commits illegalities causing the union to lose its majority.

Bernel Foam previously had been upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In the latest case the 2nd Circuit Court, rejecting a company claim that the best way to settle the argument would be to order another election, said:

"An election at this time would be manifestly unfair to the union since it would allow the company to reap the benefits of its anti-union acts and undoubtedly would result in additional costs to the union of a new organizational drive. It would therefore be inappropriate for this court to reverse the board's decision and order a new election."

The TWUA organizing drive began on Apr. 5, 1963, and by Apr. 26 had signed a majority of workers and requested recognition. Management refused, and took no action on a union offer to have membership cards checked by a neutral party to prove its claim of a majority. The company then threatened its workers with discharge and encouraged them to form a company union, the court related.

The refusal to bargain, the court reasoned, was not based on a good-faith doubt; management never responded to the union's offer of an impartial count, or otherwise expressed a doubt that majority status had been achieved.

Said the judges: "The anti-union activity by the company both reinforces the board's conclusion that the company refused to bargain, and established that this refusal was in bad faith.

"This court has specifically stated that an employer's refusal to examine signed union authorization cards would create an appropriate foundation for a bargaining order. . . ."

In a parallel case the board ordered Tucson Ramada Caterers, Inc., to bargain with the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, Locals 143 and 476, in Tucson, Ariz. Board members ruled that the firm did not have a genuine good-faith doubt of the union majority when it refused a card check. A subsequent election was lost by the union but the NLRB regional director set it aside because of the firm's conduct.

Court Rules Hiring Hall Is Valid in 'Work' State

(Continued from Page 1)

those forms of union security which are the practical equivalent of compulsory unionism.

"Membership in the union is not compulsory under the clause here in question. The hiring hall is to be administered on a non-discriminatory basis as between union members and non-union members."

The judges reasoned that union membership will no doubt be encouraged under the proposed arrangement and "indeed it may be a boon to the union; nevertheless such an arrangement does not constitute compulsory unionism" so long as it is not employed in a discriminatory manner.

The court found that the hiring hall clause at issue was "not envisaged in Section 14(b) and it follows that Texas is without authority to proscribe it." It concluded:

"The federal labor law is paramount, and respondents should have bargained with the union on the clause."

Several weeks before a contract between the parties was due to expire in October 1961 the union proposed that a new contract include a provision for a non-discriminatory hiring hall.

The court in its review of the facts said the union proposed that the hiring hall would be the sole source of employes for the contractors; that the union would select and refer job applicants on the basis of seniority in employment, length of residence in the Houston area, and general work experience in the trade "but without discrimination by reason of membership or non-membership in the union."

Under the proposal the employer was to retain the right to reject any applicant for employment, and the right to discharge any employe for good cause whose services proved unsatisfactory.

The employers rejected the proposal, the court noted, on the advice of counsel. The union called a strike when its contract expired but a Texas state court enjoined the strike on the ground that a hiring hall agreement would "contravene the public policy" embodied in the Texas "R-T-W" law.

The parties entered into a new contract without prejudice to the union's right to pursue its claim. An NLRB trial examiner sustained the Hod Carriers' charge of unfair labor practices by the contractors, and the board affirmed the ruling.

The Court of Appeals disposed of an employer argument in this language:

"The record here discloses that employment in the construction trades is transitory in nature, with employes moving from job to job and employer to employer. The nature of the employment does not lend itself to employe security through seniority rights."

It is now settled law, the court declared, that a labor contract providing for a non-discriminatory hiring hall is legal, absent the actual practice of discrimination. Voting to require the contractors to bargain on the hiring hall request were Circuit Judges Griffin R. Bell and Walter P. Gewin and District Judge William A. McRae, Jr.

LA Firemen Hailed For Work in Riots

The "courageous performance" of Los Angeles fire fighters in combatting fires under "exceptionally difficult conditions" during the recent disorders merits "commendation" and "admiration," Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters declared in telegrams to Gov. Edmund Brown (D-Calif.), Mayor Samuel W. Yorty of Los Angeles, and John A. McCone, chairman of a civic investigating commission.

"The brave members of the fire departments of Los Angeles and vicinity," Buck said in his wire, "add an illustrious chapter to the record of the professional fire services. Their union, the Intl. Association of Fire Fighters, is proud of these men."

ITU President Scores Stalling Tactics on 14(b)

Typographical Union Pres. Elmer Brown strongly warned members of the Senate who apparently are trying to prevent action on an amendment to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act that "they cannot double-cross the labor movement again and get away with it." It would be more difficult to pass the repealer at the next session of Congress, he told delegates to the 107th convention of the ITU in Washington, D.C.

The repeal bill, already passed by the House, was delayed Aug. 19 in the Senate Labor Committee by Republican amendments. GOP members served notice that they had other amendments to bring up and indications were that a full-scale filibuster, to block or postpone action, was in progress.

Two other major Administration bills—the House-passed minimum wage measure and the higher education bill—are stalled in Senate Labor subcommittees behind the 14(b) repealer.

Convention delegates were warned by the Committee on Defense that the union's members must prepare themselves to do the work created by the advent of changes in the printing industry.

'Punch or Paste'

The committee noted that the introduction of computers in composing and mailing rooms has brought forth a demand for ITU members to "punch or paste." The reference was to learning the keyboards of electronic typesetting machines, usually like typewriter keyboards, and to "paste" make-up, a new way of composing type forms.

Local unions were admonished to retrain journeymen and make it mandatory for apprentices to master the new processes in printing.

The Committee on Technical Training called on locals to initiate their own training facilities to supplement the studies available at the ITU Training Center in Colorado Springs. The locals were also asked to assist their members in financing their studies either at Colorado Springs or at nearby training institutions.

The convention by resolution conferred honorary membership on the union's general counsel, Gerhard P. Van Arkel of Washington, and Leon Snyder, veteran attorney for the Union Printers Home. Delegates paid tribute to the late Lewis Herrmann, ITU legislative representative, former delegate to AFL-CIO and AFL conventions and longtime secretary of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

R. W. Munson Dies, Bookbinders Aide

Robert W. Munson, research director of the Bookbinders, died at 44 after an illness of several months and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Munson was 20 when he joined IBB Local 4 in Washington, D.C. He was elected local business representative, then became an IBB staff member in 1952 and research director in 1958. In World War II he had been a sergeant in the 326th Glider Infantry.

A major interest in recent years was the strike of the Allied Kingsport Press Unions at Kingsport, Tenn. Munson made many trips to Kingsport to help 1,300 workers there win a fair contract. The unions are pressing a nationwide "don't buy" campaign against books made by Kingsport strikebreakers.

New Militancy Pledged:

Teachers' Convention Links Education, Rights Problems

Los Angeles—A new surge of militancy in the fields of education and civil rights was pledged here by 800 delegates to the 49th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

Delegates concentrated much of their attention on what they viewed as the joint problems of the explosive growth of education in the United States and the obvious role education must play in the civil rights revolution.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said teachers across the nation are demanding leadership to take them from their "present position of servitude and enforced servility to a new position of respect and significance. . . ."

Will Provide Leadership

And, Cogen declared, "we intend to chart that course and provide that leadership."

The union gained another 10,000 members in the past year, bringing the total to 110,500, he reported, with major organizing campaigns under way in both large and small cities aimed at further substantial membership gains.

Cogen said the AFT battle against "associationism" is being won, a reference to the union's struggle against the "company unionism" of the National Education Association and its affiliates, which AFT notes have supervisory school personnel as members as well as class-room teachers.

For years, the AFT president said, the union was in a "long incubating period as a protest movement—an island of teacher unionism in a sea of associationism."

Now, he said, "we have passed that point; we have become a union."

This means not only getting support from other unions in organizing among teachers, but giving support to other unions when they need it, Cogen declared.

Francis Keppel, U.S. commissioner of education, said the educational system must and is opening its doors to new, young dedicated teachers who will not fit "into the harness of smugness or rigidity or complacency."

This, "new teacher," he said, must include not only those who are often "brilliantly aware of the meaning of academic freedom . . . but also those young people who have marched in the hot sun of a southern highway because the liberties of a fellow citizen were abridged."

It was this theme that prevailed throughout the opening days of the AFT convention: The close relationship between the struggle for civil rights and the need to improve the educational structure of the nation.

Too often, Keppel said, the schools graduate "functional illiterates . . . staff classrooms with poorly-paid and untrained personnel . . . covertly discriminate against teachers of particular races or religion . . . select 'safe' text books that will not cause trouble."

He warned against irresponsible use of the strike weapon by teachers, and said a strike which closes schools is a "dramatic and sure sign of a very sick community."

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, received a standing ovation as he called for help in the northern "black ghettos" in what he termed the new stage of the struggle for civil rights.

The AFT made it plain that it is willing and anxious to be known as a militant civil rights union, even though this could hinder organizational efforts among some white teachers who are also being wooed by the NEA.

Farmer called the recent riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles deplorable and a setback to the cause of civil rights.

But these tragedies can be avoided, he said, if the "black ghettos are cleaned up, and the people living in them are not only given adequate jobs and education, but also a chance to participate in the community life."

What Price Good Housing?

Many complain of the cost to the community of building new houses and hospitals and schools in areas like Watts, he said, but the riots might have been avoided if $50 million had been spent in that area. This was the amount of property damage estimated from the riots which also took 35 lives.

Ben D. Segal, special assistant to the President's Council on Equal Employment Opportunity, compared the civil rights struggles of today to the labor movement's struggle for survival in the 1930's.

"Then it was a struggle for recognition, for decency and dignity waged by the unions," he recalled. "Then many people were horrified at the strikes, the sit-downs, and the demonstrations conducted by the unions. Today, the Negroes are trying to make the same kind of gains and often using the same weapons."

Carl J. Megel, former president of AFT and now its Washington representative, called for full support of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to counter a massive right-wing campaign to defeat liberals in congressional districts around the country.

Steel Deadline Nears, Mediation Stepped Up

(Continued from Page 1)

last eight months "to achieve a settlement which would not be inflationary."

Declaring that the industry is "today enjoying the greatest worker productivity in history," Abel said steel workers have "helped amass for the industry the greatest profits in a decade." While the corporations have decided to spend more than $2 billion on further automation, "they offer only a pittance to solve the grievous problems of job and income security" facing the workers, he charged.

Johnson Comments

Johnson, at a White House press conference Aug. 25, made this comment on the steel talks: "Our economic strength is the keystone of free world peace. There must be continued cost and price stability in our American economy and I expect full and complete responsibility in the current negotiations."

Later he telephoned the chief negotiators and gave them his message directly.

Before the President spoke the industry made a contract offer which the union later rejected. R. Conrad Cooper, chief industry negotiator, placed its value at 40.6 cents per hour over a 35-month period but Abel, at his own press conference, said the union's value was 37.1 cents for 39 months. He accused the industry of offering its workers a lower wage increase than the temporary hike granted four months ago when the bargaining deadline was extended.

Abel did not rule out the possibility of a settlement before the Sept. 1 deadline and said he was "still optimistic," though not as much so as two or three weeks ago.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service agreed there still is time to reach agreement. For the first time since coming here several weeks ago Simkin arranged to sit in on a joint meeting.

Abel's warning of a strike was the second he has issued. Previously he put the industry on notice that there would be no more contract extensions if an acceptable agreement is not reached by the deadline.

The union, he said, "has been most tolerant in view of our modest settlements in 1962 and 1963" and "the pattern of other settlements."

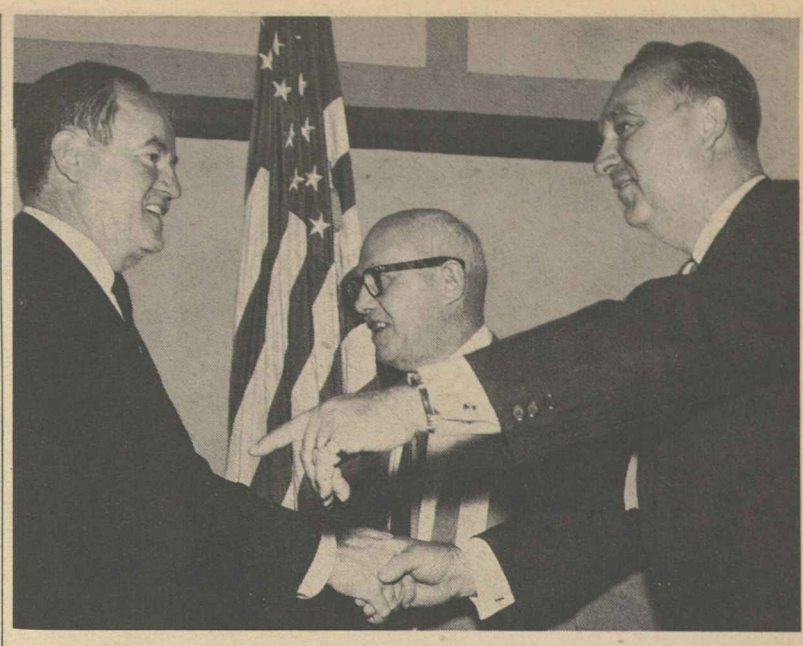
He added that the USWA had not pressed "for full restitution of losses already suffered by our members through a steadily rising cost of living." But, he said, the point has been reached "where tolerance ceases to be a virtue."

Responsibilities Cited

Abel said the union and its leaders have definite responsibilities to the nation "and we have endeavored to meet them." But, he declared, "we also have responsibilities to our membership and we intend to meet these too."

Abel said it was "regrettable" that the USWA could not persuade the industry to bargain in good faith.

Company spokesmen demand a cut in incentive pay, would restrict vacation eligibility provisions and would "sweep under the rug many unresolved contract and local issues," including those of industry employes outside basic steel, he said.



WELCOMED to 10th annual convention of Virginia State AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C., were Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, left, and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, center. Pres. Harold B. Boyd is shown greeting the two, who were among the chief speakers at the convention, which drew 550 delegates.

Virginia Labor Stresses Community Programs

A concentrated program of legislative and public relations activity has helped the Virginia labor movement reach a new high plateau of membership support and community acceptance, officers of the Virginia State AFL-CIO reported at the 10th annual convention of the state central body.

Local union affiliation is at the highest point in history; more union members are serving on public bodies; and labor is "becoming more accepted and is being recognized as an integral part" of the citizen community, Pres. Harold B. Boyd, Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow and Vice Pres. Julian F. Carper told more than 600 delegates to the three-day meeting in Washington, D.C.

The delegates re-elected the three officers — two after contests; agreed to intensify newspaper, radio and television coverage to tell labor's story; and awarded a $500 college scholarship to a high school senior.

Major convention speakers included Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, and Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Delegates balloting on automatic voting machines returned Boyd to office for his sixth term without opposition. Snow won from Irving H. Cosby, Jr., of Richmond, 417-265, and Carper defeated Wallace Mattox of Roanoke, 550-93. The winners, including 28 board members, were given the oath of office by Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies.

The convention voted unanimously to urge all 100 United States senators to vote for repeal of the open shop Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act; authorized the officers to extend the federation's public service TV program, Virginians at Work, into areas such as Norfolk, Roanoke, Bristol, Va., and the District of Columbia.

Winning Essay Read

Miss Tacey L. Battley of Arlington. Va., June graduate of Bishop O'Connell High School, read to the delegates the essay on "Labor, Hope of the Working Man" that won her first prize in the scholarship contest. She will attend the University of Virginia Women's College.

Humphrey predicted a trillion dollar economy for the nation before 1975 and an improved Virginia working climate following repeal of Section 14(b).

Meany expressed agreement with Humphrey that the record of the Administration and of Congress "will be second to none." In social and remedial legislation, he said, "we would have to go back to the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt" to make any comparison.

Meany paid tribute to the many groups that held out for a strong medicare bill, particularly the federation's own Dept. of Legislation. On Viet Nam, he said "I would rather fight the Communists in South Viet Nam than fight them down here in the Chesapeake Bay when they are landing on our shores," Labor must support the President in the Viet war "because it is a war for our freedom as well as the freedom" of all the world, he declared.

South Carolina Labor Urged to Fight Pay Lag

Charleston, S.C.—AFL-CIO Pres. William F. Schnitzler challenged delegates to the South Carolina AFL-CIO convention to get in step with the rest of the country and demand what workers in other states are getting.

He pointed out that weekly earnings in manufacturing averaged $28.95 a week less in South Carolina last year than the national average, and urged the delegates to adopt a "me too" stand by insisting on getting as much as workers in other parts of the country.

Schnitzler also cited differences in average South Carolina and national per capita income from U.S. grants-in-aid and federal school funds, and noted that deficiencies in education raised the number of South Carolina draftees rejected for failing mental tests to more than twice the national figure.

The convention was keyed to repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits the states to outlaw the union shop, and to enforcement of voting rights. Schnitzler declared the state's workers "have been subsidizing every cheap employer in America" because of South Carolina's union shop ban.

Gov. Robert E. McNair (D) told the delegates that labor, management and government would have to work together to improve the state's per capita income. He cited as a factor in achieving that goal a "favorable climate" resulting from relatively few strikes and lockouts and "good" union leadership.

Other speakers included Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), a leader in the House fight for repeal of Section 14(b); National Dir. Alexander E. Barkan of COPE, and Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO.

A memorial service was held for the late Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) at which pledges of $20,000 were made for a memorial scholarship fund at the University of South Carolina.

The convention dance was integrated for the first time.

AFL-CIO Convention To Open Dec. 9

The sixth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will take place in San Francisco, Calif., beginning Thursday, Dec. 9, 1965.

The meetings of the convention will be in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium.



WORKING WITH HANDICAPPED children is a rewarding hobby for Thomas J. Prisco of Staten Island, president of Metal Spinners Local 49 of the Jewelry Workers. Prisco, shown tutoring part of a group of 50 youngsters, spends his spare time as Richmond Div. chairman of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children.

Union Leader Teaches Bowling to Handicapped

Staten Island, N. Y.—The bowling lessons a local union president started giving his 10-year-old son in 1960 have grown into a year-around sports program for 50 handicapped children,

The children, many of them mentally retarded, have responded so well to the program launched by Thomas Prisco that he now devotes all his free time to the youngsters — bowling, swimming and playing miniature golf. Prisco works five days a week at the Metropolis Metal Spinning & Stamping Co., White Plains, N. Y., and since 1958 has been president of the 600-member Metal Spinners Local 49 of the Jewelry Workers.

For many of the handicapped children who meet every Saturday at the Colonial Lanes here, bowling is their first real experience in the open world, their chance to play side by side with others.

Some of them have become so skilled that they may enter a tournament against other bowlers.

At bowling sessions, Prisco moves from lane to lane teaching, encouraging the youngsters and keeping track of scores.

Bowling is an ideal sport for the mentally retarded, Prisco said in the June issue of the New York State Labor Dept.'s Industrial Bulletin which contained a feature article about his work with the youngsters.

"It is something these kids are capable of doing," he reported.

"I have seen their hands barely able to open. The bowling alleys are clean, air-conditioned, and comfortable for these young people who are learning under pressure and handicap."

The hardest obstacles confronting Prisco when he started his classes were the parents, he reported. Some could not picture their children away from home. Now the youngsters board buses near their homes and ride to the bowling alleys and back with complete confidence and trust.

Dir. Leo Perlis of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities said Prisco's work "is an example of what union men and women can do to serve their community," notably the handicapped. He added that "mental retardation cannot always be cured but it can always be alleviated."

12 Years of Helping

Prisco has been working with handicapped children for 12 years. In 1961 he was elected chairman of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children, Richmond Div. Recently he won an American Legion award of distinction, presented by the Cespino-Russo Post.

The young bowlers call their league the Exceptional Bowling League. It has been sanctioned by the American Junior Bowling Congress.

Prisco's work has been aided by many sources—the Colonial Lanes, the American Machine & Foundry Co. and the Brunswick Corp., the Blatt Bowling Corp., and several labor groups—Musicians Local 802, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, his own local, and others.

But the field is big and the need growing. Tom Prisco needs more help, he says, and more volunteers.

Jobless Rate Eases Off In 8 Areas

Eight major areas were reclassified in July from high to relatively low or moderate unemployment—an indication of a manpower situation more favorable than at any time since early 1957, the Labor Dept. said.

One of the areas—Johnstown, Pa.—had been in the substantial unemployment group for 12 years. The reclassification raised the number of major employment centers having moderate or low joblessness to 131.

Major areas in the heavy-unemployment categories — over 6 percent—were reduced to 19 compared to 35 a year earlier. This was the lowest total for this group since March 1957. The high point was reached in 1961, when 101 areas were in this category. according to a Bureau of Employment Security survey.

The Jersey City area also showed a drop in unemployment. Others were the areas of Peoria, Ill.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Houston, Tex., and Racine, Wis.

Johnstown's job improvement was credited to long-term expansion in the steel industry there and Jersey City's to advances in durable goods industries.

The changes left 459 areas of all sizes officially classified by the Labor Dept. as "areas of substantial and persistent unemployment."

McCulloch Starts New NLRB Term

The "delays, uncertainties, misunderstandings and sophisticated obstruction" confronting the National Labor Relations Board "must be counteracted by better administration, interpretation, enforcement and education," Chairman Frank W. McCulloch said on starting his second five-year term on the NLRB.

John H. Fanning, senior board member, gave McCulloch the oath of office following his reappointment by Pres. Johnson and confirmation by the Senate.

Pay, Vacation Gains Feature Shirt Contract

New York—A general wage increase of 10 cents an hour was gained for 35,000 members of the Clothing Workers employed in the cotton garment industry in a one-year extension of an agreement negotiated in 1962.

The settlement was reached with representatives of major shirt and pajama manufacturers. Separate meetings are being held with employers of 100,000 workers in other branches of the industry, the ACWA said.

The agreement provides that the pay hike be effective Sept. 7; that the employers contribute another one-half of 1 percent to the industry's welfare and retirement funds, effective Jan. 3, 1966; that employes receive a third week of vacation after one year's service, effective next year and to be taken during the Christmas season, with the five days' vacation pay to be in addition to the holiday pay.

A joint committee will work out details of minimum rates for hourly paid workers and will seek to clarify the vacation pay provision. In addition, industry and union trustees of the Amalgamated Garment Welfare and Pension Funds will study present benefits with a view of making recommendations to improve them.

The employers estimated the cost of the settlement at 16 cents an hour. ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Vice Pres. Robert M. Dale of the Cluett, Peabody Co.'s Arrow Co. Div., who headed the employers' negotiators, agreed that it was "one of the most satisfactory" in their history.

LPIU Wants More of It:

Merged Unions Find Unity Working Well

Detroit—The first merger of printing craft unions is working so well that delegates attending that union's convention want more of it.

The goal of merger of all printing industry unions was a dominant theme as the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union opened its first constitutional convention here.

Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall and other officers stressed the need of further unity in speeches before the convention. The goal was further underlined by the presence of the presidents of three other printing craft unions as guest speakers.

They were Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen, James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers, and John Connolly of the Bookbinders.

Brown detailed how well the merger had worked since the 83-year-old Amalgamated Lithographers of America and the 65-year-old Intl. Photoengravers Union came together to form the LPIU last Labor Day. Not only has the necessary coordination taken place at the international level, but 39 charters have been issued to merged Lithographers & Photoengravers Unions at the local level, he reported.

He said the record of LPIU's merger has proven false the predictions that it would never work and that inter-union conflict would result.

Meany Credited

Brown recalled that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took a personal interest in seeing that the merger took place and succeeded.

"Indeed." he declared, the merger "was not a leap into darkness."

"In fact it was calculated as a move to strengthen us—strengthen both of us. Such has been the case, and we are just beginning."

DeAndrade confirmed Brown's report of a possible merger of the Pressmen and the LPIU. He called it the next logical step and noted that exploratory talks between the two unions have been set for October.

Other early convention speakers were Michigan AFL-CIO Pres. August Scholle and Detroit Mayor Jerome Cavanagh.

Also scheduled to address the delegates were Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther, Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Claude Jodoin and Michigan Gov. George Romney.

Early resolutions considered by the convention dealt with establishment of standard form contract provisions, coordination of all bargaining by the international union and a bonding plan for local unions.

The convention drew 250 delegates from 150 locals. The LPIU represents 50,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Ship Unions Keep Pressing For Contracts

Negotiators for two unions and eight shipping firms continued talks on new contract terms as federal mediators pressed for a settlement of a strike that started June 16.

Major issues for the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the American Radio Association are wages, work rules and vacations. A third union — the Marine Engineers — settled the economic terms with eight lines comprising the American Merchant Marine Institute and agreed to a proposal by Pres. Johnson for a study of the number of crewmen needed to operate automated vessels.

Under Johnson's plan Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany will make a long-range study of manning scales. Named to assist the study were Assistant Labor Sec. James J. Reynolds; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, and Theodore W. Kheel, New York arbiter.

Members of the MEBA struck when their contracts expired, and the other unions followed suit. The engineers later voted to ratify settlement terms.

NLRB Drafts Settlement As Beer Dispute Brews

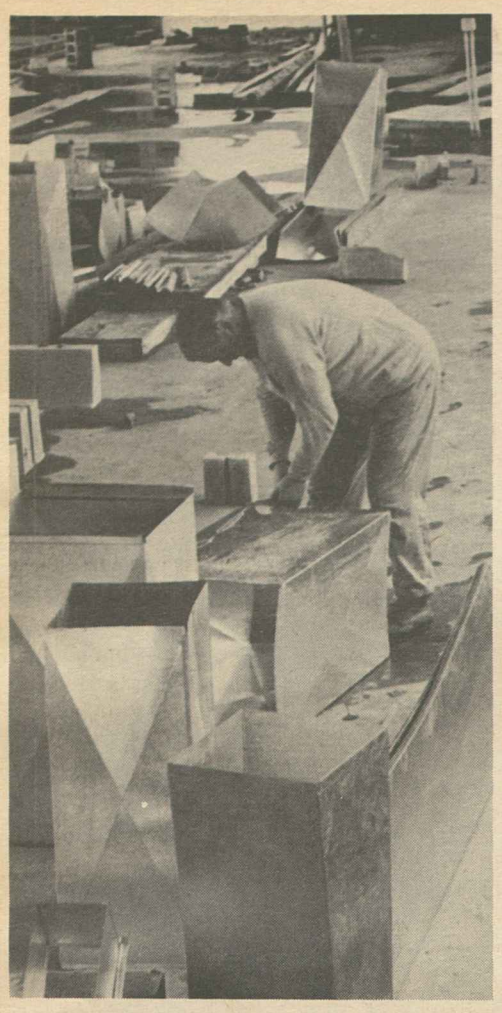
Beer drawn from a small metal barrel called a Tapper may look like draft beer, taste like draft beer and really be draft beer, but in the judgment of the National Labor Relations Board it's bottled—and the work of filling the Tappers belongs to bottlers.

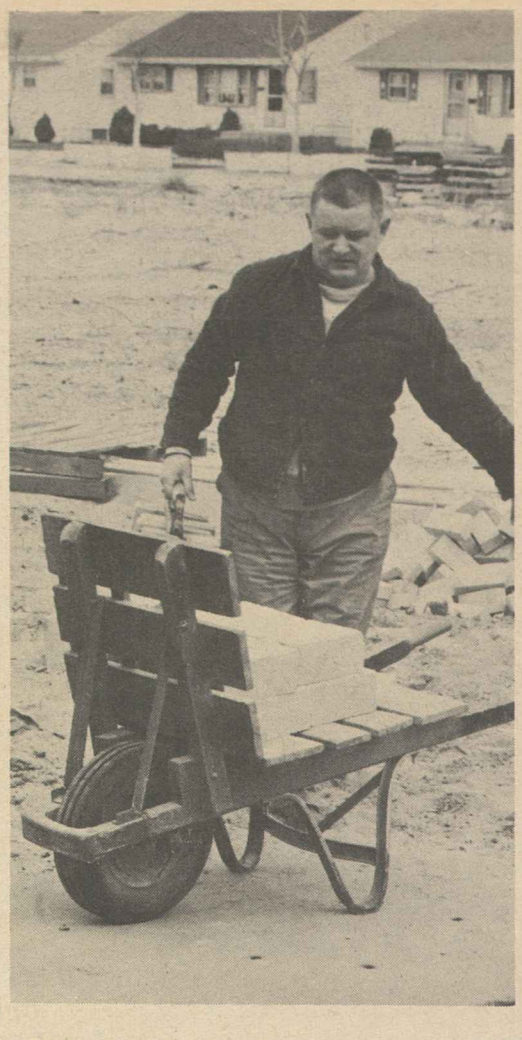
The NLRB made the ruling in resolving a dispute between two unions at the Falstaff Brewing Corp. in St. Louis. The board decided that bottlers represented by AFL-CIO Brewery Workers Local 187 should fill the Tappers with beer instead of workers in Local 6 of the Teamsters. The Teamsters were expelled by the AFL-CIO convention in 1957 on findings of domination by corrupt elements.

The case came to the board when the Teamsters threatened not to pump beer for the Tappers unless they also were assigned the work of filling the containers. Falstaff filed a charge with the NLRB and asked for a federal court injunction, which was held in abeyance pending a board ruling.

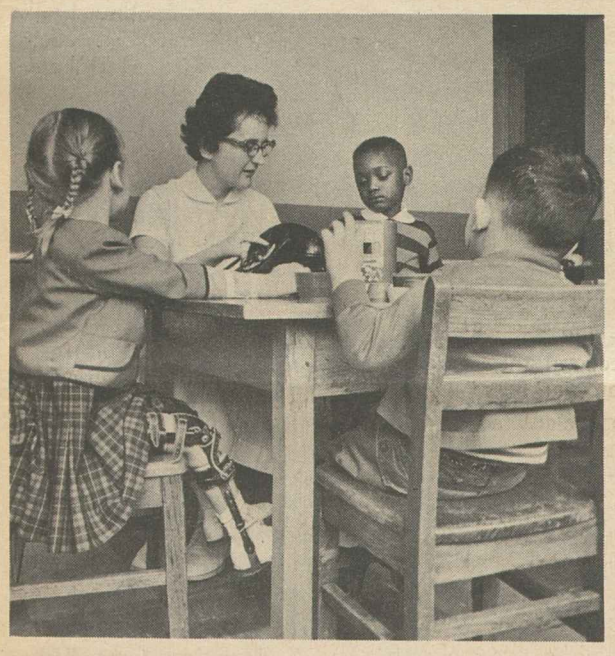
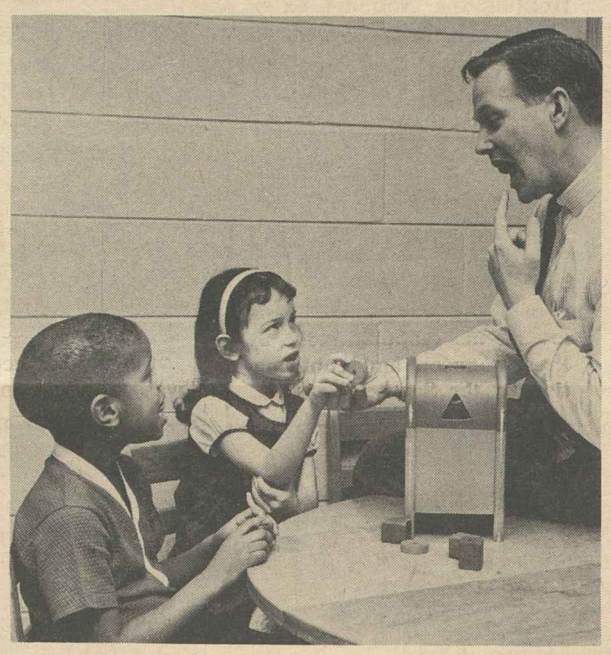
In 1964, Falstaff began producing draft beer for home consumption in the Tapper, a small aluminum barrel with a spigot. Draft beer otherwise is put into larger barrels by members of the Teamsters local. In the case of the Tappers, the NLRB ruled for the AFL-CIO union for these reasons:

The work of filling the containers is largely automated, like that of filling bottles; the Tapper operation is located near the bottling operation; bottlers have the necessary skills, and the work is similar to their other work.




For Crippled Kids, Unions Give Hope

THERAPISTS and children moved in before center was completed. Here they demonstrate some center services. Others include psychological and casework services and testing facilities for hard-of-hearing patients.

For three years a prime project of the Northwestern Indiana Building Trades Council has been the construction of a new Rehabilitation Center in Gary for crippled and handicapped youngsters of Lake County. Since the groundbreaking May 12, 1962, some 600 carpenters, cement finishers, electricians, iron workers, laborers, masons, operating engineers, painters, pipe fitters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, teamsters and others have donated a day's work—some have come back time after time.

So the Lake County Society for Crippled Children will have an open house program Sept. 18 for labor families, and a banquet at which the building tradesmen will be guests. A public ceremony Sept. 19 will dedicate the center, named "Trade Winds" in a county-wide contest, to all who helped build the $300,000 installation providing full rehabilitation services for handicapped children.

The pictures above show some of the craftsmen from the 19 local unions who volunteered to put up the building and to contribute in excess of $60,000 for materials. Council Pres. Harold P. Hagberg shared project responsibility with this building committee: Pres. Samuel E. Coker, Iron Workers Local 395; Cy Mendelsohn, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 697, and Pres. George Tichak, Carpenters Local 985.



LABORERS Business Agent Herman Weitbrock demonstrates a phase of the building operation for a patient as two other volunteers wait their turn during the construction stage.



PLUMBERS pause in job of installing a bank of washroom pipes to let a friend have his picture taken. All are building tradesmen who volunteered their services, along with many others.



The children's center at 5901 W. Seventh Ave. in Gary is shown as it was nearing completion.

Democracy for D. C.

IT IS EXTREMELY unusual that a discharge petition—a device for taking control of a bill from a regular House standing committee—is backed by powerful senior members. Yet both Speaker John W. McCormack and Democratic Floor Leader Carl D. Albert have thrown their full influence behind a discharge petition to force a District of Columbia home rule bill to the floor for a vote by depriving the House District Committee of further jurisdiction.

The reason is simple: The Senate keeps on passing home rule bills, session after session, and House District Committee Chairman John L. McMillan (D-S. C.) refuses to let them go to the House floor for a vote.

This year he didn't even agree to the scheduling of subcommittee hearings until talk of a discharge petition began to circulate.

McMillan denies, occasionally, that he is hostile to D. C. home rule; he has pointed out recently that the District Committee reported a bill in 1948, that it was debated on the floor for three days, and then sent back to committee.

Well, that was 17 years ago, and it wasn't much of a bill at that. The House has never since had a chance to vote on a genuine home rule plan.

The Senate bill this year provides for the voteless citizens of the District to elect a mayor and legislative assembly, which would set local tax rates. It provides an automatic formula for determining an annual federal payment in lieu of taxes on federal government buildings.

It is a first principle of democracy that local communities should be encouraged to govern themselves. Pres. Johnson has joined McCormack and Albert in backing the discharge petition.

The task of obtaining 218 signatures to a petition—a constitutional majority of the House—is always difficult. A vote on the District home rule bill could not come before Sept. 13. But the discharge procedure has been used successfully in the past and it is worth an all-out effort this time.

Checking Bad Faith

FOR THE SECOND time a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld the National Labor Relations Board in ordering a company to bargain with a union despite the fact that the management, by intimidations and other coercive tactics, had temporarily broken the union's majority.

A company that has a "good faith" doubt of a union's claimed majority has ways of checking. It does not need to fire union leaders, refuse to bargain, force the union to an NLRB election, all the while expressing its total disapproval of the fact its workers have chosen to organize themselves for bargaining purposes.

The company has no right to benefit from bad-faith practices; the union should not have to go through repeated elections in order to prove a majority it could have proved in the first place except for the company's conduct.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, August 28, 1965 No. 35

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Home Run Season



Community Self-Indignation:

Los Angeles Called to Action To Root Out Causes of Rioting

By Don Harris

The following editorial, written by Don Harris, editor of the Los Angeles Citizen, official weekly of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, ran in the Aug. 20 issue of that publication. It is reprinted here as an example of community self-indignation, and an approach toward constructive action to meet the conditions that erupted in the riots, that an active, vigorous labor central body can initiate.

THE SHOOTING, the looting, the fire-bombing and the rioting have died away in the worst racial blood-bath the U.S. has ever seen, and now the accusing fingers are pointing in every direction.

And instead of looters, it's the politicians and certain so-called community leaders who are doing the sniping at each other in a negative attempt to fix the blame and even cover up their mistakes.

This is no time for political maneuvering. This is a time for action. It is a time to dig into this festering cancer and root out the real causes and do something about them before it is too late.

It couldn't happen here, they said, but it did.

And it can happen here again. And it will happen here and in other racial powder-kegs in Chicago, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia, to name a few, unless we come up with some sensible, workable solutions.

Poverty, cultural and social deprivation, the lack of equal job opportunity and the equal right to own or rent a home are at the roots of this evil.

The real estate lobby should be searching its soul today for sponsoring the initiative measure that killed the fair housing law that offered Negroes an escape from the ghetto.

Repeal of that law was a slap in the face of every Negro in California.

The hopelessness and even hate engendered by years of frustration and second-class citizenship triggered this revolt and it can trigger it again.

The Los Angeles County Federation of Labor fully intends to take a positive role in solving this crisis.

The Negro leadership in the trade union movement here has already set in motion machinery to come up with some real solutions.

And the county federation Executive Board and the federation's Civil Rights Committee are mapping plans for immediate action.

The Executive Board will meet with Negro trade union leaders in a special session . . . to map a positive program.

THESE NEGRO TRADE UNIONISTS, many of whom live in the crisis area, more than any other group in the community, know what the real problems are.

These are the people who know that labor's legislative goals for better housing, better schools, higher minimum wages, medicare, better social security and full employment will help their people.

They are tired of the stalling and political maneuvering on the anti-poverty program here, for instance, and tired of excuses and vague promises they have heard for years.

They are sickened and shamed by this revolt of their own people.

And they intend, with the support of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, to do something positive about it.

Schnitzler Cites Label As 'Warranty' of Value

The union label is "a warranty of both fair value and fair labor standards," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler declared in urging all union members to observe Union Label Week, to be held Sept. 6-12.

In a message to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which is sponsoring the week-long observance, Schnitzler called the insignia "a guarantee to the consumer that he is not subsidizing a sweatshop, but rather is patronizing an enterprise whose workers are able to maintain an American standard of living."

"If all American enterprises met these terms," he said, "the war on poverty would be nearly won. And that is in the best interests of everyone. Certainly every union member ought to look for the union label. But during this Union Label Week, let's tell our non-union friends and neighbors about its role as a symbol of quality and a stimulus to prosperity."

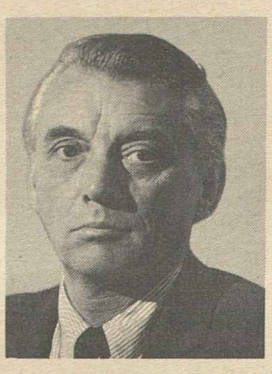
Morgan Says:

Surge of Automotive Opulence Sets New Standards of Luxury

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, whose enterprise should be a challenge to the entire trade of journalism, had a story the other day reporting the remarkable increase in demands by car buyers for "extras," plain and fancy. It detailed the added opulence now required in contrast to the mood of motorists only a few years ago when they objected to Detroit's "loading" an automobile with expensive accessories.



Morgan

Now it is nothing for a purchaser to request a stereo radio or tape-recorder, pushbutton windows and, of course, air conditioning. GM is even sampling the demand for stereo, carpets and other accoutrements in trucks. One fastidious gentleman upped the cost of his mobile passenger unit by a cool $2,000 with a list of 34 extras, ranging from the air conditioner to a rear-window defogger, and he is already thinking about adding an adjustable steering wheel.

But the item that really caught my eye in the Journal's account, which was headlined "Riding in Style," was a quote from a 12-year-old girl named Wilma Tinnen, of Flint, Mich. She was delirious over the television set in the back seat of her mother's new Mercury. "It gives me something to do instead of just looking out the windows," Wilma said. "I love it."

I hadn't realized that with all America's other problems we have been breeding a generation of car-borne shut-ins. My heart goes out to Wilma retrospectively and I thrill vicariously to the adventures that now lie ahead of this incipient teen-ager. Now, instead of being obliged to stare out of the window at Michigan's "winter and water wonderland," as the license plates bill the state's charms, Wilma can increase her cultural quotient by concentrating on Peyton Place, Mickey Mouse and the detergent commercials.

Never, presumably, will Wilma have to waste her time watching the world around her as she rides. Comfy, snug, safety-belted and air-conditioned there in the back seat, she will be zeroed in on her own private world, from Capt. Kangaroo to the Man from UNCLE. And when she gets to Grandma's on Thanksgiving she will have the latest news film from Viet Nam and the civil rights front to talk about instead of cluttering up the dinner table with foolish girl-prattle about dolls.

When I stop to think of the pointless games we played on motor trips when I was Wilma's age, I marvel that we made it to maturity; maybe we didn't. There was this silly business about sighting a white horse in a field and then making a secret wish on it. Hence stemmed a contest within a contest—seeing who could find the most white horses.

Then there were what might be called mechanical variations on that theme, the most popular of which was to identify the most states by the license tags of passing cars. Before the country was squeezed in the python's grip of the superhighway, it was an exciting pastime merely to tote up the number of vehicles encountered on the dusty road. Now you need a computer just to count the traffic in a city block.

THE MOST SOPHISTICATED exercise, of course, was to identify the make of an oncoming auto or one that your father was proudly overtaking. It counted against you if you called the wrong shot, a Hupmobile, say, for a Reo. The Pierce-Arrow, once you got it in range, was a dead give-away, naturally, because of the headlights beautifully moulded into the fenders. The Marmon, the Paige and the Peerless were a little more difficult but it didn't take an eager eye long to catch their distinguishing features.

The air-cooled Franklin was a delightful push-over with its sloping front where the radiator cap should be. You didn't bother to count the Model Ts. They were too ubiquitous and too easy to spot. Even the patrician's Packard was not hard to call, for, like the Rolls Royce, the sharp shape of the radiator was the consistently visible trademark.

You rarely saw them on the road but one of the rare thrills of boyhood was to watch a driverless Stanley Steamer hiss sedately along the pavement, a man standing on the running board spieling out its virtues and now and then touching the steering wheel to keep it on course.

No wonder, come to think of it, that Wilma Tinnen of Flint treasures her backseat television set. What else is there worth looking at?

Soon the TV people, if they're on the ball, will program travelogues for the motoring clientele. You will get the full natural glory of Yellowstone Park, for example, right on your traveling video screen, without having to crane your neck over a picnicker's pile of abandoned beer cans or roll down the window and get your fingers nipped by a panhandling bear.

Ah Wilma! Ah Wilderness!

'Starvation' Ending:

'1 Man, 1 Vote' Apportionment Seen Benefitting City Schools

APPORTIONMENT of state legislatures on the "one man, one vote" basis will mean more help for hard-pressed city schools, Lawrence Rogin, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Education, has declared.

Rural-dominated legislatures have "starved" city schools through "unfair distribution systems" too often "based on the notion that the large cities have adequate tax resources and can finance their own schools," Rogin charged. The comparative need of rural schools is not as great "today as it was two generations ago," he continued in an interview on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Rogin said the nation still lacks a solid commitment to integrated education, largely because professional educators have "refused to face the problems." That is particularly true of school superintendents, he said, who "have hoped to get by with a kind of holding operation—hoping that somehow, the problems would go away."

School segregation and lack of funds needed to properly up-grade the quality of big city schools are two of the nation's biggest educational problems, he said. The role of the AFL-CIO in helping to solve them will be to increase the public's awareness of the needs and work at the community level to make sure that funds and efforts are directed where they will do maximum good, he said.

ROGIN DESCRIBED Pres. Johnson's choice of John W. Gardner to be the new secretary of health, education and welfare as notice "that the old ways are not satisfactory . . . that they have to face these new problems" and that the federal government has a leadership role in education.

"Mr. Gardner is ahead of the game and pointing in the right direction, generally, in the kind of issues he is raising and trying to force the schools to answer," Rogin declared.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs production were Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times' Washington bureau and Gerald Grant, education reporter for the Washington Post.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



PRES. JOHNSON and House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) were almost excessively polite in their comments about the new GOP House "white paper" on the Vietnamese war. The President remarked at a news conference that he wasn't going to get into any "personal differences," and that by and large he was "very pleased" with public support of his policies. Ford responded that he felt the President's remarks were properly "impersonal."

We should not be misled by these pleasantries. The House Republicans are trying to lay the groundwork for a political campaign next year if things in Viet Nam go sour, or if they should demand still more American resources.

Ford has publicly supported the President's actions in bombing North Viet Nam while some Democrats deplored them. But he has constantly urged "more," with the implication that Mr. Johnson was holding back from activities that would "win" the war.

The "white paper" thus bristles with phrases such as charging the Administration with a "lack of candor" that "confuses the American public" and might allow a "basis of miscalculation by the Communists."

"Deeds have not matched words," the GOP statement says, and the phrase "cover-up" is used.

Anyone with sufficient memory can recall that former Pres. Truman got strong backing from Republican leaders in the early stages of the Korean war, including backing from the late Sen. Taft, but that by 1952 it was "Truman's war" and politically an asset to the GOP.

* * *

THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN leaders suffered a misfortune when former Pres. Eisenhower failed to come through with an attack on Mr. Johnson such as they had hoped for.

The former President mused aloud an impression that his own 1954 "commitment" to aid Viet Nam involved economic assistance rather than military. But soon in a formal press conference he made it clear that the circumstances of 1965 might be very different from those of 1954, and that anyway he supported the President of the United States.

To a considerable degree, this cut the groundwork from under the "white paper," for it removed the principal potential witness for the "case" against Mr. Johnson.

The situation in 1965 in fact is entirely different from that of 1954, when it seemed possible that Viet Nam would quickly develop a stable civilian government; when guerrilla operations from the North had not been developed into major attacks; when regular units of the North Viet Nam armed forces had not yet been infiltrated southward; when the Soviet Union's military aid had not been expanded to include heavy weapons, not omitting ground-to-air SAM missiles.

So it is very easy for Mr. Johnson to express his appreciation to former Pres. Eisenhower as a "tower of strength to me" on military matters, and to point out that Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara was a Republican when drafted into federal office.

* * *

THERE ISN'T anything partisan, really, with how this country fights any kind of military engagement, particularly the kind in which we find ourselves involved in Viet Nam.

The first essential is to make it clear to Hanoi, to Communist China and to the Soviet Union that we cannot be kicked off the coast of Southeast Asia.

We do in fact have a commitment to sustain the South Viet Nam people and we are doing the things deemed necessary to honor that commitment.

In addition, Mr. Johnson by carefully stepped-up pressure is endeavoring to persuade Hanoi that it really has nothing to win and much to lose if it expands the war beyond the present limits. The objective is negotiating to end the fighting without anybody's being trapped into something foolish and excedingly dangerous.

This policy is perfectly clearly understood; the President has stated it repeatedly, and neither our people nor Hanoi can be in any doubt of it.



HARD-PRESSED city schools stand to benefit from "one man, one vote" apportionment of state legislatures, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin, center, told Gerald Grant, left, of the Washington Post, and Marjorie Hunter of the New York Times on a Labor News Conference radio interview.

How to Buy:

Expert Advice, Determination Can Help Solve Debt Problems

By Sidney Margolius

BEWARE ACCUMULATING many small debts. This can be as risky as owing several large bills or even more so, a survey of over-indebted families by Family Service of St. Paul reveals.

This agency operates its own debt-adjustment service. What it found can be helpful to families anywhere which tend to rely heavily on credit buying, and especially to those already pressed by creditors.



The agency found that while the total debts of the families which had to have debt-adjustment help were not necessarily big, they did have a lot of them. The total debts of most of these families ranged from $500 to $2,500. But almost two out of three had 10 to 18 creditors apiece.

The danger of many small debts is that one creditor, even if you don't owe him much, can start legal action that will force the other creditors to claim their money even though otherwise they would be willing to wait. The result may be to force a family into bankruptcy.

As this writer has reported before, the usual way to work your way out of an overload of debts is, first, to work out a "crash" budget; then figure out how much income you have left to apportion among your creditors, and then go to them with your plan. It often is useful to have some experienced person or agency help you make the approach, such as a labor union or credit union counselor, a family service agency, retail credit bureau, minister, teacher, banker or even one of your creditors.

The St. Paul agency developed temporary minimum budgets of this kind for the over-indebted families it was helping.

The experience was that families were able to live on such stringent budgets for about 18 months, reports Lois Hoffman, director of case-work services.

The minimum amounts were developed in 1962-63, when living costs were about 5 percent lower than in 1965. The budgets were:

Family Size	Monthly Budget
2	$160
3	201
4	245
5	282
6	330
7	355

IN FACT, almost one-fourth of those studied would need more than 36 months, Mrs. Hoffman reports, because of low income (most were young families), and the unforeseen needs of large families. These typically had three children.

Albert Horner, manager of the Michigan League Cooperative Budget Service, reports that about 60 percent of the families which start a debt repayment program complete it.

The real problem, Horner found, is that some families are "not emotionally equipped to make the necessary sacrifices" to achieve solvency. If such a family can get through the 90-day period of incubation, "it has a 50-50 chance of successfully completing a debt reduction program," he reports.

Another often-used route to pacifying debtors is consolidation loans. If such a loan is secured from a low-cost source such as a credit union or bank, it may be an effective method of escaping garnishee, repossession or other potential problems of debtors. But a loan from a small-loan company merely may substitute a higher-cost debt, at rates of 18-36 percent, for lower-cost debts.

Community agencies and credit bureaus which help families with debt-repayment plans sometimes are able to negotiate a reduction or waiver in interest or finance charges. But individuals may not have such influence.

Counselors and organizations interested in more material on the operation of debt-adjustment service may want to read the full St. Paul report. Called *Financial Counseling and Debt Retirement,* it is available for $1 from Family Service of St. Paul, 104 Wilder Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55102.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

The Next Household Appliance Should Be a Home-Size Univac

WHAT THIS COUNTRY needs is a small electronic computer in every home to relieve the nation's housewives of the agonizing perplexities that face them at every turn. Oh, nothing fancy, mind. you. Even a small, old-fashioned electronic brain ought to be able to solve those little problems in everyday living which I, with my limited intelligence, find so baffling.



A household computer could not only handle the problem of what to have for dinner and keep track of who has and hasn't had chicken pox, but it could also determine whether a giant size box of detergent weighing 9 pounds, 13 ounces at $2.59 with a bonus coupon worth 10 cents off the purchase price of the next box is a better buy than the large size box, which holds 3 pounds, 2.5 ounces—and a free plastic measuring cup—at 79 cents. Surely a machine smart enough to multiply 7,892,467,863 by 2,795,892 in mere seconds could figure out which size box gives the most value for the money.

I'm told that an electronic brain can analyze a tax return lickety split, just like that. If this is true (and I have no reason aside from wide-eyed incredulity to doubt it) then it ought to have the mental capacity to solve those nasty carpool dilemmas.

You know what a mess they are: Millicent's mother will be happy to drive the girls to dancing class if you'll bring them home, but you'll have to switch places on the last Tuesday of the month when her sewing club meets; Tom's mother can drive the children to and from swimming class during October, but she won't have any time in November because of the church bazaar.

Possibly, somewhere within this tangled web lies salvation, a workable schedule for all concerned. But who has the mental agility to figure it out? The answer, obviously, is . . . a computer.

IF AN ELECTRONIC brain can calculate the trajectory of a satellite (and it can) then it's even possible that it could figure out who owes what to whom in our family if it were fed the pertinent data, which is as follows:

Katie got an advance of $2.25 on her next month's allowance; Molly lost 18 cents to Katie playing gin rummy and hasn't paid her debt; I borrowed $1.95 from Ann's pig bank to pay the laundryman; Ann charged three gallons of gas on my credit card; Katie loaned Molly 35 cents to buy a package of loose-leaf notebook paper, which cost only 29 cents, so Molly bought a 5-cent roll of lemon drops with her change. Molly says that Katie ate half the lemon drops, and Katie says she didn't either, that she only ate two. . . .

On second thought, I doubt that even a computer could untangle that one.

Effect of New Plan:

UAW to Participate In Psychiatric Study

A PRELIMINARY STUDY to measure the effects of a new pre-payment plan on the provision of community mental health services will be conducted jointly by the American Psychiatric Association and the Auto Workers under a Public Health Service grant.

The study relates to a contract negotiated last year between the UAW and the automobile and agriculture implement industries under which more than 2,450,000 workers and their families will receive broader insurance coverage for psychiatric care.

The grant totals $95,144 in direct costs for the first year, plus additional support for a second year by the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.

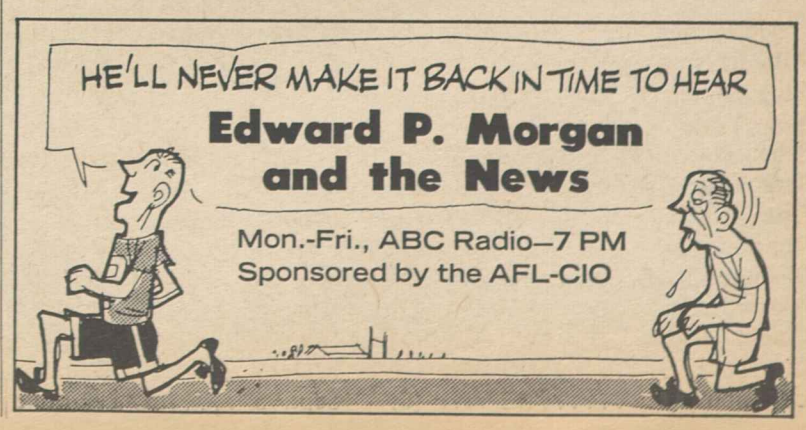
The project has two phases. The first is to determine and propose solutions to problems involved in supplying and insuring care through various community mental health services. The second is to collect and organize data that can be used as a basis for further research in extended psychiatric coverage and wider mental health services.

The new UAW-industry plan, to become effective in September 1966, includes coverage for in-patient care, partial hospitalization, clinic care and private office visits. Previously, benefits for treatment of mental illness were minimal. The auto and agriculture implement workers represent a sizeable proportion of the population in some 77 cities.

Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, said that the development of psychiatric insurance coverage at this time is significant in view of the increase in mental health services that will be made possible under the new federally-supported community mental health centers program.

"Lack of precise information about community services, such as cost and length and type of treatment required, has impeded progress in coverage of psychiatric illnesses under voluntary health plans," he said. "This cooperative study will be an important step toward providing some of the answers that both insurance carriers and public health authorities need to know."

Program director for the study is Dr. Walter E. Barton, medical director of the American Psychiatric Association. Co-director is Dr. Melvin A. Glasser, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Health & Social Security Research Institute, an independently organized non-profit research corporation initiated by the UAW.



'When the Day's Work Is Done':

Labor Day Weekend Broadcasts Set For AFL-CIO Public Service Film

The AFL-CIO television film, "When the Day's Work is Done," showing how union members give of their time and talents to public service, will be shown on more than 110 stations, with coverage in 42 states and the District of Columbia, over the Labor Day weekend and during the following week.

The 30-minute film is narrated by Dave Garroway, who questions AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne on the role of union members in public service. The film also is available for use at local union meetings and conventions.

The following stations have scheduled the film:

CITY, STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	*WBIQ (10)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC (6)	Sept. 5	10:00 a.m.
Dozier, Ala.	*WDIQ (2)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala.	*WCIQ (7)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	WALA (10)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	*WEIQ (42)	Sept. 3	8:30 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	WSFA (12)	Sept. 5	12:00 noon
Montgomery, Ala.	*WAIQ (26)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Tucson, Ariz.	KVOA (4)	Sept. 4	3:00 p.m.
Yuma, Ariz.	KIVA (11)	Sept. 5	5:30 p.m.
Fort Smith, Ark.	KFSA (5)	Sept. 5	1:30 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KERO (23)	Sept. 5	3:30 p.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KBAK (29)	Sept. 5	11:15 p.m.
Chico, Calif.	KHSL (12)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC (7)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Sacramento, Calif.	*KVIE (6)	Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO (10)	Sept. 5	5:00 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	*KQED (9)	Sept. 6	6:30 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ (7)	Sept. 5	2:30 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	WTIC (3)	Sept. 4	1:00 p.m.
Waterbury, Conn.	WATR (20)	Sept. 5	7:00 p.m.
Wilmington, Del.	*WHYY (12)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Washington, D.C.	WTOP (9)	Sept. 6	9:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	*WJCT (7)	Sept. 7	10:00 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJXT (4)	Sept. 5	5:00 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	*WTHS (2)	Sept. 6	8:00 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	WTVJ (4)	Sept. 4	12:30 p.m.
Panama City, Fla.	WJHG (7)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Tallahassee, Fla.	*WFSU (11)	Sept. 2	8:00 p.m.
Tampa, Fla.	*WEDU (3)	Sept. 6	8:30 p.m.
		Sept. 8	4:30 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB (2)	Sept. 5	12:00 noon
Columbus, Ga.	WRBL (3)	Sept. 5	5:00 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	WTOC (11)	Sept. 4	after ball game
Boise, Ida.	KBOI (2)	Sept. 5	2:30 p.m.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	WKJG (33)	Sept. 4	4:30 p.m.
South Bend, Ind.	WSBT (22)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO (13)	Sept. 5	1:30 p.m.
Ottumwa, Ia.	KTVO (3)	Sept. 4	5:00 p.m.
Waterloo-Cedar Rapids, Ia.	KWWL (7)	Sept. 5	4:00 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WHAS (11)	Sept. 4	4:00 p.m.
Baton Rouge, La.	WBRZ (2)	Sept. 5	Check time
New Orleans, La.	WDSU (6)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Portland, Me.	WCSH (6)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL (11)	Sept. 4	2:00 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	WHDH (5)	Sept. 5	after ball game
Springfield, Mass.	WWLP (22)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Cadillac, Mich.	WWTV (9)	Check local listing	
Cheboygan, Mich.	WTOM (4)	Sept. 19	2:00 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ (7)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO (3)	Sept. 5	12:00 noon
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	WWUP (10)	Check local listing	
Traverse City, Mich.	WPBN (7)	Sept. 19	2:00 p.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT (7)	Sept. 5	1:00 p.m.
Austin, Minn.	KMMT (6)	Sept. 5	5:00 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL (3)	Sept. 6	12:00 noon
St. Paul, Minn.	*KTCA (2)	Sept. 6	6:00 p.m.
Walker, Minn.	KNMT (12)	Sept. 5	1:00 p.m.
Jackson, Miss.	WJTV (12)	Check local listing	
Meridian, Miss.	WTOK (11)	Check local listing	
Kansas City, Mo.	WDAF (4)	Check local listing	
St. Louis, Mo.	*KETC (9)	Sept. 7	6:30 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD (5)	Sept. 5	3:30 p.m.
Springfield, Mo.	KYTV (3)	Sept. 6	12:30 p.m.
Great Falls, Mont.	KFBB (5)	Check local listing	
Lincoln, Neb.	*KUON (12)	Sept. 9	6:00 p.m.
		Sept. 10	6:30 p.m.
Lincoln, Neb.	KOLN (10)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Albuquerque, N.M.	KOAT (7)	Sept. 5	3:30 p.m.
Binghamton, N.Y.	WNBF (12)	Sept. 5	12:30 p.m.
New York, N.Y.	WOR (9)	Sept. 6	1:00 p.m.
Schenectady, N.Y.	WRGB (6)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Syracuse, N.Y.	WHEN (5)	Sept. 5	12:30 p.m.
Utica-Rome, N.Y.	WKTV (2)	Sept. 5	4:00 p.m.
Charlotte, N.C.	WSOC (9)	Sept. 4	5:30 p.m.
Bismarck, N.D.	KFYR (5)	Sept. 5	3:30 p.m.
Akron, O.	WAKR (49)	Sept. 5	Check time
Cincinnati, O.	WLWT (5)	Sept. 5	11:30 a.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS (5)	Sept. 4	1:30 p.m.
Columbus, O.	WTVN (6)	Sept. 6	Check time
Dayton, O.	WHIO (7)	Sept. 5	1:30 p.m.
Toledo, O.	WTOL (11)	Sept. 4	4:30 p.m.
		Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	*KETA (13)	Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	*KOED (11)	Sept. 9	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 9	7:30 p.m.
Corvallis, Ore.	*KOAC (7)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	*KOAP (10)	Sept. 7	8:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW (8)	Sept. 5	3:00 p.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WTPA (27)	Sept. 5	2:30 p.m.
Johnstown, Pa.	WJAC (6)	Sept. 4	2:00 p.m.
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL (8)	Sept. 5	12:30 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL (6)	Sept. 5	1:30 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*WQED (13)	Sept. 6	8:30 p.m.
Providence, R.I.	WJAR (10)	Sept. 6	9:30 a.m.
Greenville, S.C.	WFBC (4)	Sept. 5	3:00 p.m.
Florence, S.D.	KDLO (3)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Reliance, S.D.	KPLO (6)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Sioux Falls, S.D.	KELO (11)	Sept. 5	2:00 p.m.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	WTVC (9)	Sept. 5	1:00 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WHBQ (13)	Sept. 5	4:00 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA (8)	Sept. 5	1:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KPRC (2)	Sept. 5	5:30 p.m.
Laredo, Tex.	KGNS (8)	Sept. 5	6:00 p.m.
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI (4)	Sept. 5	12:30 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV (2)	Sept. 6	9:30 p.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA (3)	Sept. 5	4:30 p.m.
Norfolk, Va.	WVEC (13)	Sept. 5	7:30 a.m.
Seattle, Wash.	*KCTS (9)	Sept. 6	7:30 p.m.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	WBOY (12)	Sept. 4	1:30 p.m.
Huntington, W. Va.	WHTN (13)	Sept. 6	10:30 a.m.
Wheeling, W. Va.	WTRF (7)	Sept. 5	1:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	WKOW (27)	Sept. 5	3:00 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WISN (12)	Sept. 7	6:30 p.m.
Casper, Wyo.	KTWO (2)	Sept. 5	2:30 p.m.

*Denotes educational station.

Labor Backs First Step In Maine River Project

Immediate authorization of the first step in comprehensive, multi-purpose development of the St. John's River Basin in northern Maine was urged by the AFL-CIO in a statement filed with the House Subcommittee on Flood Control.

The river forms part of the boundary between northernmost Maine and the Canadian province of New Brunswick. The first step, known as the Dickey-Lincoln School project, includes developments in the area of Dickey, near where the Allagash River has its confluence with the St. John. It also includes further study leading to authorization of the Passamaquoddy tidal project.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a statement filed with the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Robert E. Jones (D-Ala.), stressed that the Dickey-Lincoln School project "would begin a program of expanded development of the neglected water and power resources of New England."

"New England is an area of excessive fuel and electricity costs—power bills averaging 28 percent over the average for the United States as a whole," he said. "With 76 percent of the population urban in character, problems of water supply and quality, air pollution, proper land use, recreation and mass transportation have developed. In the rural areas there are economic anemia and inadequate timber management, watershed projects and soil conservation."

The statement pointed out that a proposed transmission grid study, included in the first-step program, would have "particular economic and consumer impact" on New England and make possible power exchanges with other areas in the U.S. and Canada.

Lower Power Bills

"This would mean," Biemiller continued, "that the federal low-cost power yardstick will have finally penetrated into New England and consumers of electricity would receive benefits in the form of lower power bills, regardless of the ownership of the utility serving them.

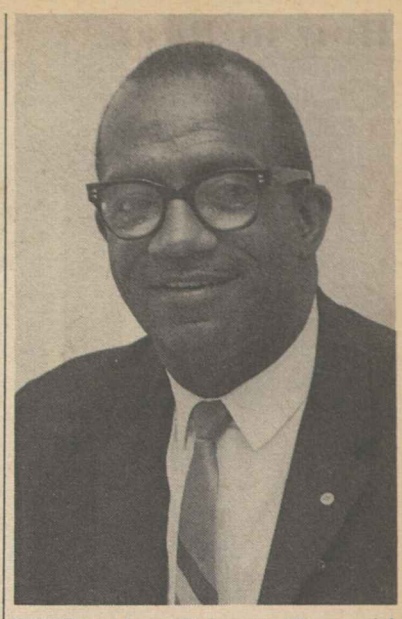
"Moreover, industrial power rates would drop and thereby be less of a liability in retention of existing industry and attraction of new industry."

Biemiller recalled that organized labor long has supported development of the Passamaquoddy-St. John area. The AFL-CIO New England Council in an analysis of the region's economic needs, given the governors of the six states in January, noted a "long, historical decline" in the section's economic importance, signs of which included "the need to provide more jobs, the need to expand existing industries, and the need to attract new industry to reduce the far too numerous areas of hard core unemployment."

The Dickey-Lincoln School project has been approved by Pres. Johnson, other affected federal agencies and the six New England governors.

6th IUD Convention Set for Nov. 18-19

The sixth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. will be held Nov. 18-19 in the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., according to a call issued by Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey. The department's executive committee and executive board will hold meetings Nov. 16 and 17.



FIRST labor liaison officer with a local chapter of the Red Cross is John Burnell, recently named to the post in New York. A veteran member of Transport Workers Local 100, he has been associate chairman of the New York City AFL-CIO's Community Services Committee.

Institute Keyed To Bargaining On Automation

Madison, Wis.—Full-time staff members of 11 AFL-CIO union groups spent a week here at a summer school in collective bargaining sponsored jointly by the federation's Dept. of Research and Dept. of Education.

The institute on new tools and techniques of collective bargaining in an age of automation—the first of its kind—enrolled representatives of the Auto Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Meat Cutters, Operating Engineers, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Sheet Metal Workers and the Steelworkers. Others were from the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, the Milwaukee and Madison city central bodies, and Federal Labor Union 19806, Milwaukee.

Institute sessions were held at the University of Wisconsin's School for Workers. Instructors were Irving Brotslaw of the university, Carroll L. Coburn of the Auto Workers, Patrick O'Farrell of the Steelworkers, Economist Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, and Otto Pragan, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

Pragan said classes stressed changes in bargaining techniques brought about by automation and technological development. Sponsors hope the course will become a permanent offering, he said.

Safety Training Program Is Set

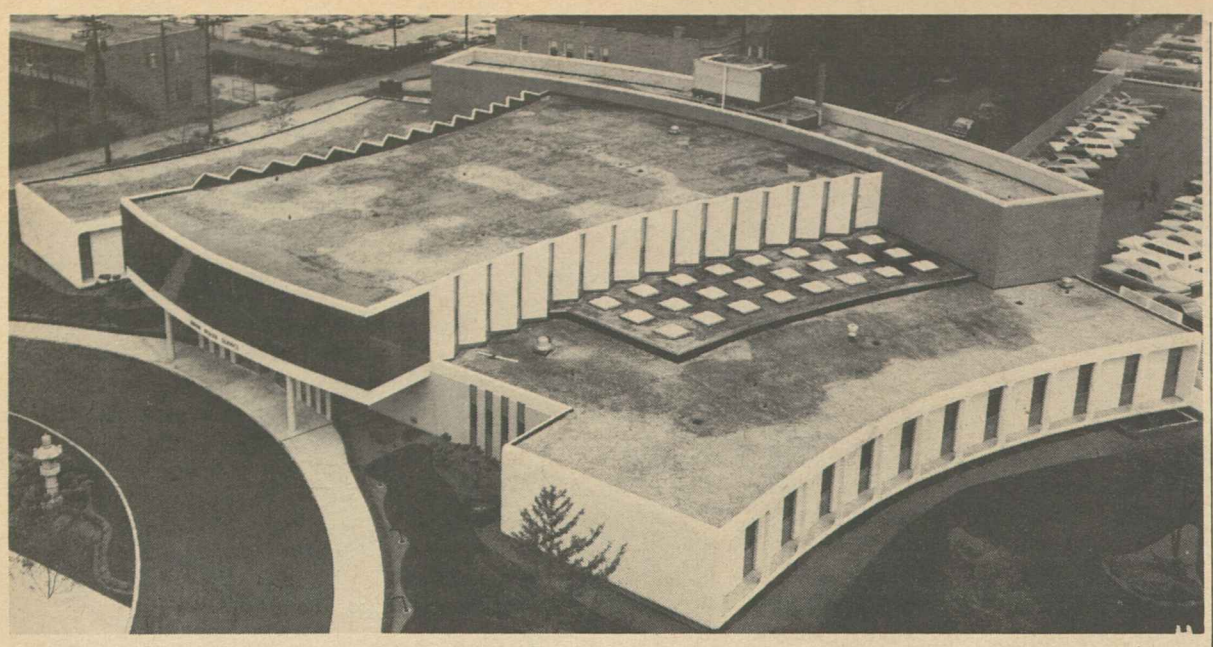
Chicago—The National Safety Council has announced the program for 1966 sessions of its Safety Training Institute, centering on courses for participants in industrial safety projects.

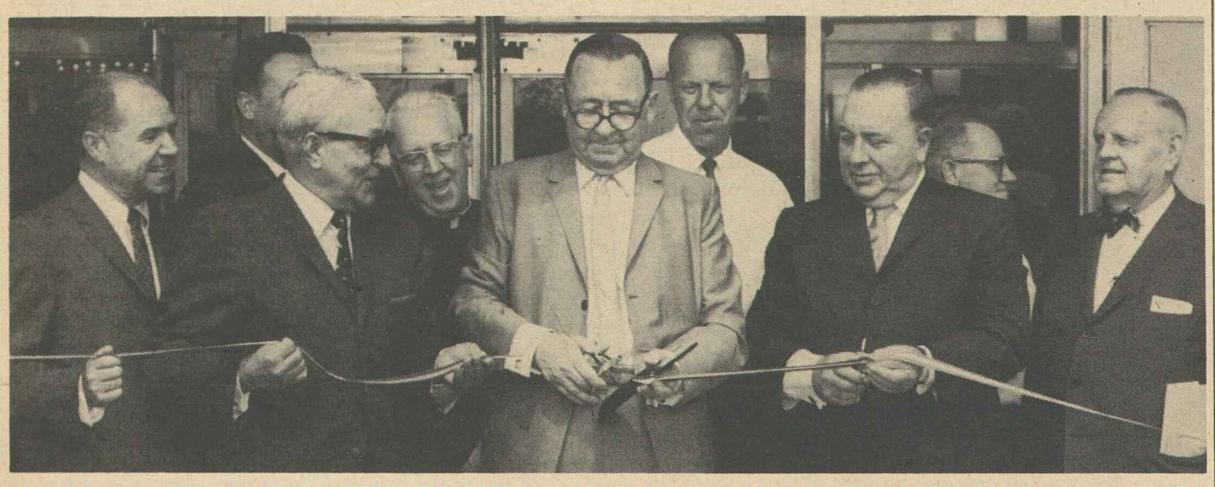
They include Fundamentals of Industrial Safety, Safety Management Techniques, Fundamentals of Safety for Public Utilities, and Industrial Hygiene. The courses will be given over one-week periods from January to June at NSC headquarters in Chicago.

Information may be obtained by writing the Safety Training Institute, National Safety Council, 425 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Jobless Insurance Fund Moves Up in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Unemployment Insurance Fund, reversing a seven-year drop, showed a balance of more than $38 million at the end of June. A year earlier it was nearly $16 million in the red.





NEW $3.5 MILLION HEALTH CENTER (top photo) opened by the Union Health Services of Chicago will provide prepaid, comprehensive medical care on a group practice basis to members of four locals of the Building Service Employes and their families. Shown (lower photo) at the dedication ceremony are, from left, Dir. John E. Cullerton of the Illinois Dept. of Labor; Sec.-Treas. Thomas E. Faul of the Chicago AFL-CIO; Pres. Thomas J. Burke of Local 25; Mayor Richard J. Daley and Pres. Earl J. McMahon of the Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council. Behind Faul is Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson of the Illinois AFL-CIO; between Faul and Burke is the Rev. Joseph L. Donahue, who gave the invocation.

Backs Petition Drive:

Meany Asks Action On D.C. Home Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

bor's support for the measure "passed by a bipartisan majority in the Senate" and recalled that Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson had urged restoration of home rule to Washington citizens.

"Our support for home rule legislation," he wrote, "is based fundamentally on the democratic principle which lies behind all of our federal, state and local governments, the principle that the people elect those who govern them.

"We believe in democracy. We believe in people, in their right to help shape their present and their future through the process of political democracy. The people of Washington are entitled to have a voice in shaping their destinies, just as the citizens of other cities have such a choice."

Johnson Backs Drive

The discharge petition was filed by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.), with bipartisan support, on Aug. 11. When it opened for signatures on Aug. 24, Pres. Johnson again called on House leaders to bring the bill to a vote before Congress adjourns.

At a news conference the next day, the President called it "an irony and disgrace that having extended self-government to the Philippine Islands and to Puerto Rico, having enthusiastically recommended democratic principles to nations around the world, after having welcomed Alaska and Hawaii as new states, that somehow some people seem to be afraid to trust almost a million American citizens with the management of their own affairs here in the District of Columbia."

Enactment Predicted

Johnson said that Washingtonians, "I think, deserve and, I think, must and will have home rule."

"Congress is moving to redeem this disgrace," the President continued. "The Senate, on at least five occasions in the past, has acted to pass a good home rule bill containing a solid and a workable charter for home rule. That bill should come before the House of Representatives very shortly. The limits of reasonable delay have long since been reached and passed.

"No one doubts the outcome once that bill finally gets to the floor of the House and the members are permitted to vote on it. But what is needed is a commitment by the leadership and by the members of both parties, if you please, to the only practical means of getting the bill on the floor, and that seems to be the petition to discharge the House District Committee from further delay of the bill."

He recalled that home rule bills have been pending before that committee "for year after year," and called upon House Democrats and all "who believe in our two-party elective system, to all of those who believe in taxation with representation, to those who believe in keeping faith with our own people," to "join us in this effort."

Speaker John W. McCormack took an unusual step by strongly urging members to sign the petition that would give the House a chance to vote on the bill. Speakers of the House traditionally have not participated in moves to bypass House machinery.

Democratic Leader Carl Albert (Okla.) also voiced support of the discharge effort.

218 Signatures Needed

The bill will be taken out of the hands of the District Committee if the petition forces can obtain 218 signatures—a majority of the full House—by Aug. 31.

As passed by the Senate it provides for the direct election of a District Council of 19 members, a mayor, a 14-member board of education and a delegate to Congress who would have a voice in the House, but no vote. Both Congress and the President would have veto power over any ordinances enacted by the District Council, with Congress retaining "ultimate legislative authority" over the District as provided in the Constitution.

Major Overhaul Urged In U.S. Personnel Policy

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council has given Pres. Johnson a plan which it said could save money by drastic revision of the government personnel policies.

The Council said economies could be achieved by scrapping the present system of contracting-out to private industry many functions historically performed by civil service employes.

The proposal of the council, whose 31 member unions represent classified, postal and wage board employes in the federal civil service, was contained in a letter to the President from GEC Chairman E. C. Hallbeck, president of the Postal Clerks.

Termination of the policy of buying services from private firms, and its replacement with a decision to hire additional federal employes, would mean sound economies in government and make a major contribution to the Johnson Administration's efforts to give the public "a maximum of service at a minimum of cost," Hallbeck wrote.

He asked that a small GEC committee be given an early meeting with Johnson or his representatives to explore the proposal in detail. Government employe unions, he declared, "are most anxious to join more fully in the effort to achieve meaningful savings."

In his letter Hallbeck recalled that a House subcommittee estimated recently that up to $1.4 billion is being lost annually by giving private contractors Defense Dept. work "historically and successfully" done by civil service employes. Work done in agencies outside the Defense Dept. would add another $600 million a year, he said.

Four Steps Proposed

The council proposed a four-step plan:

- Withdrawal or substantial modification of an Eisenhower-era bulletin declaring that government should not perform functions which can be done by private firms.
- Ending entirely the use of military personnel to perform civilian functions and releasing such personnel for strictly military duty. Their functions as carpenters, painters, chauffeurs, typists and stock clerks would be returned to the civil service category
- Repeal of the Whitten Amendment placing "unrealistic Korean War-type" ceilings on hiring.
- A review in depth of Defense Dept. plans to close or consolidate military installations.

The council is concerned, it said, that "over-zealous officials at lower levels in the Executive Branch might construe the frugality drive as open season" on civil service employes.



Local Unions Open Chicago Health Center

Chicago—A new $3.5 million center has been opened by Union Health Services, Inc., to provide prepaid, comprehensive medical care on a group practice basis to the members of four Building Service Employes' locals and their families.

The two-story structure replaces an older center established nearly 10 years ago and is called the Olivia Bautsch Memorial Medical Center in honor of the former secretary-treasurer of BSEIU Local 25, the original promoter of group health practices in the Chicago area. She died in 1952.

The building was constructed by Local 25 and is being rented to Union Health Services and the Eye Care Center, a separately-operated cooperative sight clinic open to the members of more than 100 area local unions and their families.

The center has examination and conference rooms, doctors' offices, laboratories, a physical therapy gymnasium, lounges, a playroom for children of waiting patients, eating facilities and two inside sunken gardens. It also has a pharmacy which gives union members a discount on prescriptions.

278 NLRB Wins Scored in June

AFL-CIO unions won 55.4 percent of the National Labor Relations Board elections in which they participated in June, the board reported.

The victory total for affiliated unions was AFL-CIO 278 against 206 for no union and 24 for other labor organizations.

The report showed that, in elections won by affiliated unions, 13,937 workers voted for and 8,545 against federation units; in elections lost, there were 5,173 votes in favor, 11,258 opposed.

Beirne Praises PTTI For Gains in Americas

San Jose, Costa Rica—Some of the "important and historic things" accomplished for workers by the Inter-American Conference of the Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Intl. during its nine years of existence were listed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers in an address at the conference's meeting here.

"Thanks to the PTTI," he said, "most of our union workers live better today than 10 years ago.

"Thanks to the PTTI, most of our union workers earn higher wages than 10 years ago.

"Thanks to the PTTI, most of our union workers are better educated than 10 years ago.

"Thanks to the PTTI, most of our union workers enjoy greater peace and political freedom.

"And thanks to the PTTI, most of our union workers enjoy better housing and eat better than they did 10 years ago."

Beirne said the labor movement, as a progressive force, must collaborate "and for that matter participate" in accelerating technological advances, which are particularly sharp in the communications field. He proposed that the conference establish a permanent committee on automation and technological change which would seek to accommodate human values to the technical advances.

"The problems confronting the unions in the technically advanced countries will be the problems of the developing countries faster than you think," he added.

Democratic Progress Cited

Beirne also expressed satisfaction that "the political fortunes of democracy in Latin America are in the ascendancy" and called for continued opposition to the dictatorships of Castro in Cuba and Duvalier in Haiti.

The PTTI's goals of political, economic and social freedom have led it to initiate and participate in programs like the Alliance for Progress, he said, recalling that "years before" the Alliance, the international trade secretariat was organizing housing, medical and consumer cooperatives and seeking greater economic and social benefits through collective bargaining and legislation.

At Purdue Sessions:

Skill Expansion Sets Theme for Plumbers

Lafayette, Ind.—Jobs in the future will belong to those who study and prepare themselves because the explosion of knowledge is changing the world so rapidly there soon will be no employment for the untrained and unskilled.

Dr. M. D. Mobley, executive secretary of the American Vocational Association, Inc., stressed this point in the principal address at the annual apprentice contest and instructor training course of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters at Purdue University

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the union sounded the same theme when he warned that what the participants had learned in the last five years would be obsolete in the next five years of this space age unless they continue to learn and develop.

Dr. Walter Arnold, assistant commissioner for vocational and technical education of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, observed that if all organizations were to insist on the training and professional competence demanded by the union, "we would have the greatest skill achievement the world has ever known, which surely cannot now be said in America."

Most Successful Course

Largest and most successful of the Labor - Management Training Courses, held for the last 12 years through the joint efforts of the union, Purdue and industry, the program certified a record 604 plumber, pipe fitting and sprinkler fitting instructors and saw 115 apprentices compete for $5,250 in three categories.

In the plumber contest, Richard J. Martin, Jr., of Chicago Local 130 captured the $1,000 first prize with 1,794 points. Second prize of $500 went to Stephen J. Peters of Minneapolis Local 15, with 1,730 points, and $250 third prize was won by Donald Mossinghoff, St. Louis Local 35, with 1,710 points.

The pipe fitting apprentice contest's $1,000 top prize was awarded Clifford M. Mars of Philadelphia Local 420, with 1,692 points. Robert G. Steuber, Milwaukee Local 601, took second with 1,664 points and James J. Lapham, Detroit Local 636, was third with 1,619.

James B. Walsh, Chicago Local 281, was the $1,000 top prize winner in the sprinkler fitters' competition with 902 points, closely followed by Kenneth J. Kucharski, Erie Local 669, with 887 points, and Warin Macomber, Tacoma Local 699, with 883 points.

Guest speakers included Ben A. Burnette, president of the National Association of Plumbing, Heating & Cooling Contractors; Henry Kleinkauf, president of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.; W. L. Sheets, president of the National Constructors Association; Robert H. Savage, president of the Airconditioning & Refrigeration Contractors of America; Robert D. Sheehan, president of the Pipe Line Contractors Association, and Dr. Paul Alexander, Purdue University dean of education. All gave high praise to Schoemann and the union's director of apprentice and journeymen training, Joseph P. Corcoran, for their leadership in meeting the critical skill development problem.

William C. O'Neill executive vice president of the union; Martin J. Martin, assistant secretary-treasurer, and John J. McCartin, assistant president, also spoke.

At an assembly at which instructors were certified, Schoemann led a silent tribute to 14 journeymen pipe fitters who were among the 53 building and construction tradesmen killed at the recent explosion in a Titan II missile silo explosion near Little Rock.



FURTHER ADVANCES in civil rights in the labor movement were discussed at a meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee in AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. Presiding was AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler (left), the chairman. Other committee members around the table, left to right, are Vice Pres. Robert Powell of the Laborers; Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Vice Pres. Louis Simon of the Clothing Workers; Sec.-Treas. William H. Bowe of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity and Vice Pres. Samuel J. Meyers of the Retail Clerks. Jennings and O'Neal are new members of the committee.

Humphrey Warns of Wider Gap In Training Negroes for Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

rioters, emphasizing the need for law and order, and at the same time pledged continued effort to eliminate the "dark ghettos" and the denial of equality in job opportunity for members of minority groups.

"We shall overcome," he said in the words of the popular civil rights song, "and I am enlisted for the duration."

More riots like those in Los Angeles, he warned, might wipe out all advances in civil rights.

Problem Complex

"If there is one thing I have learned from the civil rights struggle," he added, "it is that the problem of bringing the Negro American into an equal role in our society is more complex, and is more urgent, and is more critical than any of us have ever known."

Equal employment opportunity, the President said, is "just a key" with which "we can begin to open the gates that now enclose the ghettos of despair." But it will open the gates, he went on, "only for those who are willing to shoulder the responsibilities, as well as the rights."

The conference included general sessions and seven workshops which tackled different elements of the task of making the job bias ban effective.

At a meeting of the panel on apprenticeship and training, including skills upgrading, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman said Negro protests have produced few new members for craft unions. But few Negroes have applied for admission, he said, and even fewer passed qualifying tests where discrimination did not exist.

N. Thompson Powers, executive director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission set up under the 1964 act, said a federal survey showed a smaller percentage of Negro apprentices than Negro craftsmen in manufacturing plants. The nation, he told the panel, is "reaping the bitter harvest of educational deficiencies."

The traditional exclusion of Negroes from better jobs cannot be overcome by the anti-discrimination law alone, said Herbert Hill, labor secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He urged a huge federal program of subsidies and scholarships for young Negroes while they undergo training as apprentices.

"Recurring themes in these workshops," the panel said in its report to the conference, "were concern for the current curriculum in vocational education schools and effective methods of recruiting minority group candidates for apprenticeship and training programs.

"There was considerable feeling that the vocational education system is outmoded and inadequate to qualify graduates for apprenticeship and training programs. Moreover, there was strong criticism of the lack of awareness on the part of vocational counsellors in these schools —as well as in public schools— of the qualifications required in in the skilled trades and the opportunities for minority group members in such trades."

William McSorley, assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., and Exec. Sec. J. J. Rodrigues of Los Angeles Butchers Local 563 served on the same panel.

Reprisals Discussed

A panel on patterns of discrimination devoted considerable time to discussion of ways of blocking reprisals against individual complainants of employment discrimination. Some members felt Title VII does not offer sufficient protection and others pointed to the ultimate responsibility of local rather than federal authorities, but no concrete suggestions were offered.

The same problem occupied much of the attention of the panel on complaint procedures and federal-state-local relationships, where "a distrust of the ability of existing federal and state agencies to protect the complainant" was reported. Emphasis was placed on the filing of complaints by EEOC representatives or the attorney general, and it was suggested that the complainant not to be named.

Protests were voiced at several workshops over the lack of attention paid to discrimination against Mexican-Americans. Rudy Ramos, representing the American GI Forum, told the panel on complaint procedures that the 7 to 10 million Mexican-Americans in the five southwestern states have no representation on any national civil rights policy-making body.

It was suggested that the EEOC hire more staff members from this group and that the regional office proposed for Dallas, Tex., be placed instead in San Antonio or Houston.

David E. Feller, counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., served on the panel.

Roosevelt Presides

EEOC Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., presided at the general sessions. Other speakers included Executive Vice Chairman Hobart Taylor, Jr., of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Labor representation on other panels follows:

Discrimination because of sex, Dir. Carolyn Davis of the Auto Workers Women's Dept.; Legislative Rep. Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers and Mrs. Addie Wyatt, program coordinator for the Packinghouse Workers.

Record keeping and reporting requirements: Civil Rights Dir. William S. Gary of the Electrical. Radio & Machine Workers and Max Steinbock, assistant to the president of the Retail-Wholesale Workers.

Hiring, promotion and dismissal: Co-Dir. William H. Oliver of the UAW Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept. and Jerry Anker, of counsel for the IUD.

Affirmative action: Southern Area Dir. E. T. Kehrer and Staff Rep. William E. Pollard, both of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Philco Lockout Victims Win Jobless Benefits

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Ford Motor Co. engaged in a lockout of 3,500 workers at its Philco Corp. plant in Philadelphia in 1964 and the employes are entitled to state jobless insurance benefits for the period, the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review has ruled. The seven-week lockout began Apr. 27, 1964, one day after expiration of the union contract with Philco and after several weeks of negotiation by members of the Electrical, radio & Machine Workers.

The union said it expects management to appeal the ruling to the state courts. Involved is approximately $800,000 in insurance compensation for members of IUE Locals 101 and 102—an average of $240 each,

The Board of Review found after hearings that the corporation, from Mar. 23 to Apr. 26, "refused to change its position that the union must accept its proposals or the plant would be closed."

No Philco spokesman claimed at any time, the board wrote, that continued work was available under the terms and conditions existing under the expiring contract.

The law, said the board, "contemplates that collective bargaining must be conducted in good faith, using sincere purpose to find a basis for agreement. The corporation's adamant attitude, and its ultimatum that proposals must be accepted or the plant would be closed, gave the union no choice but to remain away and not to report for work."

Employer Responsible

It was not necessary, the board continued, for the union and its members to report to work when they knew work would not be available to them under the terms existing before the contract expired. It added:

"The board therefore concludes that the reason for the work stoppage must be assessed against the employer and that it was due to a lockout."

Pres. Harry Block of IUE District 1, who headed the union negotiators, charged management with seeking to "bargain by ultimatum" by insisting on contract revisions that would "change production standards in a manner that amounted to a wage cut."

Block, who is also an IUE vice president, expressed the hope that the decision, together with an earlier National Labor Relations Board ruling against the General Electric Co., "may discourage employers from further attempts at bargaining by ultimatum."

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Ex-Guild Official Gets Mediation Post

Assistant Deputy Dir. Edwin W. Scott of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, formerly executive secretary of the Detroit Newspaper Guild, has been named director of the service's Region 7 with headquarters in San Francisco. The region includes the seven western states, Alaska and Hawaii.

Harrison Retires As Chief Executive

Cincinnati, O.—George M. Harrison has retired as chief executive officer of the Railway Clerks.

Harrison, an AFL-CIO vice president, stepped down as president of the union in 1963 and was succeeded by Pres. C. L. Dennis. The union announced that Harrison will be carried on the retirement rolls as grand president emeritus.

Labor 'Committed':

Viet Nam Support Affirmed by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

for this act of destructive aggression against the people of South Viet Nam. Moscow could, if it wanted to, hasten the end of bloodshed in Viet Nam by saying just one word. That word would be 'yes' in answer to Pres. Johnson's repeated calls for negotiating peace in Viet Nam."

Many people in all parts of the world "simply do not know the facts" about this "tragic and expanding conflict," our role in it and the stake in its outcome, Meany said in urging a stepped-up effort to disseminate accurate information. If mishandled or misunderstood, he added, the crisis "could lead inevitably to a worldwide nuclear conflagration."

Aggression Cited

He recounted repeated incidents of Communist aggression in Viet Nam since the Geneva Accord of 1954 ended the war in Indo-China.

"The record is clear," he said. "Every university professor seeking the truth can see it clearly. No student really thirsting for knowledge can fail to see it. Every sincere pacifist — with whom we all share a deep concern for the sanctity of human life—must face realistically the facts.

"All Americans, and the entire world, must put first things first: The first fact of the matter is that it is the North Viet Nam Communists—backed by Peiping and Moscow—who have been infiltrating, subverting, attacking and invading South Viet Nam. The South Vietnamese authorities and people—backed by the United States—have never invaded North Viet Nam.

"Effective educators. sincere students and honest pacifists can serve the cause of peace only by supporting, as we of the AFL-CIO do, the President's persistent efforts to bring an end to the war in Viet Nam—through meaningful negotiations, if possible, and through military strength to halt aggression, whenever necessary. Let the opponents of our government policy direct their advertisements and appeals to the dictators in Hanoi, Peiping and Moscow to stop North Vietnamese military infiltration and invasion of South Viet Nam. The moment that these acts of Communist aggression cease, peace in Viet Nam will not be far off."

Those who claim that peace would come sooner if the U.S. government would "stop interfering with the aggressors" would be "much more realistic," Meany said, if they appealed to the Communists "to stop bombing restaurants, nurseries, hotels and homes and instead seek a solution of the crisis at the conference table."

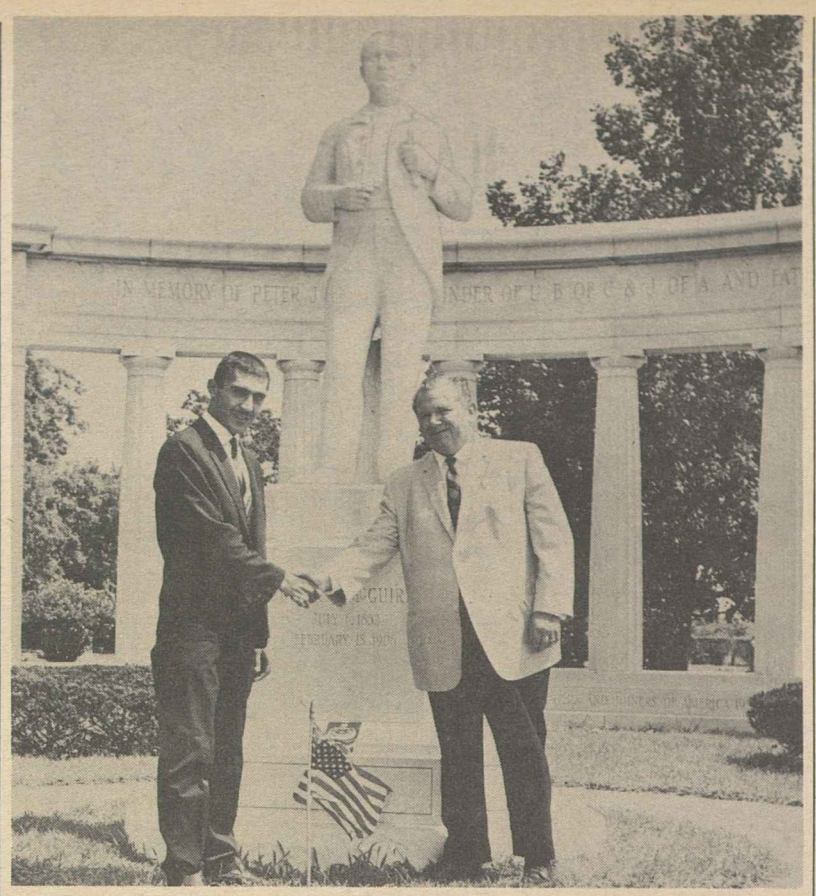
"No honest unaligned statesman really believes that if you defend yourself against attack, if you hit back at those attacking you, then you are extending the conflict," he declared.

"Those . . . who are flooding Washington with pleas for negotiations are sending their appeals to the wrong city. . . . They should try to place their advertisements in the daily papers of Hanoi, Peiping and Moscow."

Meany described the government's course in Viet Nam as one that "embodies the democratic ideals, the dedication, the determination and the strength" that saved world peace in past crises precipitated by the Communists.

"All humanity can be thankful to our country for having forcefully said 'No' to aggression when it was directed primarily by Soviet imperialism in Europe, Korea and the Caribbean," he said. "I am confident that all humanity will be equally thankful to the American people and their government for saying just as forcefully 'No' to the Chinese imperialists who are today the primary force for Communist aggression in Viet Nam and Southeast Asia.

"It would have been disastrous for the entire world had America yielded to Soviet aggression yesterday. It would be equally disastrous for all humanity if our government were to yield to Communist Chinese aggression today."



AMERICAN AND TURKISH FLAGS were placed at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, founder of Labor Day, in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken, N.J., by 15 Turkish union leaders touring the United States. Among them was Mustafa Gunay (left), who is shown being greeted by Pres. Joseph J. McComb of the Camden AFL-CIO.

Safety Belt Campaign Launched by Unions

A drive to put union-made safety belts in the auto of every union member has been undertaken by a number of AFL-CIO unions in an effort to cut down the upward trend in highway fatalities.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all affiliates to participate in the campaign.

"Something must be done now to stop this slaughter and it has become the role of trade unionists to take positive action," he said in a letter to the presidents of all national and international unions.

An agreement has been concluded with three unionized manufacturers to make seat belts and retractors of first quality available to union members at far less than their usual cost. Belts will be sold through local unions participating in the campaign at $3.25 each and will exceed all SAE and federal safety standards; the normal retail price averages $10. The retractors, to hold the belts out of the way when not in use, will cost $1 a pair compared to the usual $3.95.

In urging that "Unions Buckle Down for Safety," Meany noted that "all of us have expended a good deal of effort to achieve on-the-job safety for our members," and expect to continue it.

"This is absolutely necessary if we are to fulfill our responsibility for our members' welfare," he went on. "However, the figures show that over half the accident fatalities to workers can be attributed to off-the-job accidents and by far the greatest number of these occurred in motor vehicles.

Meany Asks Support

"As trade union leaders we have a heavy responsibility for the safety of our members and their families. You can contribute significantly to their safety by joining this seat belt campaign. I earnestly solicit your support."

Pres. Gordon M. Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, noting that more death benefit claims were being paid to members killed in traffic accidents than in electrical accidents, cited a study by IBEW Safety Dir. Victor Whitehouse which disclosed that in the first six months of this year, 57 "A" members of the union were killed on-the-job accidents and 104 were killed in off-the-job accidents. Of the latter group, 71 died in auto accidents.

Whitehouse is chairman of the committee pushing the seat belt drive. Alan Burch, assistant research and education director of the Operating Engineers, is vice chairman.

Other members are Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers; Vice Pres. Enoch R. Rust of the Glass & Ceramic Workers; Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health; Paul H. Connelley of the Carpenters; Rep. J. George Eichhorn of the Machinists; John R. Kumpel, special safety and compensation representative for the Rubber Workers; Industrial Health & Safety Dir. Lloyd D. Utter of the Auto Workers, and Safety Dir. Charles Ferguson of the Mine Workers.

Military Pay Raise Signed By Johnson

Pres. Johnson signed into law a $1 billion-a-year military pay raise bill which includes a substantial increase for draftees and recruits that had been strongly advocated by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The total was more than double the Administration's initial proposal, based on the recommendations of a presidential panel.

Meany, who was a member of the panel, had dissented vigorously from a recommendation that servicemen with less than two years of service should get only a token 2.7 percent raise—about half the percentage increase recommended for career officers and enlisted men.

"A young man who is called from civilian life to the service of his country surely has no less a financial problem than those who make the armed services a career," Meany said. "Today's draftees not only deserve a pay raise; they should be given education benefits."

Congress, in boosting pay above Administration recommendations for all grades, reversed the Administration's emphasis by giving the biggest percentage increases to those with less than two years of service—an average of 17.3 percent for enlisted men and 22 percent for officers.

With the signing of the military pay bill, the President announced his veto of a $1.78 billion military construction measure that would have required 120 days advance notice to Congress before closing of any military base.

8-28-65

House Clears Immigration Reforms Abolishing National Origin Quotas

(Continued from Page 1)

cency and equity is more demanding of passage. . . ."

He noted that immigration reform had been urged by his three predecessors—Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy—as well as himself.

"Four decades have been witness to this kind of need," he said. "Countless Americans with ties of family and heritage reaching beyond the seas have cried out for this kind of action.

"Our present restrictions say that Italians, Greeks, Spaniards, all the Southern European countries in particular, are not as desirable as others. What a shameful declaration!"

The bill would phase out the national origin system by July 1, 1968. Meantime, thousands of waiting applicants from low-quota countries, such as those mentioned by the President, would be given special preference through the assignment of unused quotas from other countries.

Spouses, children and parents of U.S. citizens would be exempt from the 20,000-a-year-per-country limitation, as would residents of countries in the Western Hemisphere. Other broad categories given special preference would be scientists, artists and other professionals; workers with special skills needed to meet domestic labor shortages, and refugees from communism.

The Senate Judiciary Committee currently is working on a companion immigration reform bill, and Senate sponsors are optimistic that passage can be achieved before Congress adjourns.

The compromise foreign aid bill was cleared to the White House with 48 Democratic and 19 Republican senators voting for it, 16 Democrats and 11 Republicans against.

Essentially, it embodies the House's one-year aid program, setting aside the Senate plan to provide a two-year authorization, end the program in its present form in 1967 and then impose drastic changes in approach. The conference committee report had previously been accepted by the House, 243-150.

The compromise authorized $3.36 billion of the $3.38 billion originally sought by the Administration, but this figure was trimmed by $75 million the next day in the House Appropriations subcommittee. It was the smallest reduction ever proposed by the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), a long-time foe of foreign aid.

In other developments:

- The House, at AFL-CIO News press time, turned to consideration of the Administration's program of aid to higher education, which includes federal scholarships, subsidized loans and stepped-up construction grants.
- The Senate without dissent voted approval of the House-passed bill authorizing construction of a $431-million rapid transit system for the District of Columbia involving 25 miles of rail and subway lines.
- The omnibus farm bill was passed by the House, 221-172, after a major battle was avoided when the Administration agreed to permit Treasury payment of a new wheat subsidy rather than pass the cost on to millers and bakers. Among other things the bill sent to the Senate would create a new cotton program and extend the wool and feed grain programs.

Public College 'Best Hope' for Worker Youth

Because of a formidable $10,000 barrier of cost to private colleges, the best hope for enabling children of wage earners to secure a higher education is to keep down costs at public institutions, according to Sidney Margolius, consumer affairs specialist.

Margolius discusses the problem of rising tuition and fees in a new 16-page pamphlet, "Labor's Stake in the College Price Tag," available from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

He notes that rising costs at both private and public schools have been a blow to many labor families.

The average expense at private colleges ranges from $3,000 to $3,500 a year. At state universities, he added, costs for 1964-65 ran $1,600 for in-state students and $2,000 to $2,500 for out-of-staters.

Margolius urges citizen support of adequate financing of public facilities by state legislatures; local two-year community colleges; grants and loans to expand facilities; low-cost loans for students and work-study programs for moderate-income groups.

Steel Talks Extended at LBJ's Request

Deadline Now Set For Sept. 8

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Steelworkers, backed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's assurance of labor's "solid support," continued negotiations with 10 big steel companies under an eight-day contract extension.

Postponement of the Sept. 1 deadline to Sept. 8 came at the urgent request of Pres. Johnson after he had called union and company bargaining teams to Washington.

At AFL-CIO press time, intensified negotiations were under way at the Executive Office Building adjacent to the White House.

It was the second extension by the union and companies in negotiations for contract improvements that began last December. In April the USWA agreed to a 120-day extension but warned then, and again late in August, that the industry "must not miscalculate the mood" of the 480,000 workers in the mills nor the determination of their leaders "to secure an honorable contract."

The latest postponement was agreed to when Johnson asked for continued efforts to reach a "decent and responsible settlement" in the public interest.

Last week USWA Pres. I. W. Abel reported to the union executive board that contract talks had been an "exercise in futility" and that employers seemed "determined to force a strike."

Support Pledged

Meany pledged the USWA "the solid and wholehearted support of the AFL-CIO" and its unions in obtaining a "full measure of justice in these negotiations."

After eight months of bargaining the industry made its "first and only offer" a week before the deadline, Meany noted.

"In a period of high profits and record productivity, when negotiated settlements . . . in many major industries have exceeded 4 percent a year," the companies' offer of 2.3 percent is "obviously inadequate," Meany declared.

The Steelworkers, he said, "are clearly entitled to restoration of losses suffered" through rising living costs and the benefit of their increased productivity.

As top-level bargaining continued in Washington the latest company offer was valued by the union at 37.1 cents an hour.

The Steelworkers recently won a settlement they valued at 50.1 cents an hour from major aluminum pro-

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AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. X — Saturday, September 4, 1965 — No. 36

Meany Spurs Union Effort To Meet New Challenges



STEEL NEGOTIATORS hear Pres. Johnson urge settlement of their deadlocked talks at White House meeting as contracts neared expiration. From left, Russell K. Branscom, R. Heath Larry and R. Conrad Cooper of management; Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Sec.-Treas. Walter Burke, District Dir. James P. Griffin, Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, and Marvin Miller, assistant to Abel; Elliot Bredhoff of the union's law firm; Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor, and Johnson.

Labor Day Message Cites Gains

By Gervase N. Love

The challenges still facing the trade union movement despite an "unprecedented year of legislative progress" call for continued effort "until America is at last a land of unlimited opportunity, security, well-being and full freedom for all," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in his Labor Day message.

Meany called on American workers to make political action a "continuing function, all year, every year," so as to preserve and extend the gains made by the 89th Congress that make this a "memorable" Labor Day.

"We cannot afford to be complacent," he continued, "trusting in our conviction that most Americans support the cause of social and economic progress.

"We must do what we can to emphasize, among our friends and in our communities, the immense value of what this Congress has done and is doing—its value to every American and to America itself. And we must keep everlastingly busy at the basic essentials—supporting the Committee on Political Education with our annual dollars, and carrying on the endless task of seeing to it that every eligible person is registered to vote."

Cabinet members and labor and

(Continued on Page 11)

GOP Threatens Filibuster:

14(b) Repeal Cleared In Senate Committee

The Senate Labor Committee voted a strong 12-3 endorsement of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and Pres. Johnson said its enactment is "certainly" a major Administration goal in this session of Congress.

After defeating a series of Republican amendments, the Senate committee approved with only one change the House-passed bill to permit union shop agreements in all 50 states. Its effect would be to nullify so-called "right-to-work" laws in 19 states and eliminate the threat of such laws in the future.

Republicans have threatened a filibuster when the bill reaches the floor and Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) told newsmen he had warned the President that 25 senators were ready to talk the bill to death.

Johnson, at a news conference, was asked whether he still considers repeal of Section 14(b) as "a major legislative goal in this session of Congress."

"I certainly do," the President replied.

After the Senate committee approved the bill, White House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers reiterated that the President expects final action before Congress adjourns. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) listed it among the bills the Democratic leadership expects to pass this session.

The special problem of members of a few religious sects whose beliefs bar them from participation in secular organizations was met in committee by a labor-endorsed amendment sponsored by Sen.

(Continued on Page 11)

College Aid Measure Passes House, Senate

By David L. Perlman

Legislation to break down financial barriers to a college education passed both the House and Senate by one-sided votes.

Both the House and Senate measures include scholarship aid, low-cost loans and an expanded work-study program to make higher education possible for youngsters from low-income and middle-income families. Other portions of the legislation provide funds to enable colleges to expand and improve their facilities.

The House bill, carrying a first-year price tag of nearly $650 million, was passed 367-22 after an unsuccessful Republican attempt to knock out the scholarship program.

A companion bill—similar in scope but differing in details—breezed through the Senate, 79-3, just a few days later. The five-year, $4.7 billion bill had moved to the floor with the unanimous endorsement of the Senate Labor Committee.

(Continued on Page 5)

Jobless Rate Holds at 4.5% For August

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's job picture showed little change between July and August, with the seasonally adjusted jobless rate holding at 4.5 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The leveling off in August occurred after the unemployment rate fell from 4.7 percent in June to 4.5 percent in July, reaching the lowest point in nearly eight years.

In releasing summary job figures for August, the Labor Dept. said that while most changes were about as expected, there was "some improvement" for teen-agers, blue collar workers, non-whites and full-time workers. The rate for married men—a key breadwinner group—worsened, however, as it moved up from 2.3 percent in July to 2.6 percent, same as a year ago.

Total unemployment fell by 350,000—about the expected seasonal decline—to 3.3 million, the report said. The total is 400,000 lower than in August 1964, the department noted, with nearly half the reduction occurring among those unemployed 15 weeks or longer.

Of the 3.3 million unemployed, some 875,000 are teen-agers. Their numbers were reduced a little more than expected in August as the jobless rate declined from July's 13.2

(Continued on Page 5)

Job Safeguards Lead to End Of Ship Strike

Long-sought contract protections were won for 6,000 ship officers in a settlement of a 75-day strike against eight maritime firms.

The settlement, spurred by Pres. Johnson and announced by him at a press conference in Johnson City, Tex., came after day-and-night bargaining sessions aided by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, Assistant Sec. James J. Reynolds and Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation Service.

Johnson called the four-year pacts "steps toward a new and responsible maritime policy" embodying new principles of parity between deck officers' unions—the Masters, Mates & Pilots; the Radio Association, and the Marine Engineers.

MEBA had settled earlier on

(Continued on Page 2)

Rubber Pact Sets Vacations Up to 6 Weeks

Hartford, Conn.—Contract improvements including six-week vacations for 30-year workers will go to 2,800 Armstrong Rubber Co. employes in a settlement with the Rubber Workers ending a three-day strike.

Besides six weeks after 30 years, the vacation schedule calls for a week after one year, two weeks after three years, three weeks after 10, four weeks after 15 and five weeks' after 25 years of service.

The contract provides wage increases of 7.5 cents an hour the first year and an additional nine cents in the second contract year.

Workers at the newest plant, in Hanford, Calif., will get an additional 5-cent adjustment. Skilled tradesmen in all covered plants won an extra 7-cent raise, and 1 cent an hour will go to an inequity fund covering all plants, the union said.

Other gains include nine paid holidays, increased from eight, and major improvements in supplemental unemployment benefits. Besides Hanford, Armstrong plants with URW contracts are in West Haven, Conn., Des Moines, Ia., and Natchez, Miss.

The union bargaining committee included Pres. Clinton Fortune of the West Haven local, Pres. Andrew Ross of Des Moines, Pres. Robert L. Fly of Natchez, Pres. Lewis Milton of the Hanford plant and URW Intl. Rep. Frank Femia.



SMUGNESS, RIGIDITY and complacency in some teachers were condemned by U. S. Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel (left) in his speech at the Teachers' convention in Los Angeles. AFT Pres. Charles Cogen (right) reported a 10,000 gain in membership during the past year.

Screen Actors Ballot On TV-Film Contract

Hollywood, Calif.—The national board of the Screen Actors Guild has given strong endorsement to a proposed new contract with motion picture producers which has been submitted to SAG members for ratification in a mail referendum.

For the first time, the union has achieved a system of individual minimum fees for every member of the cast of a theatrical movie sold for television showing, the officers said.

The principal aim of the negotiators was to obtain a "fair share" for actors, SAG said, and "this we have done by devising and winning approval of a totally new formula which sets for each actor in the cast of a theatrical picture an irreducible minimum for his TV rights—a minimum that cannot be cut no matter how low the earnings" of a picture.

As the television earnings of a picture increase, the actor's minimum fee increases under the agreement covering pictures made after next Jan. 31 and up to Aug. 1, 1969. Pictures made between Feb. 1, 1960, and Jan. 31, 1966, will be subject to a new definition of "rateable distribution" which follows the new format, the union said.

Most actors get from $5 to $10 per film under current contracts, but some have been getting as little as $1.

The new formula provides:

For an actor who works one day in a picture, the base is $100; two days, $150; three days, $200; four days, $250; five days or one week, $300; more than one week but not more than two, $400; more than two weeks, $500.

Upon the first TV release of a theatrical picture each actor will receive at least 30 percent of his base. If the producer's gross from television is $125,000 each actor will get an additional 12.5 percent; at $200,000 an additional 25 percent; at $300,000 an additional 22.5 percent; at $400,000 an additional 22.5 percent; at $500,000 an additional 20 percent, and for each $100,000 above $500,000, an additional 10 percent in perpetuity.

Other contract improvements also were agreed on, according to SAG. Members had given the negotiators strike authorization by an overwhelming margin. The new terms, if approved, cover the period Aug. 1, 1965, to July 31, 1969.

Meany Pledges USWA Labor's 'Solid Support'

(Continued from Page 1)

ducers, and before that, a 45-cent package from the can industry.

Major unsettled issues in the steel talks, besides wages, are reported to be pension terms, incentive rates and retroactivity. The union wants money benefits retroactive to May 1, expiration date of the old contracts. The industry tied its previous offer, made Aug. 24, to a Sept. 1 date.

Union bargainers are trying to reach these goals, set last December by the USWA wage policy committee: stronger protection against automation and the hazards of injury, illness, unemployment or transfer to a lower-rated job; a substantial wage increase; high quality medical care; rate improvements for skilled workers, maintenance and craft workers; an adequate income after retirement.

The President sent three representatives to the bargainers in an effort to help break the deadlock—Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation Service, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Under Sec. of Commerce LeRoy Collins.

Transport Provided

When the mediators reported no progress, Johnson sent a presidential plane to Pittsburgh and ferried the negotiators to the White House, where he gathered them around a table. With the deadline approaching, Johnson went on the air nationwide to announce the second extension.

White House Press Sec. Bill Moyers later quoted the President as saying to the negotiators: "The hours of the clock are ticking and I am confident the American people share my hope that there will be a meeting of the minds."

The President, Moyers reported, said he realizes concessions are necessary by both sides and that each regards concessions as costly, but that the costs are likely to be far less now than later.

Moyers told reporters that the talks, with Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Sec. John T. Connor closely watching, are "amicable and intense."

While the negotiators met, Pres. Johnson walked into the room from the White House and had another talk with the conferees. Emerging, he declined to estimate how much progress had been made but said: "They are working hard and I asked them to stick right at it." The President reported that he had asked the negotiators not to take their customary meal breaks and ordered lunch and dinner sent in to them.

Price-Fixing Fines Hit GE, Westinghouse

New York—Repercussions from the price-fixing conspiracy in the electrical equipment industry cost the General Electric and Westinghouse companies $16.87 million in penalties in a civil antitrust case heard in federal court here.

The two companies were among 29 electrical manufacturers found guilty of rigging bids conspiring to raise prices in a criminal trial in 1961. This left them open for triple-damage claims by overcharged customers.

Most of the claims have been settled out of court, but last year a Philadelphia jury made a $28.9 million award to three utilities with claims against six manufacturers.

In the latest suit, following a two-month trial, U.S. Dist. Judge Wilfred Feinberg ruled that GE and Westinghouse had overcharged the Ohio Valley Electric Corp. $2.47 million and the Indiana-Kentucky Electric Corp. $3.15 million on purchases of steam turbine units. Under the anti-trust law, the amount of actual damage was tripled.

Housing Development Named for Unionist

Philadelphia—The largest housing development to be constructed by the Philadelphia Housing Authority will be named for Norman Blumberg, late president of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, a veteran of 50 years in the city's labor movement and for many years a member of the PHA.

The project will have 510 dwelling units among high-rise apartment buildings 18 stories and 13 stories tall, and 108 houses.

Convention Backs Local:

Teachers Offer Plan To LA School Board

Los Angeles—The recent riots in this city put more pressure than ever before on educators to develop programs to meet the needs of low-income minority group citizens.

This view was dramatized here by the 49th annual convention of the Teachers which called for action by government and community groups and outlined its own proposals for action in the poverty area.

In an unusual effort to prod the Los Angeles Board of Education into action, the AFT recessed its convention and went en masse to present its plans directly to local school authorities.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said Los Angeles Local 1021 should be fully supported in its request for early hiring of teachers to make home visitations and parent consultations to ease tensions before schools open.

The AFT leader, who had in effect reconvened the convention at the Board of Education, also called for immediate reductions in class sizes in the Watts area, where the riots took place, and for a televised course in human relations for teachers on the racial and poverty problems in the area.

Long-Range Plan

But Cogen and other union leaders said, with convention resolutions to support them, that all school systems, including that of Los Angeles, must consider long-range efforts if a more effective school program is to be developed.

Delegates from New York explained an experimental program there, involving selection of a few schools—10 last year in New York, with the number going to 20 this year as 'pilot' projects. Class sizes are no larger than 18 to 22 pupils, with a child-adult ratio of 12 children for each professional adult.

Under the plan, professionals helping the schools in poverty and "black ghetto" areas should include not only teachers, but at least one full-time counselor for each 400 students, and one psychologist-social worker-psychiatrist team for every two schools.

The program also calls for:

- Hiring of school aides to make needed supplies available to teachers.
- Workshops for all adults to make available to them the most expert information on race and poverty problems.
- Extensive educational opportunities through after-school and evening recreation programs, study and remedial facilities, and summer camp experiences for both children and parents.

School officials promised, after the presentation, to give full consideration to the union's proposals, and the convention then returned to its hotel for its concluding sessions.

In another action the union agreed to boost per capita payments to the international from the present 75 cents per member per month to 90 cents starting next Jan. 1 and to $1 starting Jan. 1, 1967.

Two Maritime Unions Win Strike Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

terms approved by its members. Negotiators for the other two recommended ratification and said they expect 100 laid-up vessels to move as soon as members vote.

Disputes over unresolved manning issues, in the case of the engineers, will go to Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who will be assisted by a three-man panel. The panel includes Reynolds, Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, and Theodore Kheel, arbiter.

Meanwhile negotiations are continuing on new pacts for nearly 40,000 members of the Seafarers, Atlantic & Gulf Coast district; Marine Firemen & Oilers, Marine Cooks & Stewards and Sailors Union of the Pacific—all SIU affiliates. Their contracts were extended by agreement from May 15 to Aug. 15 and then on a day-to-day basis.

The SIU has contracts with the American Maritime Association for 225 ships and the Pacific Maritime Association for 125 vessels. Talks will continue, union Pres. Paul Hall said, as long as ship owners "continue to bargain in good faith."

The new contracts provide:

For executive officers, an increase of 3.2 percent in economic benefits; equal vacations for all mates and elimination of other contract inequities; contract protection for relief masters not now covered in fleets of the United States Lines, Grace and Farrell lines.

The MM&P, according to Pres. Lloyd W. Sheldon, also won substantial pension guarantees and industry-wide seniority protections for captains and chief officers, protection against loss of jobs by specifying minimum manning scales and job jurisdiction, improved working conditions, including time off in port with pay, and assurance of greater shipboard safety through a union-management committee.

ARA Pres. William R. Steinberg said his members have won "clear language" on jurisdiction rights, equalization of vacation rights to give relief men five days time off for every 30 days worked, a two-year pension study agreement and a 3.2 percent wage and fringe hike.

Off-Farm Jobs Up 27 Million, Report Shows

Non-farm jobs in the United States nearly doubled in the past quarter century, according to a statistical report just released by the Labor Dept.

The 652-page volume, entitled "Employment and Earnings Statistics for States and Areas, 1939-64," documents three dramatic changes in American life: sweeping geographical shifts in population, a rapid decline in farm jobs, and the capacity of the nation to create an average of 1 million new jobs a year.

Five states showed employment gains in excess of 200 percent in this period: Arizona, California, Florida, Nevada and New Mexico.

Compared to 1939, some 27.5 million more people were employed in non-farm jobs in 1964—an annual average gain of over 1 million, the report noted, and an overall rise of 90 percent.

Seeks First Pact:

Sheet Metal Union Expands Strike Aid

Bowling Green, Ky.—The Sheet Metal Workers have stepped up support of a local of production and maintenance workers on strike since June 7 for a first contract at the Detrex Co. plant here.

The union's general executive board, meeting in New York City, voted $50,000 to help finance the fight of the 188 strikers to support their families and withstand a hostile management and town government.

The union also established picket lines at the Detrex home office and plant in Detroit, and at the firm's second largest plant in Ashtabula, O., where members of other unions have cooperated with the pickets.

The Bowling Green plant fabricates industrial sheet metal and commercial dry cleaning equipment. Organization Dir. Edward J. Carlough of the union said the firm "ran away from another union in Detroit, seeking cheap labor and cheap conditions" but will be required to negotiate "a decent labor contract with us or they can keep going all the way to Antarctica."

The Detrex management fought off organization successfully for 10 years and enjoyed the tax-free favors of the town government, along with extraordinary police services, according to union members. The union won a National Labor Relations Board election last October after a first loss was set aside. After long negotiations, it rejected a "final" company offer of 2 cents an hour each year for three years.

Since the strike started, as many as 32 policemen at a time, out of a total force of 42, have been on duty at the Detrex plant, each carrying an ax handle. One day a city dump truck arrived with a load of hot tar and municipal workers spread it in the area where pickets have been permitted to stand, according to Rep. Thomas Reid of the union.

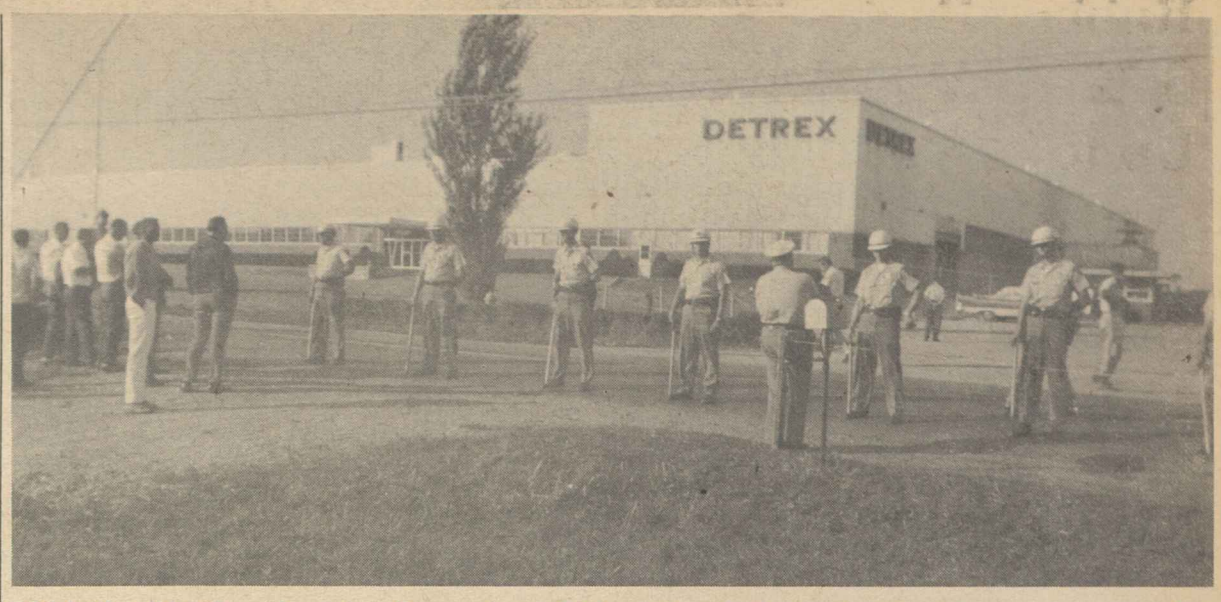
The police were later withdrawn by the mayor.

Reid charged that the mayor, police and the Chamber of Commerce have cooperated to help Detrex management in its effort to break the strike. Businessmen warned the strikers that loans would be recalled, mortgages foreclosed and credit refused, he said. Wives working in other plants have been advised they could lose their jobs unless the strikers return to work, Reid was told.

But members of 14 unions have taken a turn on the picket line and the newly formed Bowling Green Central Labor Council has voted strong backing.

Only a few of the striking workers have yielded to company and business pressures. One strikebreaker was killed and another injured when a saw blade shattered from improper use at the plant, according to union sources.

The striking union expressed appreciation to the Kentucky State AFL-CIO and the Kentucky Labor News for extraordinary services. Executive Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the state labor body, pledged continued labor support at a rally of strikers and their families in Bowling Green.



POLICE ARMED with ax handles confronted Sheet Metal Workers in this picture at struck plant of Detrex Co., Bowling Green, Ky. Police later were withdrawn by the mayor, but community officials and businessmen used other means of trying to break strike, union says. Some 188 workers have been picketing for a first contract since June 7 after firm offered only 2 cents an hour increase per year in three-year pact.

Congress Urged to Spur Rail Board To Avoid 1966 Bargaining Crisis

Congress can help prevent another rail crisis in 1966 by getting labor and management to start negotiations now and by convening a joint board to study whether firemen are needed on diesel freight locomotives, Arbiter Ralph T. Seward told the Senate Commerce Committee.

Seward, who was chairman of the arbitration board whose 1964 ruling was applied by the railroads to lay off 16,500 firemen on freight and yard diesels, said a joint board was recommended in the award but that the board has never met.

Asked by Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) how the board could be activated, Seward said "all they have to do is meet." The board, he said, could determine if the withdrawal of firemen is responsible for an increase in rail accidents, as the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have charged.

The committee hearings opened Aug. 2 with testimony by BLF&E Pres. Harry E. Gilbert, who noted that the compulsory arbitration award expires next Mar. 31. Congress should encourage rail labor and management to start negotiations now to head off a 1966 strike crisis, Gilbert declared. He said it should also approve legislation to "undo the inhuman treatment given firemen" by railroad management under its interpretation of the award.

Firemen Aggrieved

Other BLFE witnesses included 11 firemen who testified they were unjustly treated by the railroads despite long years of service. Another witness, Economist Winfield M. Homer, cited evidence that rail accidents increased sharply in the first eight months after the award went into effect.

Seward echoed Gilbert's recommendation that negotiations on the fireman issue should start now. However, he denied union charges that the award did not comply with the intent of Congress in passing a compulsory arbitration law to head off a strike.

If the railroads have been acting "harshly or vindictively," the witness said, "the facts should be brought to light" by Congress.

Acting Chairman John W. Bush of the Interstate Commerce Commission testified that because of a lack of information on makeup of crews, the ICC cannot determine if accidents have been due to removal of freight firemen. Accidents, he said, have increased about 25 percent since 1961—from 341 to 443.

In Cleveland, Gilbert said Bush's testimony and that of Chairman Howard W. Habermyer of the Railroad Retirement Board "effectively discounted" management claims.

Railroads have "misused" ICC and RRB reports "to create the erroneous impression that rail safety has not been impaired" and that firemen forced off their jobs have "landed on their feet" economically, he declared. The facts show otherwise, the BLF&E leader said.

Arkansas IBEW Pickets Wage Own Poverty War

Brinkley, Ark.—A war on poverty-level wages is being fought here on labor's traditional battleground—a union picket line.

On strike for a first contract with big and successful Wagner Electric Corp., St. Louis, is brand new Local 2140 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Its 250 members formed the union, tried to break out of the poverty cycle of $1.50-an-hour wages, then took to the sidewalks Aug. 13.

The firm offered to improve wages by 6.5 cents an hour this year, and another 5 cents in each of the two following years, the IBEW reported. Proposed wage schedules were stretched to keep skilled workers from reaching the top of their labor grade for more than three years, the union charged.

Coercion Charged

The union charged the company with intimidation and coercion, with hiring "goons" with pistols, and attempting to operate with strikebreakers.

Despite this campaign, only three of 250 IBEW members crossed the picket line during the first week, and currently only one is still working in the plant, according to IBEW Rep. J. M. Brizendine.

Full support of the IBEW has been pledged by Pres. Gordon M. Freeman.

The strike, the union said, was "not a spur-of-the-moment, emotional action," but a response to the firm's "deliberate and declared intention to take advantage of low wages" paid in this section of Arkansas.

Union negotiators pointed out during contract talks that most Wagner workers here in Brinkley earned $1.50 an hour, while the average for electrical manufacturing employes in the state is $1.83.

Overtime Aids Birmingham United Appeal

Birmingham, Ala.—Some 7,000 members of 19 building trades unions have finished a week of working an extra hour a day with the overtime pay going to the Fair Share program of the United Appeal.

Approximately $50,000 was earned during the campaign's fourth annual "Construction Week," in which the contractors and subcontractors cooperate with the unions. The program extends throughout Jefferson County and has been marked by a sharp increase in participation each year.

Workers who took part were able to designate any United Appeal agency as the recipient of the contribution made possible by their labor.

The drive was directed by a labor-contractor-UA committee on which union members were represented by Business Agent O. J. Reynolds of the Laborers and Business Rep. Noah Pennington of the Carpenters District Council.

Central Airlines Pact Ratified by Agents

Chicago—Members of the Air Line employes on Central Airlines, Inc., have ratified a new three-year contract providing wage increases of 40.3 cents an hour for passenger service agents, and other benefits.

Robert H. Perkins, Labor Writer, Dies

Chicago — Robert H. Perkins, veteran labor journalist and publicist, died in a hospital after a heart attack. He was 49.

His grandfather, George H. Perkins, was a president of the Cigarmakers and a close friend of Samuel Gompers. His wife, Alice, who survives, is a member of the Teachers.

A member of the Newspaper Guild, Perkins had served the AFL-CIO News; Press Associates, Inc.; Chicago Federationist; Railway Clerks; Railway Supervisors and Labor, the rail unions' publication. He headed the public relations firm of Robert H. Perkins & Associates which had represented the Railway Conductors, Steelworkers, Air Line Stewardesses, Switchmen and State, County & Municipal Employes.

Seat Belt Campaign Supported by Ribicoff

"It is your responsibility to use your seat belt every time you slide behind the wheel of your car, even when you're driving just a few blocks to visit a neighbor," Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.) told AFL-CIO union leaders in a letter promoting the "Buckle Down for Safety" campaign.

Ribicoff quoted the letter in an interview on the campaign in the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, heard on the ABC national radio network.

"Almost two-thirds of all fatal accidents occur within 25 miles of the victim's home and 50 percent of all fatal or injury-producing accidents take place at speeds less than 40 miles an hour," he pointed out. "It takes only two seconds to fasten your seat belt—not much of an investment in time when your life could hang in the balance.

"I understand that all unions are being urged to participate in an international safety seat belt program for their members. I applaud this action and I sincerely hope that your local union plans to take part. And remember—protect the lives of all the riders in your car. Your wife and your children deserve to have seat belts, too, so provide these life-saving devices for every seat in every car that you own. Only in this way can you feel sure that you are providing maximum safety for yourself, your family and your friends."

Ribicoff asserted that "in the next decade one out of every five Americans will be killed or injured in traffic accidents unless we do something about it." If the current rate of increase over previous years continues, 100,000 Americans will lose their lives by 1975—just 10 short years away, he added.

The Connecticut senator has introduced a bill that would set up a National Highway Traffic Safety Center, using the results of research and development to improve minimum standards for traffic safety. The bill would provide assistance to the states for driver education, driver training, and motor vehicle safety programs.

"Times have changed," Ribicoff observed. "Thirty or 40 years ago, only rare motorists did much interstate driving. Today we think nothing of getting into our cars and traveling through five, 10, or even more states."

Laws, traffic signals and roads vary from state to state, he noted, "and there are wide gaps between state driver education and vehicle inspection programs."

Air Base Employes Designate AFGE

Ogden, Utah—The Government Employes won exclusive bargaining rights for the largest single bargaining unit in the AFGE—9,600 employes of Hill Air Force Base here.

The vote in a secret ballot election, with 8,100 workers present and eligible, was 4,651 for AFGE Lodge 1592 and 1,116 for no union.

The unit includes almost all civilian employes of the air base except supervisors, certain professional employes, temporary workers and a few specifically exempted employes. All in the unit will be covered by forthcoming agreements whether or not they are dues-paying members, the union noted.



MERGER TALKS will begin Oct. 6 between the Lithographers & Photoengravers and the Printing Pressmen, an announcement that brought enthusiastic approval from delegates to the LPIU convention in Detroit. One of the speakers was Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade (left) of the Pressmen, who received a warm greeting from the delegates and from LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown (right).

At LPIU Convention:

Merger Prospects Spurred Among Graphic Arts Unions

Detroit—Indications that further union mergers may be in prospect in the graphic arts industry came in the closing sessions of the Lithographers & Photoengravers convention here.

Presidents James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers & Electrotypers and John Connolly of the Bookbinders joined Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen in talking hopefully of more mergers in their addresses to the convention.

The LPIU itself is a product of the first merger in more than 50 years among printing industry unions. It was formed last Labor Day with the consolidation of the former Amalgamated Lithographers of America and the Photo Engravers Intl. Union. The meeting in Detroit, attended by 250 delegates, was the first constitutional convention for the merged union.

Sampson told the delegates that while he was not authorized to discuss merger at this time, he expected good news when the issue is discussed at the Stereotypers' convention which meets this month. A subcommittee of LPIU and Stereotypers representatives currently is meeting on the subject.

Connolly said his union will meet formally on the question of merger next April. He indicated that a possible merger between LPIU and the Pressmen could pave the way for the Bookbinders to join in.

A subcommittee of LPIU and Bookbinder representatives also has been meeting on the question.

A major action of the convention sets up a union-sponsored training and retraining program proposed by LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown in his opening address. Brown said the program would provide trade schools for the retraining of journeymen in some 20 cities in the United States and Canada.

'This Is Reality'

"This is not a dream," he said. "This is reality which we can accomplish within a two-year period if we put our minds to it."

Under the program, he noted, the union would finance the training of instructors and negotiate with the industry for funds to finance the schools "so that there will be an off-the-job opportunity to go to school, have skills refreshed, and maintain employment stability."

The convention approved a 25-cent per month per capita payment to help finance the training and retraining fund. The program provides, in addition to schools in the 20 largest cities, that training facilities will be available in every community which has LPIU members.

The union's idea of encouraging management to help finish the program won support of an industrialist. Howard J. Samuels, vice president of Mobil Chemical Co., addressing the delegates, called for the "creation of union-management education funds to provide not only for the retraining of employes but also to provide for the education of employes' families."

"The captains of American industry must begin to share the costs of developing a highly-skilled work force," Samuels said. He urged union members to "start bargaining collectively to create substantial union-management funds financed similar to existing welfare and pension plans."

Samuels said he was convinced industry would receive "a higher return on its dollar" by investing in human capital rather than in machines and buildings.

Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther praised the merger steps taken by LPIU and hailed the union's "willingness and determination not to stop where you are but to ask other unions to join you."

He called for new approaches to union organizing in the white collar, technical and professional fields, asserting that "we cannot solve the complex problems of tomorrow if we use the techniques of the labor movement of yesterday."

Brown, Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall, Recording & Financial Sec. Donald W. Stone, Treas. Daniel A. Streeter, Jr., and Vice Presidents Theodore Bradt, Richard J. Clarke, Henry J. Dillon, Gus Petrakis, Walter F. Risdon and Jack H. Wallace were all nominated for re-election.

Other nominations by local unions may be made within the next 45 days. The union's officers are chosen by membership referendum which must be completed by Dec. 1.

Anti-Union Conspiracy Laid to Southern Mills

New York—The executive council of the Textile Workers Union of America has urged House and Senate labor committees to investigate a "pattern of intentional law-breaking" by southern textile manufacturers in a "continuing conspiracy" to deprive employes of the right to unionize.

The council charged that lawyers who specialize in union-busting are masterminding the conspiracy and that it is sustained by "a blacklist through which discharged, union-minded workers are denied employment in any mill and forced to leave town."

"It is aided and abetted in some cases," the council declared, "by the local press, the police and merchants eager to do the bidding of the big textile mill which is usually the town's major employer. . . .

"These lawyers and their corporate clients have learned through long experience that the penalties imposed upon guilty employers by the National Labor Relations Board are so innocuous and so long-delayed that they can thumb their noses at the law with immunity."

As a "prime example" of labor law violations "on a scale so vast and widespread that they can only be explained as part of a carefully-calculated, cynical plan of deliberate lawbreaking" designed to smash an organizing drive "before it got started," the union cited the 25 North and South Carolina plants of J. P. Stevens & Co., where it is staging a membership campaign.

The TWUA leaders charged the firm with spying on pro-union workers, threatening to close plants, "brainwashing" employes, and planning to discharge every known union leader or committeeman—a plan carried out in at least 200 cases, the union said, between June 1963 and August 1965.

Also discharged, the union went on, were employes who testified in NLRB hearings that lead to a trial examiner's finding that the firm "flagrantly, cynically and unlawfully" interferred with, restrained and coerced employes in the exercise of their rights under federal labor law.

"By the time the first round of hearings was over," the executive council declared, "a whole new set of discharges and further acts of coercion had been brought to the NLRB's attention. The board issued a new complaint and a second round of hearings was held.

"Incredible as it may seem, while the second round of hearings was in progress, the company still continued to flout the law and defy the NLRB. At the present time, a wholly new third round of hearings has been ordered on these additional cases and more are arising every day."

Reuther Urges Updating Of Jobless Aid Law

The nation's 1935 model unemployment compensation system is "grossly inadequate" to meet today's needs, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. testified at House hearings.

Reuther and other union witnesses strong supported the Administration bill, backing earlier testimony before the Ways & Means Committee by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Business and industry groups have just as vigorously opposed the legislation, which would set gradually rising standards of state benefits, extend coverage to an additional 5 million workers and create a new federal program of extended benefits for jobless workers who have exhausted their state benefits.

The committee heard nearly 150 witnesses during its three weeks of hearings. It is not expected to send a bill to the floor until the next session of Congress.

Reuther pointed out that no major improvements have been made in the unemployment compensation system since it was launched 30 years ago—despite "gigantic" changes in the nature of the work force and unemployment problems.

He made these major points:

- Too many unemployed workers—six out of every 10—are not receiving unemployment compensation.
- Because state benefit ceilings haven't kept pace with rising wages, most unemployed workers receive benefits considerably less than 50 percent of their weekly wage. In 1939, the maximum benefit was above 50 percent of the average weekly wage in every state.
- One out of every four jobless workers exhausts his unemployment benefits before he finds a job.
- Too many workers are denied benefits "and unreasonable disqualifications are rising sharply, suggesting a spirit of vindictiveness against the unemployed which is utterly inconsistent and inappropriate to a social security program."



FIRST INSTALLMENT of 2.5 million information kits explaining the new medicare program is mailed to persons over 65 from the Social Security headquarters near Baltimore. The mailings will continue until all 15.5 million persons on social security and railroad retirement pension rolls have received the information.

Wisconsin CSA Director Heads Welfare Board

Sparta, Wis.—Wilbert L. Walter, director of community services for the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, was elected chairman of the State Board of Public Welfare at the board's annual meeting in the child center here.

Walter, a former president of Steelworkers Local 1173, has been a staff representative of the state central body since 1957. Now president of the Wisconsin Welfare Council, he was named to the welfare board in 1961 by former Gov. Gaylord Nelson, now Sen. Nelson.

Wage Violations Cited in 2 States

New York—The Labor Dept. reported that New York and New Jersey employers underpaid 37,622 workers by more than $5 million during the year ended last June 30.

Most of the violations were under the federal wage and hour law. Regional Dir. Frank B. Mercurio said investigations showed that $1.6 million was due 18,005 workers for minimum wage underpayments; $3.4 million due 19,433 employes for overtime work, and $19,331 due 184 workers because of equal pay provisions.

The investigators found also that 803 minors were illegally employed under the child labor law.

Labor Dept. Report:

August Jobless Rate Holds at 4.5 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

percent to 12.4 percent, its lowest level in more than three years.

The non-white jobless totaled 700,000 in August, down by 175,000 from a year ago. The jobless rate for this category fell sharply from 9.1 percent in July to 7.6 percent in August, equaling an eight-year low recorded last May.

For blue collar workers, the unemployment rate also improved sharply, dropping from 5.5 percent in July to 5 percent in August. A year ago, the blue collar rate was 6.2 percent. This showed "continued and substantial job gains among operatives and non-farm laborers," the Labor Dept. said.

The jobless rate for full-time workers also improved, from 4.4 percent in July to 4.2 percent in August.

On the employment side of the picture, the total number of jobholders declined by 600,000 from the all-time July high to 74.2 million in August. Employment in agriculture fell more than usual by 500,000 to 5.1 million, the report noted. Non-farm employment fell slightly to 69.1 million.

Since August 1964, total employment has risen by 2.1 million, the Labor Dept. pointed out. The over-the-year rise reflects gains of 900,000 jobs for teen-agers, 750,000 for women and 500.000 for men. All the gains exceeded the labor force growth in each category, the report said.

Adult men benefitted most, the report said, showing a job gain 200,000 greater than their labor force expansion.

Counted in the employment totals are some 2.3 million part-time non-farm workers. Their total was down 100,000 from a year ago and was at the lowest August level since 1956, the report added.

Comparing the unemployment picture so far in 1965 with the same period in 1964, the Labor Dept. observed that the jobless rate has averaged 4.7 percent this year, down sharply from the 5.3 percent average for the first eight months of last year.

The report said the economic expansion has made inroads into the unemployment problem of non-whites. Their jobless rate averaged 8.5 percent for this year, down from 9.9 percent for the same period last year and the first time their rate has fallen below 9 percent since 1957. In comparison, the white rate declined from 4.7 percent last year to 4.2 percent.

The August job report also showed continued improvement in labor force time lost, the most complete measure of how efficiently the nation is utilizing its manpower since it counts time lost by the unemployed and those on part-time. Labor force time lost fell to 5.1 percent in August, down slightly from July; a year ago it was 5.7 percent.

In discussing the solid improvement in the job picture so far in 1965, the Labor Dept. made the point that this was the first time since 1957 that the jobless rate has consistently stayed below 5 percent. In seven years of high-level unemployment, the rate had twice dipped to 5 percent but bounced up again well above the 5 percent level.

The 5 percent barrier has been effectively broken this year. The jobless rate dropped to 4.8 percent in January and moved up to touch 5.0 percent in February. Since then the rate has been: 4.7 percent in March, 4.9 percent in April, 4.6 percent in May, 4.7 percent in June and an eight-year low of 4.5 percent in July and August.

Factory Hiring Rate At 10-Year July Peak

The accession rate for factory workers dipped from June's 45 per 1,000 to 40 in July, but the new hire rate was at the highest level for the month in 10 years despite a drop from 31 to 27 per 1,000, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The factory layoff rate increased from 11 to 14 per 1,000 but the seasonally adjusted rate matched the 10-year low of February-March 1965.

GNP, Productivity Rising Faster Than U. S. Figured

Both the national economy and worker productivity have been growing at a faster postwar rate than had been previously reported, according to the government's new yardstick of economic performance.

The Commerce Dept., in announcing a major overhaul of national income and product accounts, revealed higher levels of output, faster rates of growth and greater corporate profits than previously estimated.

The Gross National Product—the nation's total output of goods and services—was revised upward to $628.7 billion for 1964, a net increase of $6.1 billion. The GNP for last year had been underestimated by $17.3 billion, the Commerce Dept. said, but a major change in definition—no longer to count consumer interest as part of GNP—cut that down by $10 billion.

The real GNP rose at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent from 1948 through 1964, instead of 3.6 percent as estimated earlier, the department said. The higher average is attributed to the strong gain in the 1960-64 period.

Of relevance to union bargainers is the upward revision in the 1959-64 period on which the President's Council of Economic Advisers bases its wage guidelines. The real GNP rose an estimated two-tenths of 1 percent higher than estimated earlier.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, noting that manhours of work and employment figures were unchanged, estimated that worker productivity rose at a rate of 3.4 percent per year instead of the 3.2 percent reported previously.

The AFL-CIO pointed out that the new figures substantiated trade union arguments that automation and other technological changes were having more of an impact than was apparent.



JUDGING ENTRIES for the annual labor safety awards of the National Safety Council's Labor Conference is this Awards Committee, shown at a meeting in Chicago. Members from left to right are Exec. Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, Labor Conference chairman; Business Rep. Thomas A. Dillon of Machinists District 55, Joliet, Ill., Awards Committee chairman; R. M. Wilkins, Labor Conference secretary and manager of the NSC Labor Dept.; Safety Dir. Pete Spiller of Auto Workers Local 588, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Safety Dir. Roger Bates of Steelworkers Local 1010, East Chicago, Ind.; Safety Dir. Robert M. Farrell of Operating Engineers Local 150, Chicago, and Safety Dir. Victor E. Whitehouse of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

House, Senate Pass College Aid Bills, Urban Affairs Cabinet Post Cleared

(Continued from Page 1)

While the higher education bill was moving through Congress, the Administration won another major victory as both houses cleared a conference report establishing an eleventh Cabinet department—the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The new department will coordinate the government's housing and mass transit programs and provide for the first time a single top-level agency to tackle the special problems of the nation's cities.

Solid Majority

In political terms, congressional approval of the new department symbolized the solid working majority the Administration has had in this Congress as compared with previous years. Pres. Kennedy was twice rebuffed when he sought to set up such a department in 1962—first when legislation was blocked in the Rules Committee and then when his attempt to set up the department by executive order was rejected in the House, 264-150. By contrast, this year's bill cleared the House, 217-184, and won 57-33 approval in the Senate.

A third high-priority Administration bill—to scrap the 41-year-old "national origins" quota system for immigration to the United States—was temporarily delayed in the Senate Judiciary Committee. But its supporters were confident of the votes to bring it to the floor and pass it.

The delay resulted from a technical objection by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.). The GOP leader admitted frankly that he was holding up the bill in an effort to pry loose his proposed constitutional amendment to allow one house of a state legislature to be apportioned on factors other than population.

Dirksen took a licking last month when he tried to bypass the committee and tack his proposal on an unrelated bill. He fell well short of the two-thirds vote needed for a constitutional amendment.

His latest strategy is to seek to have the bill cleared by committee and on the Senate calendar for the second session—with his assurance that he won't try to bring it up during the remainder of this session.

He said he thought he had a promise of sufficient votes in the Judiciary Committee to do this. But on the first test, the motion was defeated on an 8-8 tie.

The immigration bill, put off for a week because of Dirksen's objection, differs from the House-passed bill in one major respect. It would impose, for the first time, a ceiling on immigration from Western Hemisphere countries. A similar proposal was narrowly defeated in the House.

The existing quota system, based on the "national origins" of Americans in 1920, had been labeled "shameful" by Pres. Johnson and denounced by the AFL-CIO as "ethnic bigotry."

Both the House and Senate bills would set an overall ceiling on immigration in any one year, with a limit of 20,000 from any one country.

A House-Senate conference will be needed to reconcile the higher education bills passed by the two houses.

The House bill provides "opportunity grants" of $200 to $800 a year, financed through funds added to the National Defense Education Act, for youngsters with "academic or creative promise" and "exceptional financial needs."

Loans for Students

Government-guaranteed loans would be available to students from families with incomes under $15,000 a year; the government would pay the interest on the loans while they were in college and half the interest thereafter.

Other sections of the House bill double the existing college construction aid program, expand work-study programs, put added money into university extension programs including adult education, provide funds for college libraries and grants to help small colleges improve their standards and facilities.

The Senate-approved bill provides less money for college construction aid, but adds a first-year total of $119 million for teacher training and purchase of educational equipment. It also provides a bigger scholarship program, starting with $70 million the first year, doubling the following year and rising to $280 million in the last two years of the five-year program.

The money would come from a special federal scholarship fund, a concept the House shied away from, and individual scholarships could go as high as $1,000 a year in exceptional cases. A special teacher corps would provide an estimated 6,000 teachers for poorer school districts.

Two Oregon Democrats—Edith Green in the House and Wayne Morse in the Senate—chaired the subcommittees which drafted the legislation.

The intent of the legislation was described at the opening of the House debate by Chairman Adam C. Powell (D-N.Y.) of the Education & Labor Committee as an attempt "to pry open the doors" to a college education "for those who previously could only press their noses against the window and stare."

In other developments:

- The House approved, 340-47, a large-scale program of aid for medical education including a new provision for grants up to $2,500 a year to allow "exceptionally needy" students to attend schools of medicine, dentistry and optometry. It extends existing programs of construction grants and student loans and adds a new grant program to help schools improve their teaching programs.

- The Senate Labor Committee unanimously approved the labor-supported bonding bill passed by the House. The effect of the bill, urged by the AFL-CIO, would be to cut the premium costs of bonds required of union officials and employes under the Landrum-Griffin Act. Unions would be able to meet requirements of the law by obtaining standard honesty bonds, without the extra-premium feature of "faithful performance of duty" bonds now required.

- Supporters of home rule for the District of Columbia continued a drive to force the Senate-passed bill to the House floor through a discharge petition. With the help of persistent prodding from Pres. Johnson, the number of signatures approached the 218 needed to bring up the bill. The President indicated his disappointment at the small number of Republican signers in what should be a bipartisan effort.

The conservative-controlled House District Committee has traditionally been opposed to home rule for the nation's capital. Earlier AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had strongly backed the discharge petition in radio and television broadcasts.

- The House Appropriations Committee approved a $3.28 billion money bill for the foreign aid program, close to the ceiling authorized by Congress. Pres. Johnson's foreign aid budget request this year was the lowest submitted to Congress in the program's history—and the dollar reduction made by the committee was the smallest cut made in a presidential aid request.

To Cap the Record

THIS LABOR DAY may be as well remembered, for different reasons, as the joyous celebration of 1945, which came one day after the surrender of the Japanese Empire and thus the end of World War II.

This year we are not celebrating the victorious end of a shooting war. But we can properly celebrate a whole series of victories in a different kind of war—the war against poverty, discrimination, blighted opportunities and economic fear.

The congressional session, not yet completed, has already won a lasting place in history. It has firmly established the intention of the federal government to assure full and equal educational opportunity to all. It has protected the aged against the crushing costs of illness. It has guaranteed the right of every American to vote.

Each of these achievements by itself could properly be called historic, and they are only a fraction of the record.

In short, this Congress is on the threshold of capturing the unchallenged title as the best Congress ever.

One victory, in particular, would do it—passage by the Senate of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, already approved by the House.

Elimination of 14(b), spawning-ground for 19 state laws forbidding the union shop, is strongly supported by Pres. Johnson, by the Democratic leadership in the Senate, by a heavy majority of the senators themselves, and by nearly every student of labor-management relations in the nation.

Only the resistance of a hard-core, anti-labor minority stands in the way. Debate will open shortly. Now is the time for union members, their families and their friends to be heard.

So on this Labor Day, you, too, have a part to play in helping the 89th Congress crown its magnificent record with one more memorable act. Write or wire your senators to stand firm for free collective bargaining and insist upon the repeal of Section 14(b) this year.

D. C. Sights Victory

VICTORY for the District of Columbia home rule discharge petition appeared imminent as the AFL-CIO News went to press. And that is as it should be.

The right of nearly a million people to elect their local officials, to set their own tax rates, to make their own laws is so fundamental as to defy objection. But for 80 years, these rights have been denied. For more than a decade, the House District Committee has buried every attempt at home rule.

This year, the House committee appears doomed to defeat. Pres. Johnson, aided by the AFL-CIO and liberals in all walks of life, staged a major fight for signatures to the discharge petition. Democrats and Republicans walked down the House aisle and signed the petition at the Speaker's desk.

All the road signs indicate the House will follow the Senate and pass home rule before adjournment. That will be a major victory for the most fundamental democratic right there is—the right to political self-determination.

Our congratulations to all who put their "John Hancock" on a modern-day declaration of independence—the home rule discharge petition.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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John M. Barry — Eugene A. Kelly
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, September 4, 1965 No. 36

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Picnic Basket



In Labor Day Messages:

Nation's Drive to End Poverty Sets Theme for Major Faiths

THE COUNTRY'S three major religions in their Labor Day messages restated the church's traditional concern for the poor and called on the nation to join in eliminating the poverty that exists in the midst of plenty.

"The rabbis taught that oppressive poverty deprives a man of a proper knowledge of God," said the Synagogue Council of America, of which Rabbi Seymour J. Cohen is president.

"Labor, management and government must harness their efforts to conserve human resources, to spare people from the debilitating effects of unemployment. Every student of labor acknowledges that unemployment does much to harm the worker's emotional health and weakens his faith in himself.

"Judaism's concern for the underprivileged and the disadvantaged touches at the very heart of man's religious situation. Judaism does not make a fetish out of poverty. It asks that all who are able and willing to work be given a chance to earn their daily bread."

The council warned against regarding "labor as a necessary evil and leisure as a relief."

"This rhythmic pattern of work and rest, of labor and leisure is part of God's design for living," the statement said. "Leisure should not be regarded as an escape from work but rather as an opportunity to refresh our souls and renew our spirits."

The council cited other "great unmet needs" and urged the labor movement to "help eradicate the blight of discrimination."

"The cause of the racially segregated should be the cause of those who only a few decades ago were the underdogs of American society," it said.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of Churches of Christ in the United States of America focused its statement on unemployment, "especially among youth and minority groups."

"A divine discontent of spirit and of conscience must continue within us until we learn how to match people seeking employment with jobs needing workers," said the message, which was approved by the program board of the council's Div. of Christian Life & Mission and issued through the Commission on Church & Economic Life.

"In today's world of rapidly changing work patterns and opportunities we call upon people in our churches to be especially sensitive to the ever-present threats to economic well-being through loss of employment. These threats underlie the great emphasis of labor unions and workers on job security.

"We commend both labor and management who have joined in successful efforts to provide continued employment for workers whose traditional skills and job assignments technological change threatens with obsolence."

The council asked labor, management and government to work toward "frequent repair, revision and updating" of the country's "special ways of cushioning the ill effects of unemployment," such as minimum wages, unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation; to aid employment of the handicapped, and to assure adequate relief and pension-social security benefits.

THE SOCIAL ACTION DEPT. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference stressed that "all of us must be prepared to make whatever sacrifices may be required to spread the benefits of our phenomenal productivity more equitably among all the people of the U.S."

"It must be emphasized," the department said, "that a purely impersonal interest in the plight of the poor and disadvantaged is far from being adequate. Much more is demanded of all of us. We are called upon to perform the corporal and spiritual ways of mercy on a person-to-person basis and to do so with profound respect for the dignity and the sensibilities of those whom we are privileged to serve in the name of the Lord.

"We will most certainly fail to meet this challenge effectively if we think of the poor and the underprivileged only as so many digits in a cold statistical abstract and fail to see them in all their dignity as the favorite children of God."

The task, the statement declared, "is our common responsibility and not merely an elective, so to speak, for the few."

Enlightened labor and management have done much, the statement noted, to raise living standards for millions of Americans through collective bargaining. However, the "traditional techniques" of bargaining are no longer sufficient of themselves, it went on, "to solve the nagging problem of abject poverty in the midst of plenty." Labor and management must lend their support, it added, "to new and imaginative programs of social and economic reform aimed specifically at the problems faced by the poorest of the poor."

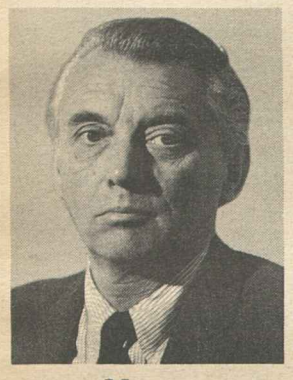
Morgan Says:

New Johnson Reforms Capping FDR's 'Bloodless Revolution'

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

WHEN TIME MAGAZINE, which is not exactly a Marxist propaganda sheet, confirms, as it did in its business section, that some of the "revolutionary" welfare state legislation is enriching the national economy, it is time to sit up and take notice.



Morgan

The fact is—and we may be often too hurried or harried to grasp it—that the country has been undergoing profound economic as well as social changes for months. The racial upheaval is painful and in some aspects, frightening, but fundamental changes in attitudes are imperative if we are to maintain and fortify the viability of an open society.

On the economic front, though undoubtedly deeply disturbing to some royalists, old or young, living in the memory of the unregulated world before the crash of '29, changes have been in the works since the New Deal days and what the Johnson Administration is doing, to a large degree, is to crown the Roosevelt bloodless revolution with new reforms.

One of the latest of these is medicare. The American Medical Association and other groups and individuals fought it fiercely as an evidence of loping, not just creeping, socialism despite the fact that western Europe, which has not yet fallen to communism, has had broader national health programs for generations.

There is some reason to believe that medicare may make a major contribution to the philosophy of a "mixed economy" which now has been accepted in Washington via the joint participation of government, business and labor in various enterprises. For example, far from giving up their activities, many commercial health insurance plans are revising their programs to cover items and situations which medicare and the additional voluntary insurance plan authorized by the same law do not cover.

But what is medicare going to mean to and cost the average citizen? For one thing it will mean that instead of having to face bills as high as $5,000 for serious illness before death, almost all Americans over 65—about 20 million persons—will be able to finance their hospital care, beginning next July 1, and also substantially cover their doctor bills and other services if they elect to contribute $3 a month to the voluntary plan.

As for the added bite that medicare will take from the nation's paychecks, take for example, a man making an average industrial wage of $104 a week. He will pay $28.80 more in total social security taxes next year than if the law hadn't been passed. But only $18.90 of this goes for medicare. The rest is to finance increased social security benefits. What are these? Some of them are substantial. If this young man becomes totally disabled in the next several years, and he has a wife and two children, the family will receive $368 a month. This is more than $100 more than is now provided.

In 1976, a decade from now, this same industrial worker will be paying $72.30 more a year in social security taxes than he is paying today, $32.40 of it, a little less than half, going to finance medicare for which he will be eligible at age 65.

GOVERNMENT and other actuarial and sociological experts supporting the plans maintain that they will not only give needed relief, especially to middle- and lower-income families, they will actually strengthen the economy by producing a stronger, healthier and more economically stable work-force and thus easing, in turn, the pressures on welfare budgets.

Undoubtedly these new systems, still untried, will develop bugs. Many doctors, for instance, including doctors not hostile to the insurance plans, fear there will be a rush for hospital beds next July when benefits begin, creating a possibly critical shortage, and furthermore, these critics reason, it will be next to impossible to get a number of medicare patients to leave the hospital when their time is up. Some may be haunted by the memory of the runs on false teeth, eyeglasses, hearing aids and even wigs when Britain's national health plan started. These items—over which the British government had to make some revisions—are not involved in medicare.

As for hospital beds there is, admittedly, a problem. However, officials hope this will be minimized by the fact that the doctor himself will have certain alternatives to present to his 65-year-old patient. The patient, after all, cannot just march into the hospital, card in hand, and register. The doctor has to send him.

Also, after three days, the physician may recommend a transfer to nursing home for 20 days free care. In addition there will be medical review committees, composed of doctors on the hospital staff, which will be empowered to cut off the benefits to a patient they think is "goldbricking it," so to speak. Such action is not expected to be necessary except in extreme cases.

During the preparation and "shake-down period" of the medicare and voluntary systems, experts have a word of advice: Don't cancel your private health insurance plans. Even if you are are already 65, the government program won't be available until July 1966.

Minton to VFW:

Common Bonds Link Veterans, Unionists

The following is excerpted from an article by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, chairman of the AFL-CIO Veterans Affairs Committee and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, which appears in the September issue of VFW, official publication of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Willard Shelton's comment on the Washington scene, which usually appears in this space, will be resumed next week.

THE FORMAL SIGNING of the Japanese surrender took place on the eve of Labor Day. This has always struck me as a most fortuitous coincidence, symbolizing the identity of interests between those who are called to fight for their country and those who provide the weapons.

This identity is even closer, if possible, between the organized labor movement and the veterans' organizations, for millions of Americans are affiliated with both. A vast number of union members served in the armed forces in World War II; perhaps an even greater number of young men who were called to the colors directly from school returned to find employment in a union shop.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the trade union movement and organizations like the VFW have found themselves in substantial agreement on so many questions—especially on matters of national defense, the well-being of the men in uniform and the treatment of veterans.

The labor movement enthusiastically supported such measures as the GI Bill of Rights and extended unemployment compensation for veterans. We have been pressing with equal vigor for the Cold War GI bill, which would recognize the sacrifices of those who are now defending the cause of freedom around the world.

ON A NARROWER but still an important front, Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO, as a member of two postwar Presidential commissions to study the pay schedules in the armed forces, has consistently urged more generous compensation for both the short-term and career personnel, especially in the lower ranks.

But the identity of interests between veterans and the labor movement goes far beyond these specific fields. It covers the whole of American life.

I think it is well worth remembering that at the dawn of the 19th Century, when the courts had branded trade unions as "conspiracies," these early bands of workmen agitated not merely for their own rights, but for such broad general programs as free public education.

The details of the issues have altered with the passing generations, but the basic drive of the labor movement has remained remarkably consistent.

What the labor movement seeks is the kind of society which Americans have fought and died to preserve.

Personal liberty, equal opportunity, freedom of speech and of association, a government of, by and for the people—perhaps these objectives were not consciously voiced by the GIs of a generation ago, nor are they trumpeted in the jungles of Viet Nam today. Yet these ideals motivate American fighting men in 1965 as surely as they did in 1945—or in 1776.

THERE ARE TIMES when your organization and ours may differ as to the precise methods through which these ideals can be implemented and the better society achieved.

This, it seems to me, is relatively unimportant; for if men (and organizations) of good will cannot disagree in good faith over the ways and means of reaching a common goal, democracy has failed.

Democracy has not failed, of course; and it will not fail as long as its principles are upheld and strengthened by such dedicated organizations as the VFW and the AFL-CIO.

Labor News Conference:

Labor Renews Call for Revision Of Workmen's Compensation

AN AFL-CIO spokeman has renewed organized labor's call for major overhaul of the workmen's compensation system.

"Federal workmen's compensation legislation is imperative, if injured workers and their families are to receive protection that is commensurate with the standards of a "Great Society," Lawrence Smedley, AFL-CIO social insurance analyst, said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Smedley said that recent years have seen few major improvements in state workmen's compensation statutes, and that federal minimum standards are essential to bring them up to a "realistic level of adequacy."

Such legislation is a solid possibility within the near future, he said, particularly in view of dim prospects for "central reform" at the state level. In general, he noted, Congress is reluctant to move into legislative areas in which the states are doing a good job, but that is not the case with workmen's compensation.

One man, one vote reapportionment of state legislatures will help improve the laws in some industrial states, Smedley said. He cited Michigan, where "significant reform" of workmen's compensation was adopted this year.

"This was due primarily to the fact that the state was reapportioned," he observed.

But he cautioned that "reapportionment will not do the job by itself—particularly in the South, where the greatest need for reform exists."

Reporters questioning Smedley on the AFL-CIO public affairs production aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System were Al Goldsmith, editor and publisher of the Washington Insurance Newsletter, and Joseph Gambatese, associate editor of Nation's Business.



WORKERS and their families are poorly protected against job-related injuries, Lawrence Smedley, center, AFL-CIO social insurance analyst, declared in renewing organized labor's call for major overhaul of workmen's compensation. Reporters Joseph Gambatese, left, and Al Goldsmith questioned him on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio program.

Meany on Labor Day:

1965—A Year of Legislative Greatness

By George Meany

THIS IS A MEMORABLE Labor Day, not only for the trade union movement and its members, but for the nation.

The will of the people, so strongly expressed last November, has been translated with unparalleled speed and scope into legislative action.

And what a legislative record it is! Even now, with fruitful days still to come, the 89th Congress has written an indelible chapter in American history and has opened the way to a far better life for the generations now alive and those yet to be born.

So much has been achieved since January that a summary is almost impossible. The number and the variety of historic enactments have been so great that the very adjective "historic" has become a cliche.

This is not to say that the Congress has enacted in haste and without exercising considered judgment on every bill. In contrast to the famous 100 days of 1933—a session which, until now, was unchallenged as the most productive in history—this Congress has not been under the pressure of an economic emergency. It has undertaken the task of social reform as a deliberate obligation. It has weighed each proposal, modifying some and strengthening others.

THE 89TH CONGRESS, in short, has reflected the spirit of Pres. Johnson's campaign in 1964—the first campaign in history in which an incumbent President, running at a time of unsurpassed prosperity, based his appeal upon the needs of the unprosperous minority.

The AFL-CIO gave its full support to that campaign and that appeal. The results have more than justified our confidence, and the confidence expressed by the American people as a whole, in voting for that program and in electing a President and a Congress capable of carrying it forward to success.

Let us now turn to the record.

Perhaps the place to start is education. Some of you may remember that less than a year ago, Pres. Johnson suggested that the previous Congress, the 88th, might be remembered as the "education Congress" because of its contributions in that field.

The 89th Congress has an even greater claim to the title. After long years of futile effort, it enacted the first program of general federal aid to primary and secondary schools in this country's 177-year history. The children and the grandchildren of every American family, and their own children yet to come, will have reason to remember the 89th Congress for this act alone.

But this was not the only education measure adopted. In literally every aspect of schooling—pre-kindergarten to college, vocational and professional, disadvantaged adult and aspiring postgraduate—existing programs were strengthened and new ones started.

ONLY EDUCATION, with its tremendous long-range importance to American society, could be mentioned before the epic victory of medicare. This is a brilliant example of the congressional approach I mentioned a moment ago. For it was the Congress which took our modest proposal for hospital and nursing home insurance under social security and—impressed by the needs of the elderly—added to it a plan for covering other medical expenses as well. This great new breakthrough, coupled with higher retirement benefits and other improvements, brings real meaning to the concept of old-age security.

A whole speech could be written about the various aspects of the war on poverty. The conscious effort to attack poverty and its causes is both praiseworthy and unprecedented. Best of all, it seems to me has been the eager response of young people to that goal. We have learned again that unashamed idealism, the quest for progress and even for perfection, can awaken in American youth the spirit that we like to think of as uniquely American.

But beyond this, though not above it, are the pragmatic efforts to rehabilitate areas that have suffered from economic catastrophes that were not of their own making. We in the labor movement were among the earliest supporters of the concept of area redevelopment. We are delighted that Congress, in the face of some disappointing results, moved to revise and strengthen the program rather than write it off.

Then there is housing, and all the related problems of urban development, mass transportation and so on. This Congress hasn't solved any of them, much less all of them; no final and lasting solutions are possible in an everchanging society. But this Congress has taken a hard, new look at the urban-suburban situation, and has put in motion a series of projects based on promising new ideas.

Federal concern for urban and metropolitan affairs has come none too soon. Even now the multi-state coastal area from Boston to Washington is considered by many a single metropolitan complex. Others, only slightly smaller, can be found throughout the country; and all of them are spreading fast. No single state can cope with the impact of this development. Neither can the various interstate compacts on such matters as water supply and port facilities. They are worthy efforts, but they are by nature limited in breadth and unwieldy in operation. Congress has now recognized this fundamental truth, and has opened the way toward national action on what are truly national problems.

I have deferred mentioning civil rights until now, not because it is less important—quite the contrary—but rather because the great civil rights breakthrough is properly associated with the previous Congress. But on this front, too, the 89th Congress has been prompt to move. The Voting Rights bill should at last insure the rights of every American to full citizenship. The equal employment opportunities section of the 1964 act is certain to be strengthened. And there is little doubt that if still more legislation proves to be needed, this Congress will enact it.

There is much more in the record of achievements—for example, I have not even mentioned conservation—and there will be still more by the time this message reaches you, since it was prepared, by necessity, several weeks before Labor Day.

Badly-needed improvements in the wage-hour law, the most powerful weapon in the war on poverty, are moving through the legislative process. So is a long-overdue modernization of the unemployment insurance system.

All these social advances, and the investment—the investment in America—that accompanies them have had exactly the kind of effect which we in the AFL-CIO have always predicted. They have not only contributed to a better society; they have created jobs as well.

Unemployment, particularly among young people and Negroes, is still too high to be tolerated. But the trend has been steadily downward. As all the many programs authorized by this Congress go into full operation, we can expect a continued improvement. And we can also expect continued determination by the Administration and Congress to achieve the ultimate goal of jobs at good wages for all.

THIS, THEN, is the legislative record, even though no brief summary can do justice to it. Now let me turn to our own role—our role as union members and as citizens.

It seems to me that we have two major obligations.

The first is to see to it that these great new undertakings, which we have advocated for so many years, fulfill their goals. A good law on the statute books is not enough; it has to work.

I have repeatedly stressed this point with respect to civil rights, and especially the equal opportunity section which we did so much to create. But it applies to every aspect of the drive toward what Pres. Johnson calls the "Great Society." It applies to the war on poverty, to the educational programs—to all of them.

As individuals, and through our trade union organizations, we must make certain that our states and communities take full advantage of the new tools provided by Congress. For our concern in the labor movement is not with legislation for its own sake, but with results.

So I call upon all AFL-CIO members, and other citizens of good will, to participate in the creation of the better life that now seems within reach. Your efforts are needed, for the worthiest law requires positive action to achieve its purpose.

Our second obligation is one that is too often overlooked in odd-numbered years—and that is political action.

It should be apparent to every thoughtful citizen that political action can no longer be left to the few months before each national election.

I HAVE JUST reviewed with you the remarkable record already compiled by the 89th Congress. Why was this possible? Obviously, only because a substantial majority of those who sit in the House and the Senate share our aspirations and agree with our program—a program which we are sure is endorsed by a great majority of our fellow-Americans.

But there is no automatic assurance that future Congresses will be in the same pattern. On the contrary, political writers are already taking it for granted that many congressional liberals, especially new members, will lose their seats to conservatives and reactionaries in 1966. This, they write, is the "normal" result in non-Presidential years.

The nation cannot afford that kind of "normalcy."

Therefore our political activity must be a continuing function, all year, every year.

Our opponents have grasped this basic fact. Despite their overwhelming repudiation by the people last November, the reactionaries and the right-wing extremists are already starting their compaign for 1966. New organizations have sprung up; new money is being raised; new recruits are being sought.

We cannot afford to be complacent, trusting in our conviction that most Americans support the cause of social and economic progress. We must do what we can to emphasize, among our friends and in our communities, the immense value of what this Congress has done and is doing—its value to every American and to America itself. And we must keep everlastingly busy at the basic essentials—supporting the Committee on Political Education with our annual dollars, and carrying on the endless task of seeing to it that every eligible person is registered to vote.

So even as we celebrate this memorable Labor Day, this unprecedented year of legislative progress, let us resolve that progress will continue year after year, until America is at last a land of unlimited opportunity, security, well-being and full freedom for all.

ORIT Message

Labor Day greetings from the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT):

ONCE AGAIN, as the first Monday of September marks Labor Day in the United States, ORIT extends its sincere and fraternal greetings to its North American brothers.

In 1965, we especially salute the AFL-CIO for its remarkable strides in the field of legislative gains for workers and in the role of the American unions in obtaining an ever increasing standard of living for its members.

We also express our deep appreciation for the unselfish spirit of international brotherhood extended by the AFL-CIO in assisting the free and democratic workers of the hemisphere in their struggle to obtain improvements in their economic standards, and for the preservation of democratic institutions and social justice.

The free workers of the hemisphere wish continued success to their North American brothers in their march toward building the "Great Society."

American Labor Hailed by ICFTU

Labor Day message from the officers of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions:

ON BEHALF of 60 million workers, members of the trade union organizations all over the free world affiliated to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, we send fraternal greetings to the workers of North America on Labor Day. Labor Day has the same significance to North American workers as May Day has to workers in other countries. It is a day to honor the contributions of labor to democracy and social progress, to celebrate victories won during recent months and to mobilize forces for the continuing struggle for even greater gains.

We cannot enumerate the uncounted successes of American and Canadian trade unions in their fight on the industrial front for higher wages, for the improvement of workers' living and working conditions, for longer holidays and better pension programs, for the constant improvement of labor legislation and for adequate, clean and healthy housing for the workers.

The recent signature by Pres. Johnson of the historical Civil Rights Act to protect Negro rights at the polls, for instance, should not merely be considered as the outcome of a long struggle of the free trade unions against discrimination and injustice, but also a triumph for equality and constitutional rights for everybody.

The inflexible position of Canadian and American trade unions in the fight against any dictatorship—be it Communist, fascist or military—is also worthy of admiration from all those who love freedom and democracy.

Further, in the international trade union field, the massive contribution to trade union aid in developing countries by the labor movements of the United States and Canada is a glowing example of workers' solidarity.

On this Labor Day, workers throughout the world join with their North American brothers in our great crusade for peace, for freedom, for worldwide prosperity and for social justice.

Schnitzler on Labor Day:

Full Rights Triumph Remains Labor Goal

By William F. Schnitzler

JUST A YEAR AGO the theme of my Labor Day message was based upon the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which had been signed by Pres. Johnson just two months earlier.

I said then that we in the labor movement had not been relieved of our responsibilities by the enactment of that law. I said it was the continuing obligation of every union, and every union member, to make sure that the law's provisions were put into practical effect.

This is just as true today as it was a year ago.

I am not implying that no progress has been made in the last 12 months. On the contrary, the response in the nation as a whole—including many areas where racial discrimination had been unchallenged for more than a century and a half—has been heart-warming. The trouble spots have been headlined, but they are vastly outweighed by a quiet revolution of compliance.

But the ultimate triumph of equal rights and equal opportunity is still a distant goal. Intransigent bigots are still fighting their hopeless rearguard actions, north and south; and the handicaps imposed upon so many Negro Americans over so many years are still barriers to their progress even when artificial obstacles have been destroyed.

It is on these two fronts that unions can and must be most effective.

The easier job, even though it may not always seem so, is the frontal fight against the bigots. It is easier because the overwhelming majority of Americans in every section of the nation have come to recognize racial prejudice for what it is—illogical, immoral and un-American. All that is needed to face down the bigots is courage. Too many martyr's graves are freshly dug for me to say that courage is without risk; but the evidence is clear that in this contest, righteousness courageously upheld will surely prevail.

The task of overcoming the handicaps that Negroes suffer because of old evils requires more thought and more positive action. In many apprenticed trades, for example, local unions which in full good faith have sought qualified applicants from minority groups, especially Negroes, have found few, and sometimes none, who could pass standard examinations administered by wholly unbiased outside agencies.

This is not because the Negroes and other racial minorities are inherently less able. It is because for many of them their earlier schooling and their cultural environment have been inferior, through no fault of their own.

The federal government is seeking to meet part of this problem through pre-school classes for youngsters and through rudimentary vocational training for youth of high school age. Unions would do well to supplement the government undertaking with pre-apprenticeship and pre-work programs for young people from deprived families—as some are already doing.

As I said a year ago, we cannot sit back and say, "All right, equal opportunity is the law; send us the qualified people."

That is not enough. We must do everything we can to make sure that those who have suffered the disadvantages of discrimination have a fair chance to compete for the available opportunities within our ranks. We must, if you will, help to compensate for their years of ghetto life.

Now let me briefly note the substantive legal and legislative progress toward civil rights and equal opportunity during the last year.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the equal opportunities section which we in the AFL-CIO regard as our special contribution, became operative on July 2. Thanks to our early efforts, it was being widely observed in fact before it attained the force of law. We will not rest until that observance becomes universal.

IMPROVEMENTS in the enforcement provisions of this section are pending in Congress and will probably be enacted this year. They have our unqualified support.

A voting rights bill, warmly backed by the AFL-CIO assures this fundamental right of citizenship to all Americans, and will certainly be of growing significance to the political life of the nation.

In short, the great breakthrough of 1964 has been followed by complementary and supplementary measures reaffirming the determination of Congress and the American people that ancient injustices will no longer be allowed to tarnish the American ideal of the equality of man.

We in the AFL-CIO can be proud of our role, over many years, in seeking these actions by Congress. We are proud that today, the civil rights organizations and the AFL-CIO stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for freedom and progress for all Americans.

But we cannot relax, we cannot let up, we cannot assume that the battle is won.

The battle will not be won until the true brotherhood of man is a living truth in every hamlet, on every job, in every state of the union and, in the larger sense, throughout the world.

Pres. Jodoin's Message:

Need for More Jobs Also Faces Canada

Following are excerpts from the Labor Day statement of Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress.

ONE OF THE MAJOR ROLES of the labor movement has been to strive for a fair sharing of production. Now that our productive capacity is expanding at such a rapid rate this task takes on new and greated importance.

Those who look on organized labor as a body which simply contributed to alleviating inequalities in the past fail to grasp the significance of today's events. The future responsibilities of unions are likely to be far greater than those of the past.

Since we last celebrated Labor Day there have been several significant developments in the Canadian economy. We, with all Canadians, welcome the reduction in the rate of unemployment; but, at the same time, there is need to recognize that the situation is still far from satisfactory. Unusually high rates of unemployment continue among young people and among those who lack specialized training.

The seriousness of the situation we face has been pointed up by the report of the Economic Council of Canada emphasizing the need for 1.5 million new jobs by 1970. This is required to reduce our unemployment rate to 3 percent and to provide work for the record number of young people who are completing their education and who will soon be entering the labor force.

The plain fact is that unless we meet this challenge we may well be confronted with a situation in which one half of the population has to support the other. This is not an enticing prospect.

We are only going to be able to meet the needs of the future by major adjustments in many areas. So far our thinking in terms of social requirements has lagged far behind mechanical and scientific developments. There is far too great a tendency to ponder on the improvements we have achieved in social welfare and to regard our present position as a comfortable plateau.

Despite evidences of affluence in Canada there is still a great deal of poverty; there has been considerable outright opposition to adoption of a health plan which would provide facilities for all Canadians on an equal basis; we are also failing to meet the country's needs with regard to housing.

There is a danger that with the adoption of the Canada Pension Plan and the extension of old age security some may think that we are fulfilling our responsibilities to our senior citizens. This is far from true.

There is a need for a far more generous and dramatic approach to education. Our educational requirements for the future are obviously going to far exceed the present capacity.

The necessity for an extended and coordinated manpower policy for Canada is one of the greatest essentials in meeting our changing economic conditions. Regardless of the optimistic statements of some government spokesmen, we are still far short of such a program.

It seems obvious, therefore, that as organized labor again observes its particular day there are many tasks to which we should rededicate ourselves for the good of our members and their families, and for the benefit of all people throughout the world.

Building Trades Dept. Says:

Labor Welcomes Challenges In America's Dynamic Future

The following is excerpted from the Labor Day message of Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

FOR THE FIRST TIME in a decade, the nation is moving definitely forward. Employment has increased to record-breaking heights and unemployment has been materially reduced. Business profits are setting all-time highs and wages and working conditions are being steadily improved.

Beyond these bread-and-butter advances, we have come a long way during the past year toward achieving significant social gains. Federal aid to education is now a reality. We are going to build the schools our children need. Medicare after a 30-year fight is now written into our social security system, protecting our elderly citizens from the economic hazards of serious illness. The Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act have given greater legal assurance that minority groups can no longer be treated as second-class citizens.

All of these great reforms are victories for labor, which led the fight for their enactment in behalf of all citizens. From a narrower point of view, the trade union movement has made some progress toward winning a fair deal for its own operations. At this writing, the House has passed the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Senate is preparing to approve it also. This measure has been the AFL-CIO's major legislative objective for many years. Its final passage will help to strengthen union security and improve the standard of living in the 19 states with compulsory open shop laws.

Yet these are only the beginnings of progress. In the next 15 years, 30 million people will be added to the population of the United States. In concrete terms, this population explosion will exceed the combined number of people now in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit and Baltimore.

Some groups see this development as an enormous problem. We, in labor, regard it as a challenge and a great opportunity for growth and progress.

Pres. Johnson has told Congress and the nation that we will have to build in America during the next 35 years as much as has already been built from the time the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

Labor's reaction can be summed up in one word: fine! We have the skilled manpower and the resources to tackle this huge building job ahead of us—that is, if we start now.

Aside from millions of new homes, we will need many more schools, hospitals, electric power plants, reservoirs and other community facilities. We will have to replace already overtaxed roads, airports and transit systems. Vast new industrial and commercial expansion will be required.

Styles change in architecture as well as clothing, but most of this new construction will have to be put together brick by brick, beam by beam, with all the basic materials, such as steel, glass, wire, pipe, plaster and paint.

Yet there are important innovations. We are running out of fresh water in many areas of America—fast. It will be necessary to convert sea water by desalinization for domestic as well as industrial use. This can now be done, some of our contractors tell us, by the use of atomic power. By combining the generation of electric power with a desalinization plant, they report, a breakthrough has been accomplished in the cost factor. Cities short of water will thus be able to obtain ample water supplies at reasonable cost. Some already are contracting for the construction of test plants.

A BUILDING BOOM on the scale necessary to provide for the next generation is good news not only for the millions of skilled craftsmen who will do the work, but for the entire national economy.

For every million new homes, we will not only have to produce millions of tons of building materials, but huge amounts of refrigerators, television and radio sets, autos, furniture, carpeting, textiles of all kinds, household tools and countless other items that are a part of modern life.

Our existing factories and stores will not have enough capacity to meet the demand. They, too, will have to expand. In the current year alone, construction for industrial expansion is expected to reach the record-breaking total of $50 billion.

Consequently, a great number of new jobs will be created in industry as well as on construction sites. Instead of worrying about automation, we will welcome it as a necessary aid in getting the work done on time to start afresh on new tasks.

This is the way to establish a healthy national economy and true national prosperity. This is the way to make America strong and keep it strong. Let's get started.

Year's Triumphs in Congress 'Just a Start'

Prelude To New Struggles

By Alexander Uhl

THERE ARE moments in a nation's life when an old era ends and a new one begins. The year that lies ahead of us as the 1965 Labor Day celebrations come to an end may be such a year.

The astonishing record of the first session of the 89th Congress would seem to close the books on the period that begin with Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in 1932, that merged into Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal ending in 1952, that stood still during the eight years of Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower, but that had a flaming new birth with the brilliance of the John F. Kennedy years and that now has reached a climax with the domestic triumphs of the Johnson Administration.

But for the American society, for its workers and for its labor organizations, the year ahead, far from being the culmination of a century of battling for social justice and economic security, is merely a beginning.

Glimpses of the kinds of problems that lie ahead can be caught in some of the legislation that already has been enacted, but more especially in the kinds of legislation that have been talked about but not yet achieved. Here are some of them:

- The growing and ever pressing needs of our vast urban complexes that are more and more demanding attention. A new Cabinet post to help answer these needs has finally been approved by Congress.
- The desperate need for rapid transportation systems in cities that have become choked with automobile traffic and the virtual collapse of railroad passenger transportation, especially on the Eastern seaboard.
- The drought that has struck so heavily in the Northeast is another example of a new problem that has hit a section of the country where water once was plentiful. "A Nation Can Dry Up," says a newspaper headline—not a scare headline, but a grim one that cannot be ignored.
- Passage of the medicare bill by the 89th Congress surely is a beginning rather than an end. How will it work? What lessons will be learned from a national effort to insure that the nation's older citizens no longer must go without adequate attention or face pauperization because of the costs of modern hospital and nursing care.
- What of our economy? What has become overwhelmingly clear is that never again will the federal government turn its back on the nation's economic plight and trust to the working of the market.

Tax cuts, the deliberate stimulation of industry, the "war on poverty," the Appalachia program of rehabilitation for depressed areas, retraining programs for workers, federal aid for education on a huge scale, rent subsidies for the housing needs of the poor are all tentative steps that the federal government is taking in its determination to prevent new depressions and bring more and more Americans out of poverty and into the stream of national abundance.

- Unemployment is still a major domestic concern of the national government. Thus far only the first steps have been taken to evaluate the effects of a technological revolution that is marching across the country—a revolution that may equal if not surpass the impact of the Industrial Revolution.

Organized labor has sought to combat the ruinous effects of automation on American jobs through shorter hours, discouragement of overtime, job security devices such as earlier retirement, longer vacations and seniority guarantees. But with an expected 1.5 million new workers annually entering the labor force over the next five years at least, the nation's task of creating the needed jobs has become titanic.

Second Session Weighed

Next year is an election year. It is possible that the second session of the 89th Congress will be a period of breath-taking and consolidation rather than one of sweeping new legislation. But that does not mean a year of stagnation. Already congressional and White House advisory bodies and committees are studying problems that must be solved—automation, mass transit systems, immensely needed progress in education, new efforts to keep the economy moving ahead. Much spadework will be done for the 90th Congress to be elected in November 1966.

What kind of a Congress will it be?

The current 89th Congress is admittedly an extraordinarily liberal one. Aided by the Johnson sweep and the vigorous work of the labor movement, no less than 51 new liberals were elected to the House while the Senate became an overwhelmingly Democratic preserve. Yet some important liberal triumphs came by narrow votes.

Already the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education is sounding the call for the re-election of liberals to the 1966 Congress. It is calling on organized workers throughout the nation to support COPE through their dollar contributions.

The warning is not an idle one. As COPE has pointed out, Roosevelt lost 71 seats in the House in 1938, only two years after his landslide victory over Alfred Landon. Pres. Eisenhower lost 47 House seats in 1958 just two years after his overwhelming 1956 re-election.

"Any such cuts in liberal strength next year will endanger the Great Society programs and stall progress," warned COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

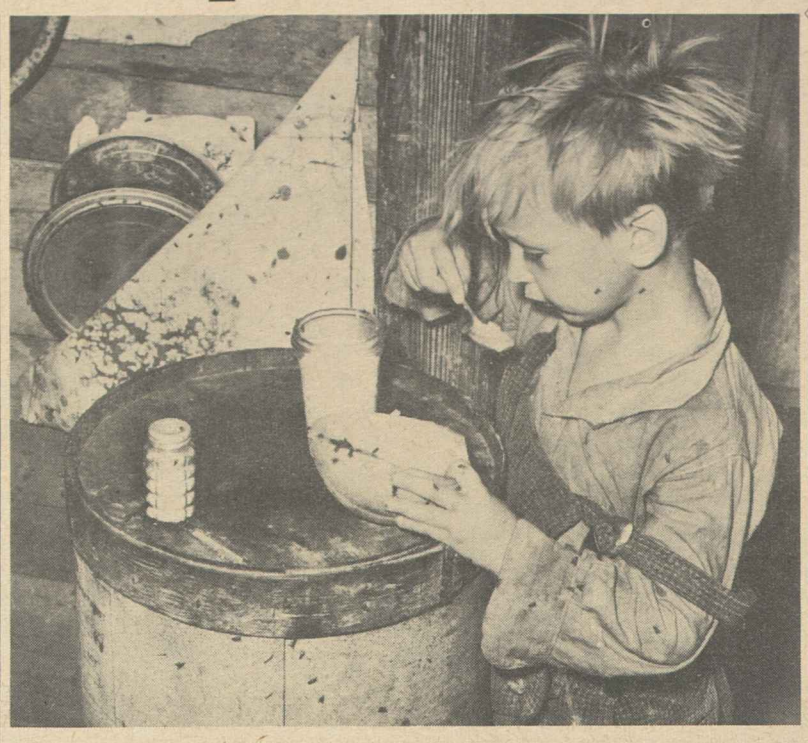
In ordinary times a pause to consolidate gains and to enjoy the fruits of immediate successes is natural. In extraordinary times such a pause can be fatal.

The United States is among the tiny group of the richest countries on earth. Yet we have only to look around us to see poverty, ugliness, industrial and human slums, inadequacies in our social services and the clear evidence that much remains to be done. We need more doctors and nurses and hospitals; we need better housing and educational facilities, we need clean water and recreational facilities. Even beautification of our cities and countryside has become a national goal.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the legislative triumphs of the past year can only be a prelude for new and perhaps even more complex struggles in the future.

All of this, of course, hinges on war or peace, a national mobilization of manpower for the armed services in Viet Nam or elsewhere. Large-scale operations would certainly set back the time table for significant social legislation. Unemployment would fall as it did during the Korean fighting. The threat of inflation once again would play a major roll in the nation's economic thinking.

As Labor Day editions go to press, the future on the peace front is uncertain. It would be futile to try to predict it.



LABOR PICTURE of 1965 is this photo, taken in a California migrant labor camp, which illustrated a special report on poverty in the Butcher Workman, official publication of the Meat Cutters. It was taken by Ernesto Galarza, formerly a staff member of the union and once secretary-treasurer of the old National Agricultural Workers Union, and won him the $25 award of Press Associates, Inc. Galarza recently completed a book, "Merchants of Labor," about migrant farm workers.

Union Members Had Major Gains in 1964

By Harry Conn

AS AMERICAN UNIONISTS pause in their hectic pace of activities for a hard-won Labor Day holiday, they can look back on a year crammed with action—and many satisfying accomplishments.

The year—Labor Day 1964 to Labor Day 1965—was a good one.

Whether it was helping to elect a pro-labor President and Vice President and a Congress overwhelmingly sympathetic to the trade union movement, the subsequent successes in the 89th Congress or the fact that the number of union members in the nation is on the upswing, the description "good" is hard to dispute.

One year ago, the Press Associates Labor Day preview declared:

"Within a matter of months the American working man is going to find out whether the United States will continue on the broad social and economic course of the past 30 years or whether it is going back to Hoover and pre-Hoover days."

Even the most casual perusal of the 1964 elections and the history to date of the 89th Congress tells us that this country, most emphatically, is moving forward on the social and economic fronts.

In fact, not since the famed 100 days of the New Deal has so much progressive legislation come out of Washington. And there are many who tell us that never in history have we seen so many labor-supported measures become law.

But first came the election.

Campaign Bitter

It was a bitter campaign. Pres. Johnson ran on his record. His opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), represented the ultra conservative, right-wing elements in the Republican Party. Liberal Republicans had been hooted and shouted down at the GOP convention in San Francisco.

Johnson's running mate, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), was probably as close to organized labor as any member of the Senate.

Goldwater chose as his vice presidential candidate a little-known member of Congress, Rep. William Miller (N. Y,). As the campaign developed Miller was found to have played a strikebreaker role in an Auto Workers' strike at Bell Aircraft, Buffalo, when he was district attorney.

Organized labor's political arms mustered all their resources to defeat the candidates who were solidly against everything the trade union movement had fought for over the years. In his more candid moments Goldwater left no doubt that he wished to scuttle the labor movement . . . that he was against social security . . . that he took a dim view of civil rights legislation . . . that he opposed anti-poverty programs, etc.

The John Birchers and other extreme right-wing groups never had it so good in finally having a presidential candidate they could support.

Popular Vote Unprecedented

When the votes were in, though, Johnson and Humphrey won in a popular vote landslide unprecedented in history. Democrats swept into office with them to achieve an overwhelming margin in Congress.

The newly-elected President met with representatives of organized labor and other groups to achieve as great a national consensus as possible. The results bordered on the fantastic.

The first major measure passed was aid to the Appalachian region. Then came aid to education, medicare and social security, voting rights, housing, excise tax cuts, manpower act amendments, Older Americans Act, and presidential disability amendments.

Still to come are a number of measures on which organized labor has placed top priority including repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act (which permits so-called "right to work" laws), wage-hour amendments and situs picketing legislation.

Some progress was seen in state legislatures, too. Most impressive was the action last January in Indiana when little time was wasted in repealing the state's "work" law.

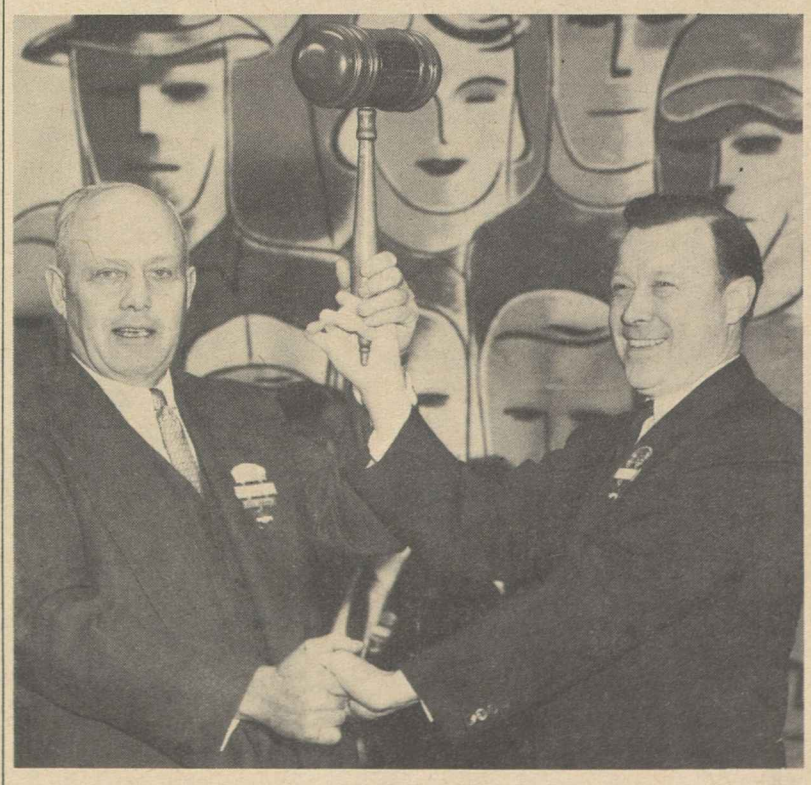
On the trade union front itself, shifts in leadership as the result of retirements, deaths and elections brought new presidents to 10 international unions.

The major union negotiation over the year involved the Steelworkers and the basic steel industry. Contracts covering 480,000 workers were extended on May 1 for 120 days.

Both the Machinists and the Auto Workers were engaged in talks involving 350,000 aerospace workers, with some key settlements already achieved.

Among significant strikes were the Newspaper Guild against Detroit newspapers, the USWA against the Harvey Aluminum Co. and major can companies; the IAM against Aerojet-General and the Pulp-Sulphite and Papermakers unions against Intl. Paper. All ended in substantial union victories. The longest strike still in progress is that of the Clothing Workers against Boss Glove, now in its second year.

Labor stepped up its activities on two other fronts during the year; civil rights and international affairs. Not only was the labor movement strongly behind the Voting Rights bill but it also worked hard to prepare its members for the Equal Employment Opportunity section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which went into effect July 2.



TEN YEARS AGO this scene marked the moment when the then AFL Pres. George Meany (left) and the then CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther declared their organizations merged into one AFL-CIO. The photo was made Dec. 5, 1955, at the founding convention in the 71st Regiment Armory, New York. The 10th anniversary of the merger will fall just four days before delegates convene for the 1965 AFL-CIO convention Dec. 9 in San Francisco.

Meany's Message:

New Challenges Face Unions On a 'Memorable Labor Day'

(Continued from Page 1)

political leaders in all parts of the world joined in sending greetings to the organized workers of the United States and Canada, the only countries observing labor's own holiday on a date other than May 1.

Meany examined the 89th Congress' legislative record in detail—"and what a fruitful record it is!"—although he said that a summary was "almost impossible" because of "the number and variety of historic enactments."

"Even now, with fruitful days still to come, the 89th Congress has written an indelible chapter in American history and has opened the way to a far better life for the generations now alive and those yet to be born," he said.

Campaign Spirit Reflected

The session reflected, he said, the spirit of Pres. Johnson's 1964 campaign, which he called the first in the country's history in which an incumbent President, running in prosperous times, "based his appeal upon the needs of the unprosperous minority."

"The AFL-CIO gave its full support to that campaign and that appeal," Meany said. "The results have more than justified our confidence, and the confidence expressed by the American people as a whole, in voting for that program and in electing a President and a Congress capable of carrying it forward to success."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler warned workers that "we cannot relax . . . we cannot assume that the battle is won" because the great civil rights "breakthrough" of 1964 has been followed by new measures "reaffirming the determination of Congress and the American people that ancient injustices will no longer be allowed to tarnish the American ideal of the equality of man." **(Text of statements by Meany and Schnitzler on Page 8.)**

"The battle will not be won," Schnitzler declared, "until the true brotherhood of man is a living truth in every hamlet, on every job, in every state of the union and, in the larger sense, throughout the world."

He said the task of overcoming the handicaps Negroes suffer because of "old evils" is more difficult than the "frontal fight" against the bigots. Merely making jobs available is not enough, he insisted.

"We must do everything we can to make sure that those who have suffered the disadvantages of discrimination have a fair chance to compete for the available opportunities within our ranks," he continued. "We must, if you will, help to compensate for their years of ghetto life."

Schnitzler said the unions would do well to supplement federal activities with pre-apprenticeship and pre-work programs for young people from deprived families.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey in his greetings to American working men and women hailed labor for "broad and constructive programs" that have "extended through every aspect of American society."

"In community life and in government, labor's contributions are acknowledged, its voice is heard, its statesmanship respected," he said. "No wonder this is a day of pride and of rededication. . . .

"No American should forget what labor has done in the cause of humanity. The heart of American labor has always beat not just for itself, but for all America and, indeed, for worthy aims abroad."

Humphrey promised that under the Great Society being forged by the Johnson Administration unemployment will be lowered, unemployment compensation will be improved, the minimum wage will be liberalized and coverage extended, and the Taft-Hartley Act's "harsh and unfair Section 14(b)" will be repealed, because "they are worthy aims for citizens in every walk of life."

The "golden success" of collective bargaining and public action is the recognition of labor as a "full participant" in American society—a far cry from the situation on the first Labor Day, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said.

Still "Men Apart"

"Out of the bitter protest of the past, against back-breaking tasks and heart-breaking injustice, dramatic change has come," he said in his Labor Day salute.

But there are still "men apart in our nation," he noted, and "new fears" about the country's capacity to withstand the pressures of social change.

"In this fall season, the unemployed, the undereducated and those devoid of hope still haunt us," Wirtz said. "Through good will and constant efforts the stream of American life has been swelled and strengthened. We are a more vibrant nation when alienation and despair do not blight our citizenry.

"The American stream must be made wider still. The process of absorption and adjustment must continue."

Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara called Labor Day an appropriate occasion to note worker contributions to America's strength by production of arms and supplies that are "playing an important role in resisting the current threat to the freedom and independence of countries in Southeast Asia as well as to our own security."

"In this effort it is reassuring to know that American labor, as a production partner, is on the same team with the armed forces," he said. "This teamwork, we are confident, will be able to meet successfully the challenge ahead."

Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler paid tribute to labor with particular greetings to the thousands of union volunteers who promote the Savings Bond program among the workers they represent.

"To them and to the millions of wage earners who respond to their appeal," he said, "I offer thanks and congratulations for a job well done."

In "cordial greetings" to the labor movements of the United States and Canada, Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse of the Intl. Labor Organization expressed appreciation for the "steadfast support" they have always given the ILO and expressed confidence of continued cooperation.

"The world of today, which witnesses spectacular technological advances and unsurpassed economic prosperity in some countries, has at the same time never been more threatened by international dissensions or faced greater problems arising from the widespread existence of human poverty and misery," he said.

Cooperation Essential

"In this context international cooperation between the peoples of the world can alone avert conflict and provide the foundation for establishing conditions of peace, freedom and prosperity for all mankind. The ILO . . . needs more than ever the support of strong and democratic labor movements such as your own."

When American labor speaks out in international institutions, "it speaks not alone for U.S. citizens but for the workers behind the Iron Curtain, too," the Czechoslovakian Free Trade Union Federation in exile said in wishing American workers "continued success in their fight for justice and world peace."

Workers behind the Iron Curtain cannot be heard or voice their demands "as long as Communist oppression lasts," the CFTUF noted. American labor's work on their behalf, it went on, "is especially appreciated on this Labor Day, with a keen sense of gratitude on the part of Czechoslovak workers in this country."

Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress stressed continued high unemployment in that country despite improvements in the last year.

He also discussed "some of the items" in "the long list of social requirements which still confront us," urged Canada to boost its international assistance expenditures and observed that on Labor Day 1965 "there are many tasks to which we should rededicate ourselves for the good of our members and their families and for the benefit of all people throughout the world."



AMERICAN LABOR is wholeheartedly committed to support Pres. Johnson's course in Viet Nam, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany (left) said in a speech at the American Legion convention in Portland, Ore. He is shown with Donald Johnson (right), Legion national commander, who introduced him.

Wirtz Asks New Effort To Put Elders to Work

New and imaginative efforts should be made to solve the employment problems of older workers, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urged in testimony before a House Labor subcommittee.

Wirtz noted that about half the new jobs in the private economy are closed to persons over 55 and one-fourth barred to those over 45.

He attributed a "substantial portion" of unemployment of workers over 45 to such age restrictions. Yet, he stressed, medical research "gives no support" to these arbitrary age barriers.

Wirtz was the opening witness as a subcommittee headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.) began an exploration of employment handicaps of older workers.

The Secretary of Labor's testimony amplified his earlier formal report to Congress on age discrimination in employment. Holland and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) have introduced bills to establish a National Commission on Older Workers to seek to develop specific legislative proposals to broaden job opportunities.

Wirtz told the subcommittee that experiences of 20 states with laws barring age discrimination in employment shows that such measures can be effective when well administered and well enforced.

Pension Bars

Noting that pension plan limitations have been an obstacle to hiring of older persons, Wirtz said:

"New forms of private annuity coverage should be encouraged to provide some retirement income for older workers without increasing the employer's pension costs inordinately."

He suggested exploration in collective bargaining of problems arising from "the complicated area of seniority" and expressed the hope that "procedures can be devised which will open up added employment opportunities for displaced workers with years of industrial service while protecting the seniority rights of employed workers."

More should be done to create more jobs and match skills and jobs, Wirtz said.

Many community services, he declared, can be performed by unemployed workers between 55 and 65. And much more should be done, he added, to help prepare older workers for job changes and new skills while they are still employed.

All these programs can't be accomplished in a year or two, the Secretary said, but "the time is at hand to start the journey."

200 Cabbies Finish Course At Cornell

New York—Two hundred union cab drivers and mechanics have completed special courses given by the extension division of the State School of Industrial & Labor Relations at Cornell University.

Following their graduation, the students attended a meeting called by the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee to hear a report on the organizing drive among 20,000 local taxi workers by the New York City Central Labor Council.

TDOC officers criticized "lengthy delays" in certifying the union, which won a National Labor Relations Board election in some garages July 21.

Speakers at the meeting also blamed employers for prolonging current NLRB hearings into the committee's request for elections in the remaining garages.

Speakers included AFL-CIO Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann, TDOC Chairman Jack Townsend, Sec. Albert E. Perry and Dir. Christopher Plunkett.



Senate Unit Clears 14(b) Repeal Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Wayne Morse (D-Ore.). It allows persons who for religious reasons cannot pay dues to a union to contribute an equal amount to a tax-exempt, non-religious charitable fund designated by the union—unless an alternate arrangement has been agreed to by the worker and the union.

Ten Democrats and Republican Senators Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) and George Murphy (Calif.) reportedly voted to approve the 14(b) repeal bill. Opposed were Senators Peter H. Dominick (R-Colo.), Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.). One senator, Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.), abstained.

Despite committee rejection of all amendments except the unanimously-approved Morse amendment, further efforts to change the bill are expected when it reaches the Senate floor. The committee, after voting approval of the repeal measure, put off formally reporting it to the Senate until Sept. 9 so as to give members an opportunity to file individual views.

The House passed the repeal bill July 28 by a 221-203 vote after it was brought to the floor under the 21-day rule adopted at the start of the session to curb the power of the Rules Committee to block legislation.

Bacon Leaves Steel Union Post

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers announced that Emery F. Bacon, education director since 1945, has resigned to become assistant to the president of West Virginia University. Bacon was the union's first and only education director, Pres. I. W. Abel noted in announcing the resignation.

'No Better Time':

House Labor Unit Cites Case For Minimum Wage Boost

There is "no better time" than now to raise the federal minimum wage and extend it to additional millions of workers, the House Labor Committee said in a report setting the stage for a major floor battle over amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The committee's Democratic majority said the minimum wage increase it recommended—from the present $1.25 an hour to $1.75 in three annual step-ups for most workers—"can be absorbed by the national economy as easily as all previous increases in the minimum wage."

Extension of coverage to 7.9 million additional workers, the committee said, is necessary for the "humanitarian" goal of helping "large groups of workers whose earnings today are unjustifiably and disproportionately low."

While only 5 to 10 percent of family heads employed in industries largely covered by the Wage-Hour Act had incomes under $3,000 in 1963, 49 percent of family heads in unprotected industries received poverty-level incomes that year, the report noted.

Dissenting views by all 10 committee Republicans indicated strong efforts to weaken or defeat the bill when it reaches the House floor.

Six GOP members attacked the committee bill as "sweeping . . . far-reaching . . . drastic . . . disastrous."

One of their number—Alabama Republican Glenn Andrews—added an additional complaint of "discrimination against low-income states." A uniform national minimum wage, he said, is "unfair."

'Restrained' Protest

Four committee Republicans registered a more restrained protest, saying they approved the "basic objectives" of the bill but suggested a "more realistic" approach would be a gradual three-year increase to $1.50, and a more limited extension of coverage. They said they were "gratified' that Administration and labor-supported proposals for double pay for overtime work were not included in the bill.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.), who steered the bill through the Labor Committee, is expected to play a major role in the House floor battle despite his recent appointment as U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic & Social Council.

Roosevelt told newsmen he does not plan to resign from Congress until the end of the session.

The bill, now awaiting action by the Rules Committee, would raise the minimum wage for 29.5 million presently covered workers to $1.40 an hour on July 1, 1966, $1.60 a year later, and $1.75 on July 1, 1968.

An additional 6.6 million newly covered workers would be guaranteed $1 an hour on Jan. 1, 1966, $1.15 on July 1, 1966, and four additional annual step-ups to $1.75 by July 1, 1970.

Farm Workers Covered

More than 1.3 million agricultural workers, brought under the law for the first time, would receive a guarantee of $1.15 an hour as of July 1, 1966 and $1.25 on July 1, 1968.

The maximum workweek at straight time wages for newly covered employes would begin at 44 hours on July 1, 1967, dropping in two steps to 40 hours in 1969.

The committee directed the Secretary of Labor to undertake a study of the impact of excessive overtime work on job opportunities and noted that the Automation Commission is scheduled to explore the question of a shorter workweek. Both proposals, the committee said, "deserve further serious consideration."

Improvements in the minimum wage law, the minority report said, are "essential" in the war on poverty. The report added:

"Our concern cannot focus solely upon the unemployed when the working poor live in poverty too. Many families living in poverty today do not need the services of welfare workers, nor public assistance, nor charity. What they need is a living, decent wage for the family breadwinner."



AREA LABOR PROBLEMS were discussed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during his visit to Portland, Ore., with Vice Pres. Oren Parker (left) of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers; Recording Sec. Donald Cadwell of Papermakers & Paperworkers Local 689, Portland, and UPP Vice Pres. Oscar Robertson (right). Meany, in Portland to address the American Legion convention, earlier had spoken to labor leaders from Portland and nearby sections at a luncheon in his honor.

Profits Soar To New Peak In First Half

Corporate profits continued to soar in the first half of 1965, reaching an annual rate of $73.5 billion, reported the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

This was nearly half again higher than the profits level of 1960 and 1961, before the current boom got under way. Profits were $50 billion then; last year, they moved up to $64.8 billion.

The economic expansion since 1962 has been generating a business bonanza. Profits jumped to $55.4 billion in 1962, rose to $58.6 billion in 1963, hit $64.8 billion in 1964 and now have reached $73.8 billion, based on second-half earnings.

The after-tax profits picture is as rosy—for corporations. The after-tax net rose to $31.2 billion in 1962, $32.6 billion in 1963, $37.2 billion in 1964 and reached an annual rate of $44.4 billion in the second quarter of 1965.

This amounts to a 63 percent rise in after-tax profits over the levels of 1960-61, before the current expansion.

Government experts say the basic reasons behind the profits boom are the strong and steady growth in the economy and a prolonged period of stability in unit wage costs.

Productivity—or output per man-hour—has been rising and wage increases have been lower than they were in the 1950s, it was pointed out. This meant stable unit costs. Price increases were ruled out as an explanation of high profits since wholesale prices have moved up only slightly.

Johnson Picks O'Brien As Postmaster General

Pres. Johnson named his chief legislative aid, Lawrence F. O'Brien, to the Cabinet position of Postmaster General. He will succeed John A. Gronouski, who will become ambassador to Poland.

The switch in assignments sends to a major diplomatic post a grandson of Polish immigrants with a background as a university teacher and a public administrator.

It brings to the Post Office Dept. a highly regarded political organizer who had a key role in both the 1960 and 1964 presidential campaigns.

O'Brien, whose appointment was swiftly approved by the Senate, was a close associate of the late Pres. Kennedy. He continued as White House congressional relations assistant during the Johnson Administration. In announcing O'Brien's appointment to the Cabinet, Johnson said:

"I know of no single individual who has contributed more to the enactment of legislation that touches the lives of so many Americans."

In another major appointment, Johnson tapped Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) for U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic & Social Council. Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, has been a leading member of the liberal bloc in the House and, as chairman of a key House Labor subcommittee, helped shape major social legislation.

He steered the pending wage-hour bill through his subcommittee and to approval by the full committee, and indicated he will postpone his resignation from Congress until the end of the session in order to help lead the floor fight for passage.



NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL, Lawrence F. O'Brien, is congratulated by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller at Senate hearings preceding his confirmation to the Cabinet post. The two worked closely together on major legislation during O'Brien's tenure as chief legislative aide to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

CONVENTION

Albany, N. Y.—The eighth constitutional convention of the New York State AFL-CIO will be held Oct. 18-20 in Buffalo. Headquarters will be in the Statler-Hilton Hotel and sessions will be held in Kleinhan's Music Hall.

Price Index Edges Up, Decline Seen for August

The Consumer Price Index edged up to a new high in July, the Labor Dept. has reported, but government experts predicted a "slight decline" would occur with the August CPI.

The index for July rose by one-tenth of 1 percent over June, to 110.2. This means it now costs $11.02 to buy the same market basket of goods and services which cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period. The July CPI was 1.8 percent higher than July 1964.

More than 1 million workers under union-negotiated escalator clauses tied to the July CPI will receive cost-of-living increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour, the report said.

The increase in the CPI was due mainly to higher meat prices and increased home ownership costs and rates for auto insurance, the Labor Dept. said. Prices for eggs, potatoes and cigarets also rose over the month.

Offsetting these increases to a large extent, the report noted, were price cuts for items in the "first round" of federal excise tax reductions and lower apparel prices due to summer clearance sales.

Had it not been for the excise tax cuts, said Labor Dept. officials, the CPI would have risen to 110.4 or triple its actual rise.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimated that about 75 to 80 percent of the excise tax reductions were passed on to customers in the form of lower prices. He said he expected the percentage to be higher for August as more retailers pass on the reductions. The tax cuts showed up in lower prices on television sets, sports gear, jewelry, household appliances and toilet articles, Chase reported.

2c for 950,000

Of the workers due to receive pay hikes, about 950,000 will get 2 cents an hour. Some 820,000 are auto workers; 35,000 are in aerospace; 72,000 are with farm and construction equipment manufacturers and 24,000 are in metalworking and other industries.

Numerous smaller groups of workers in other industries will get varying increases.

In a companion report, the Labor Dept. also reported that factory workers' net spendable earnings edged downward in July from record June levels. Average hourly earnings stood unchanged at $2.62; the earnings drop was due to seasonally-reduced hours.

Take-home pay—gross earnings less federal income and social security taxes—was $89.20 for the single worker and $96.90 for the worker with three dependents. The decline over the month was 45 cents for both.

Real earnings — or purchasing power—also declined slightly. Compared to a year ago, spendable earnings were up by 47.5 cents a week; real earnings were up 3.3 percent for the worker with three dependents and 3.9 percent for the single worker.

9-4-65

Holmden Sets Retirement From IATSE

Miami Beach, Fla.—Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden of the Theatrical Stage Employes has announced he will retire at the end of October after more than 50 years as a union officer.

The union's general executive board at a meeting here chose, to succeed him, John A. Shuff, third international vice president and business agent of Akron, O., Motion Picture Machine Operators Local 364.

Holmden, secretary-treasurer since 1953, had been an international vice president and assistant president for the previous 22 years and was business agent of Cleveland Motion Picture Machine Operators Local 160 for 37 years.

The executive board elected two additional officers. John Horohan, of New York Stage Employes Local 1, was named to succeed the late James J. Brennan as a vice president, and Winfield H. White, Jr., business agent of Newport, R.I., Local 309 since 1928, was chosen to fill the unexpired portion of the term of the late William C. Scanlan as an international trustee.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 11, 1965 | No. 37

Wage, Job Security Gains Mark Big Steel Agreement

Meany Airs Full Record On Grain

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany "set the record straight" on the federation's views on shipment of grain in U.S. vessels to Communist bloc nations in a 2,000-word statement which he urged all members of the Senate to read before acting on an amendment to the farm bill which would void present regulations. **(See text Page 6.)**

Meany wrote each senator that during discussions to eliminate the present requirement that 50 percent of grain sold to Communist-bloc nations be shipped in U.S. flag ships "my position has been falsely stated."

Reviewing in detail the facts regarding the original application of the 50 percent principle to Soviet wheat sales in the fall of 1963, and establishing the role of the AFL-CIO and its affiliated maritime unions in the matter, Meany made it clear that organized labor had cooperated with Pres. Kennedy in setting up the wheat sales and the method of transportation.

"The AFL-CIO is ready at any time to cooperate fully in any effort to find a better method of achieving

(Continued on Page 7)

Johnson Hails Labor's Role In Progress

By Gervase N. Love

The nation's "unparalleled progress" results from "the concerted energies and talents of each individual American working together to build a better tomorrow," Pres. Johnson said in a Labor Day message hailing the gains of the past year.

"In this effort," the President declared, "no one has taken a more active, more effective role than the working men and women in this country and the free trade union movement."

Johnson reviewed accomplishments since Labor Day 1964 and continued:

"In spite of our progress, a large segment of our citizens remains untouched by our prosperity. They still remain the victims of poverty, racial and age discrimination, inadequate education and technological change.

"Our promise of a better America will become fact only when all citizens—not just most—have the

(Continued on Page 7)



NEW STEEL CONTRACT with benefits for more than 350,000 employes of 10 major companies is signed in Pittsburgh by officers of Steelworkers and management. USWA Pres. I. W. Abel, left, receives signed copy from R. Conrad Cooper, industry spokesman. With Abel are union Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, Sec.-Treas. Walter Burke and other union negotiators and assistants.

Senate Committee Reports:

14(b) Repeal Needed To End 'Bitterness'

By David L. Perlman

The Senate was urged by its Labor Committee to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and restore to workers and employers in 19 "right-to-work" states authority to negotiate a union shop.

In its formal report to the Senate, the committee majority took sharp exception to the phrase "right-to-work" to describe state laws prohibiting the union shop.

"This description is not correct . . . these laws create no right . . . no job guarantees," the report said. Repeal of 14(b) would not result in either "compulsory unionism" or "invasion of states rights" as opponents have charged. But it would, the committee majority declared, remove a source of "bitterness" in competition among states for industry and would establish "a uniform federal rule governing union security agreements."

Fannin Lone Supporter

Of the committee's 16 members, only Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) openly supported laws banning the union shop.

To Fannin, who succeeded to Barry Goldwater's seat in the Senate last November, the House-passed repeal bill was the result of a "long, expensive propaganda campaign by organized labor officials to gain dictatorial economic and political power through force of federal law."

Fannin was unable to get any other committee member to join in his dissent. But the committee's other four Republican members all submitted "individual views" on the issue.

These ranged from Colorado Sen. Peter H. Dominick's position that states should have a right to restrict union security to the assertion by New York's Jacob K. Javits that 14(b) should be repealed, but that other changes in the Taft-Hartley Act should be adopted to balance the action. Separate views were also submitted by GOP Senators Winston L. Prouty (Vt.) and George Murphy (Calif.).

The committee chairman, Lister Hill (D-Ala.), did not sign any of the minority views, although he had voted against the bill.

The committee devoted a large section of its report to a discussion of the isssue of religious objectors

(Continued on Page 7)

Wage Floor Increased for 3.6 Million

It took four years to bring it about, but 3.6 million workers who were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time in 1961 have now achieved equal status with employes previously under the wage-hour law.

The last stage in the adjustment process took place Sept. 3, when the minimum wage for the recently-covered group moved up to $1.25 an hour, with a 40-hour ceiling on the straight-time workweek for most employes affected.

A Labor Dept. spokesman estimated that 810,000 workers received pay raises up to 10 cents an hour to bring them up to the higher wage floor. Most of them are in large retail stores and service trades. Their previous wage minimum was

(Continued on Page 2)

New Pact Valued at 47 Cents

By Eugene A. Kelly

Pittsburgh, Pa.—More than 350,000 members of the Steelworkers will get their first pay increase since 1961 under a 35-month agreement signed here by negotiators for the union and 10 major steel firms.

The contract — first major agreement achieved by the new USWA leadership team of Pres. I. W. Abel, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony—will give workers higher wages and more job security in a package of benefits valued by the union at 47.3 cents an hour for the contract term.

Approximately 100,000 other basic steel employes will get identical benefits when terms of the "Big Ten" pact are accepted by independent firms, Abel said. Most such contracts had been extended when employers agreed to match the Big Ten agreement.

The union's Wage Policy Committee, in voting to approve the settlement reached with the aid of Pres. Johnson and other government officials, said "the demands of our membership have substantially been met, and the industry will be required to share the fruits of its prosperity with our members who have contributed so substantially to that prosperity."

The union called the settlement the "biggest and best wage and benefit package" negotiated in basic steel since 1956. It listed these highlights:

- Average wage hikes of 21.5 cents an hour over the life of the agreement.

(Continued on Page 2)

Gains at Home 'Strongest Weapon' Against Communism, Meany Says

The progress made in America for Americans during the past year is the nation's strongest possible weapon for meeting the threat of Communist aggression, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a nationwide audience in a Labor Day radio broadcast.

Meany contrasted "the most sweeping series of social improvements," enacted since the previous Labor Day, with "a continuing increase in Communist aggression in Viet Nam" during the same period.

The United States is involved in Viet Nam for one reason only, he told an NBC audience—"we promised to help the South Vietnamese to maintain their freedom and their rights under the Geneva Accord."

The Geneva Accord, which stopped the fighting in 1954, included a proviso for a free election in which the Vietnamese could choose their own government. But the Communists in North Viet Nam have refused to carry out their agreement and, instead, have been found guilty by international investigators of "inciting, encouraging and supporting" action against the South Viet Nam government, he said.

Such Communist duplicity and aggression, Meany said, threaten the country's domestic record. But, he added:

"Just as the magnificent triumphs of American astronauts have demonstrated to the world—both free and slave—the ultimate superiority of free science, and of the free union labor that built what the scientists designed, so does the domestic record of the last year demonstrate the ability of a free society to reach toward man's highest aspirations.

"We in the labor movement

(Continued on Page 8)



"NOT TOO OLD," Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.) and Chairman James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) of a House Labor subcommittee considering problems of older workers assure a union delegation protesting compulsory grounding of airline stewardesses at age 32 or 35. Presenting their union's case are, left to right, Pres. Colleen Boland of Transport Workers Local 550, TWU Legislative Rep. Frank O'Connell, and Stewardesses Joetta Cunningham, Nancy Collins and June O'Mahoney.

Air Stewardesses Fight To Break Age Barrier

Members of a House Labor subcommittee agreed with Benjamin Franklin that a woman's charm, "like vintage wine," increases with age.

In a more serious vein, committee members voiced strong support for a protest by a union of airline stewardesses against "arbitrary" age limits set by some airlines.

The union—Local 550 of the Transport Workers—was represented by its president, Colleen Boland, and a delegation of attractive stewardesses nearing company-imposed age limits of 32 or 35.

"If this isn't discrimination on account of age, what is?" Subcommittee Chairman James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) said after listening to the testimony and viewing the evidence.

Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.) suggested that airlines seem to have a twisted view of their function.

"They need to be educated to the fact that they're not running flying Bunny Clubs," he said, "but just another means of transportation."

And Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.), after quoting Franklin, said he would oppose with his "dying breath" the notion that a woman is less beautiful, less appealing, less attractive after 30. He was certain he added, that his colleagues would agree.

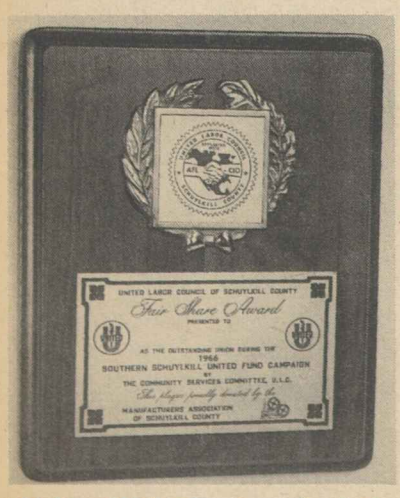
"We had better," replied O'Hara, "if we want to be re-elected."

The union, in its testimony before the subcommittee, which is considering employment problems of the elderly, said stewardesses should be allowed to continue flying "so long as they pass the physical and personal requirements of the employer" and urged that Congress insert a ban on age discrimination in the Civil Rights Act.

An Executive Order declaring it against public policy for government contractors to discriminate because of age has been "ignored" by the airlines, the union said, even though they all have large government contracts.

The union also charged sex discrimination in that male flight attendants are not affected by age limits applied to stewardesses.

Where airlines do not impose arbitrary age ceilings, the union added, stewardesses "continue to qualify and to perform their duties admirably in all respects" beyond the age of 35.



FAIR SHARE Award of the Southern Schuylkill County (Pa.) United Fund Campaign, donated by the Manufacturers Association of the county, will be presented to the union with the outstanding results in the annual campaign for funds. The 1965 winner was Steelworkers Local 6260.

Wage Floor Increased for 3.6 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

$1.15 an hour, with overtime required only after 42 hours.

Absorption of the new group into the mainstream of federal wage-hour standards began on Sept. 3, 1961, with a $1 pay floor but no ceiling on hours. At that time, other workers were covered by a $1.15 minimum. Two years later, when the regular federal minimum moved up to $1.25, the new group still was held at $1 an hour—but most became entitled to overtime after 44 hours.

Last September, the wage floor for the 3.6 million moved up to $1.15 an hour, and the hours ceiling dropped to 42.

A bill approved by the House Labor Committee, awaiting action by Congress, would move the federal minimum wage ahead at a considerably faster rate over the next three years.

It would set the minimum wage at $1.40 next July, rising in two additional steps to $1.75 by July 1, 1968. The same bill would bring additional millions of workers under the law, with a five-year schedule to achieve wage parity with those already covered.

Profit Plan's Union Ban Held Illegal

An auto parts firm illegally discriminated against union members when it dropped some clerical employes from its profit-sharing plan after they had voted for the Office Employes, a trial examiner has reported to the National Labor Relations Board.

Dura Corp. should be compelled by the NLRB, the examiner wrote, to drop from its profit plan a rule limiting eligibility for benefits to "any salaried employe . . . who is not a member of a collective bargaining unit recognized by the employer."

This rule violates the right of employes not to be discriminated against in their choice of a bargaining representative, said the examiner. Whether the employer intended to discourage union membership, or whether it has had friendly relations with unions at its other plants is immaterial, he said.

"Terms such as those . . . in the [profit-sharing] plan are per se" in violation of the law, he ruled "and no independent evidence of additional acts" is necessary to support a finding of a violation.

OEIU Local 10 won an NLRB election in the Dura Corp. office in Ypsilanti, Mich., last October and reached contract agreement in March. Later it charged the firm with refusing to keep the salaried employes in Ypsilanti covered by the plan.

The heart of the firm's argument, Examiner Thomas N. Kessel said, was that it should have the right unilaterally to continue the plan with or without change. He rejected the point as having "no logical persuasion."

Office Union Gains Average 5 Percent

New York—The Office Employes won wage increases totaling $17 million for some 70,000 members in 1965, union Pres. Howard Coughlin reported.

An OEIU study showed clerical employes under union contract benefited from an average increase of 5 percent. Applied to their average 1964 wage of $95 a week, this produced a raise of $4.75 a week.

Coughlin said Labor Dept. reports show an average increase of 2.9 percent in all clerical wages, or $2.38 a week over the 1964 base of $82. Thus the non-union member gets almost $800 a year less than the worker covered by union contract, he said.

Job Security Improved:

First Hike Since '61 Won in Steel Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

- Additional wage increases of 14.6 cents an hour next year for all trade and craft workers, including millwrights and motor inspectors. They will be upgraded two job classes.
- An "unprecedented" pension plan permitting retirement of 30-year-service employes at any age on pensions ranging from $150 to $175 a month.
- Changes characterized by the union as major advances in insurance, sick and accident benefits and hospitalization coverage for workers and their families, and a $75 monthly supplement for those who retire before age 65 due to plant shutdowns, long layoffs or disabling injury.

Another major development was a provision extending sick and accident benefits after two years of service to 52 weeks, effective Aug. 1, 1967, and raising the weekly benefit payment to an average of $80 a week. The former benefits averaged $67.50 for up to 26 weeks.

The settlement also provides improvements in seniority rights, the union pointed out. Companies must provide laid-off employes with "pool" assignments within 30 days, instead of the former 60. The waiting period will be shortened from two years to nine months for workers awaiting assignment in plants with more than one pool.

'Big Ten' Listed

The 10 firms covered by the pact are U.S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, National (Great Lakes) Steel, Armco Steel, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Pittsburgh Steel and Colorado Fuel & Iron.

Abel said at a press conference after the signing that an increase of 11.5 cents an hour—placed in escrow by agreement May 1 at the suggestion of Dir. William Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service—will be given to the employes separately, and probably in a lump sum.

The union president, who took office June 1, announced that hundreds "and in some cases thousands" of local plant issues have been cleared by negotiation as part of the basic settlement. Others are being processed, he reported.

Johnson announced the new agreement in a nationwide telecast Sept. 3. Both sides had agreed earlier to a 120-day extension and then to another for eight days—the latter after bargaining talks had been moved to Washington at the President's request.

Delays Cited

The long negotiations brought a protest from the USWA Wage Policy Committee, which said "we recommended that bargaining begin early so a crisis atmosphere might be avoided," but "our hopes were not to be fulfilled."

Negotiators, the statement said, carried a "double burden" because while "pressing for the best attainable settlement, they were constantly reminded by the highest officials" of the government that "the national economy could not stand a steel strike."

Of the final pact, the committee said the terms "constitute a satisfactory basis for settlement."

Label Council Cites Gleason, Kramer

New York—The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Council here marked Union Label Week by presenting its fourth annual Union Label Award of Merit to Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen and Chairman Jay Kramer of the New York State Labor Relations Board.

The presentation was made during a luncheon at which Pres. Charles J. Garrahan of the local label group praised the recipients for having shown "remarkable astuteness in their fields."

At the same time, the Label Trades Citation was presented to representatives of rank-and-file members of the Fire, Police and Sanitation Departments by the Label Trades Council in cooperation with the Joint Board of Shirt & Leisurewear Workers; the Clothing Workers Joint Board, and Cap & Millinery Workers Local 2.

Highlights of Contract In Basic Steel Industry

These are the highlights of the contract terms negotiated by the Steelworkers and 10 major firms in a new 35-month pact affecting more than 350,000 workers:

- **Wage increase of 10 cents an hour across the board this year, and another 6 cents on Aug. 1, 1967, with increments bringing the raises within a range of 10-19 cents now and 6-12 cents in 1967.**
- **Upgrading all existing trade and craft jobs by two job classes and adding workers in the millwright and motor inspector categories, both as of next Jan. 1, to provide additional raises of 14.6 cents an hour.**
- **Pension plan improvements providing that, as of next Aug. 1, employes with 30 years of service may retire on full pension at any age; benefits raised to $175 a month for long-service workers, with a minimum of $150; improving deferred vested pensions; benefit increases of $15 a month for those who retired before Aug. 1, 1966, $20 for beneficiaries subject to a social security deduction.**
- **A special supplement of $75 per month for retirees not yet eligible for social security—those who retire because of plant shutdown, after a two-year layoff or because of disability.**
- **The duration of sickness and accident benefits for two-year or more employes to be raised from 26 weeks to 52 weeks as of Aug. 1, 1967, with benefits rising from an average of $67.50 to $80, plus other improvements.**
- **Payment of 13 weeks' extended vacation to the family of a senior group employe who dies during a five-year period before receiving an extended vacation; vacation scheduling improvements permitting employes to take pay instead of time off, if offered the option by the company.**
- **Stronger job safeguards for senior employes.**

Watts Unionists Participate:

Los Angeles Labor Working in Riot Area

Los Angeles—Top union leaders throughout Los Angeles County have joined forces to work with Negro union members and officials in the riot-torn Watts area.

The Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, working with the federation's national Dept. of Civil Rights, helped arrange a series of meetings between the Negro community leaders, Mayor Samuel Yorty and others in an attempt to end political bickering and start rebuilding the Watts area.

Long aware of the smoldering problems in Watts, union leaders early in the summer sparked formation of a community action committee. Composed of union members who live in the area, the committee has been pressing such projects as job counseling. voter registration and other tasks aimed at improving the poverty-stricken section and developing leadership within it.

Group Enlarged

This committee, after the riots, formed the nucleus of a broader-based group known as the Community Action Labor Committee.

With the backing of the county labor federation, the new group immediately began formulating programs and working closely with the task force sent here by Pres. Johnson to assist in the area. Helping to coordinate the labor program has been AFL-CIO Civil Rights Rep. William E. Pollard, former vice president of the Los Angeles central body who was sent here by Federation Pres. George Meany.

"Too often many of us inside the labor movement who are Negroes and live in the Watts area have been busy with union problems outside our own community," said Spencer Wiley of the Auto Workers, one of the Labor Action Committee leaders.

"This meant that not only were the government and the white leadership neglecting areas like Watts, but we were too. That was the reason for forming the new committee, and we are already getting results."

Wiley and Herbert Ward of the Machinists are co-chairmen of the committee.

The group has urged, among other programs, that slum clearance and new housing projects be started immediately in the Watts area. Consideration is now being given for union-sponsored or backed housing units.

Special help in hiring the jobless for the task of rebuilding the community is also being pressed, in cooperation with the building trades unions.

Expressing its shock at the riots, the committee said that "as trade unionists who represent over 60,000 union members in the affected area, we feel we have a responsibility to the entire community and offer our assistance to end violence and restore law and order."

The committee said a variety of projects must be pressed immediately, including creation of a large "rebuilding corps" aided by federal funds to help restore the area where 35 lives were lost and millions of dollars damage inflicted. Unions have also been helping to feed victims of the riots through financial contributions.

Cruikshank To Help Guide Health Parley

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank has been named by Pres. Johnson to serve on a committee of health experts to make plans for the coming White House Conference on Health.

At the same time the President announced that dates for the conference had been moved from Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 to Nov. 3 and 4.

The group, which includes former Sec. of Health, Education and Welfare Marion Folsom, will serve as an executive committee working with the conference officers — Chairman George Beadle, president of the University of Chicago, and Executive Vice Chairman Boisfeuillet Jones, president of the Woodruff Foundation, Atlanta, Ga.

The President urged the committee to "bring together at this conference the best minds and the boldest ideas to deal with the pressing health needs of the nation" and urged it to "set new goals for achievement in the field of health."





OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION signed by Mayor James H. Tate (left) of Philadelphia made Sept. 6-12 Union Label Week and helped focus attention on the label, shop card and service button. Looking it over with the mayor, from left, are Pres. Lawrence Stoltz of the Philadelphia Union Label Council; Pres. Edward Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, and Sec. Josephine Mullin of the Pennsylvania Union Label Council.

Teachers Wrap Up Pact in Philadelphia

Philadelphia Teachers wrapped up their first contract with wage increases averaging $850 for 11,500 school employes, but New York talks produced no agreement as schools prepared to open Sept. 13. The head of the United Federation of Teachers, representing 48,000 New York school employes, warned in the final week that "unless there is some movement the schools will not open."

In Philadelphia, pupils and teachers alike will share the benefits of a first contract negotiated by Teachers Local 3 with the Philadelphia Board of Education.

Negotiations extending from Feb. 16 to Sept. 3 brought agreement from union and school bargainers on 225 separate contract items, including a reduction in classroom size and increases in salary schedules starting at $5,-500 a year and reaching a maximum of $10,400 in yearly steps, the number of which was reduced from 13 to 10.

Union members were scheduled to meet Sept. 10 to ratify the agreement. Teaching employes began work Sept. 9 with some 275,000 pupils in 290 schools.

By contract, no class will have more than 39 pupils this year, with the goal 25 in secondary schools by 1970 and 30 in elementary schools.

The pact gives each elementary teacher up to $25 for "classroom betterment," usually paid in the past out of the teacher's pocket; $50 for teachers of extra-curricular subjects and clubs; $100 for each kindergarten plus 10 cents per pupil for magazines and 30 cents for instructional aids, in addition to $65 for toys and furnishings.

New York Rally

In New York, employes of the nation's biggest school system scheduled a meeting at Randall's Island stadium Sept. 10 to hear a report on stalemated contract negotiations. The old pact expired June 30.

Pres. Albert Shanker of AFT Local 1, returning to the bargaining table after an illness, warned School Board officials that union members will not return for the semester starting Sept. 13 "unless there is some movement" toward settling disputed issues.

Mayor Robert F. Wagner met with city mediators and the negotiators at the Hotel Commodore and urged them to continue talking. He said he had asked the mediators to "report back to me their recommendations" in disputed areas—principally wages, higher welfare and health benefits, and improved classroom conditions.

Dr. George Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania heads a three-man mediation team. Other members are Theodore W. Kheel and David Cole. All are veteran arbitrators of union-management disputes.

Taylor said there were 165 unresolved issues when the mayor assigned the mediators to the talks last week. These have been reduced to about 25, he reported.

Petition Victory Assures House Home Rule Vote

An elated Pres. Johnson praised signers of a discharge petition which will assure a House vote on home rule for the District of Columbia and predicted victory in the long crusade for self-government in the nation's capital.

Washington, D.C., a city with a population bigger than that of 11 states, does not elect a single local official. Its top officials are appointed by the President; its local laws are written by Congress.

House Group Blamed

The President, who supported the discharge petition with public statements and private phone calls, charged that "a small group of men"—the leaders of the House District of Columbia Committee—repeatedly blocked home rule legislation.

Six times, including this year, the Senate has passed home home bills, Johnson noted. But each time the House District Committee has kept the bills from reaching the House floor.

The petition, signed by the required 218 congressmen, will enable the home rule bill to be brought before the House not later than Sept. 27. In a last-minute maneuver, when it was evident that the petition drive would succeed, the House committee reported out a bill which would give most of the District of Columbia to adjoining Maryland—a solution which both Maryland and D.C. residents were sure to reject. House Democratic leaders, however, were solidly behind the home rule measure which would provide for election of a mayor, a city council and a non-voting delegate to the House.

Labor strongly supported the home rule drive and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke on radio and television in support of the discharge petition campaign.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) succeeded in getting his once-defeated reapportionment constitutional amendment out of the Judiciary Committee through what he described a "a baby filibuster."

Dirksen had used delaying tactics to block a vote on a House-passed immigration reform bill until one Judiciary Committee member, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) agreed to switch his vote to produce a majority for sending the Dirksen amendment to the Senate calendar.

Dodd made it clear that he continues to oppose the Dirksen plan, which would allow one house of a legislature to be set up in disregard of the Supreme Court's one man, one vote standards.

The immigration bill was approved by the committee, 14-2.

Maryland Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) angrily charged that the committee "has been blackmailed."

In other congressional developments:

- The House passed a $3.285 billion foreign aid appropriations bill, after defeating attempts to cut the amount. Voting for passage were 199 Democrats and 40 Republicans; opposed were 62 Democrats and 81 Republicans.
- The Senate unanimously passed a bill raising benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act and rasing the taxable wage base in order to pay for them. The wage base was raised to $6,600 a year, the same amount scheduled for the social security tax. The Senate bill also permits railroad employes who receive tips—such as porters and dining car waiters—to report them as earnings for retirement purposes.
- The bill creating a new Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs was signed into law by Johnson.
- The House refused, 320-19, to override a presidential veto of a military construction bill which would have sharply limited the authority of the Pentagon to close military bases. A revised bill, satisfactory to the Administration, was then passed unanimously .

Pay Inequities Target of CWA At Ohio Bell

Cleveland — Wage negotiations moved toward a Sept. 13 deadline at the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., with the Communications Workers aiming their heaviest fire at pay inequities.

The Ohio CWA negotiators attacked the company's so-called community wage system, which has been in effect for many decades. Under it, Bell pays up to 117 different wage rates for exactly the same job. The variations are based on a theory of prevailing wage scales which CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne describes as "a hangover from the pre-jet, pre-auto age when communities were really isolated."

CWA is also seeking "substantial" wage gains and a reclassification of jobs affected by automation, including those of clerical workers, Beirne said.

He asserted that the federal government's so-called wage guidelines do not really apply in the communications industry with its "many wage inequities." Correction of these inequities, he said, would amount to well above the 3.2 percent figure used as a guide by the government for measuring non-inflationary pay adjustments.

CWA is relying heavily in its negotiations on a study undertaken for the union by Robert Nathan Associates, a Washington firm of economic analysts. The "Nathan Report" found no economic justification for the many different wage bands now used by Bell to pay for the same work in different localities. It recommended that the wage differentials be narrowed from 117 to six throughout the nation.

Under the old Bell plan, a phone installer in Cleveland makes $143 a week, compared to $131.50 in Zanesville and $146 in Detroit. The CWA proposals would drastically narrow these differentials.

Slaiman Urges More Activity In Community

Minneapolis, Minn.—A plea that local union bodies become more active in all areas of community action was made by Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights at the 11th annual Steelworkers Labor Institute.

Passage of legislation in the most productive session of Congress since the early days of the New Deal "is only the first step" in solving social and economic problems, he said, pointing out that it is at the local level that provisions of the legislation must be put into action if the problems are to be solved.

Slaiman compared the civil rights movement with the early organizational days of the labor movement.

Both movements, he said, were sparked by a need for social justice, and both have tried to reach their goals through both direct and political action. Both have had a "tremendous" impact on the country, he added.

Negroes are becoming increasingly active in economic fields, he said, because they have discovered that freedom is not workable without economic security.

W. H. Fornos Named Manpower Deputy

Werner H. Fornos, national coordinator of the Labor Dept.'s youth farm labor program (A-TEAM), has been named deputy assistant manpower administrator for special projects by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

The Dropout Problem

THE ADMINISTRATION estimates that during the coming school year more than 750,000 youngsters will drop out of school without a high school diploma.

In an age of automation and ever-accelerating technological advance, these youngsters are courting almost certain economic disaster for their future lives.

They will find themselves qualified for little else but unskilled work. And with each passing year, the amount of that type of work available declines sharply. A high school education becomes almost a necessity as preparation for any kind of meaningful job.

It is in this context that the President's campaign to encourage all youngsters to return to school this fall takes on special meaning. A major voluntary effort to convince our young people to remain in school until they have fulfilled the highest possible level of education of which they are capable is a high priority of the moment.

* * *

THE AMERICAN LABOR movement has relentlessly fought for improved and expanded educational facilities, for federal aid programs over the decades. It is firmly dedicated to the proposition that every youngster must be helped to take full advantage of educational opportunities, especially those who are economically unable to pursue their educational goals.

The dropout problem is tied in a very real sense to the nation's unemployment problem. In mid-1965 the unemployment rate for school dropouts, age 16 to 21, was almost four times the national average. The jobless rate for those 18 and over who did not finish high school is almost double that for high school graduates.

Last October, of the 14.1 million young people who were out of school, 36 percent were dropouts. Unless something effective is done this year another 750,000 will drop out of school without ever having attained a high school diploma. Six of 10 of the nation's school dropouts are in the 16- to 17-year-old age bracket.

The Administration estimates that if the problem of school dropouts continues at its present pace, the nation can anticipate having 32 million adult, non-high school graduates in the labor force by 1975.

* * *

ORGANIZED LABOR is engaged at every level of American life in improving and expanding education opportunities. It has thrown its resources into the school dropout campaigns of the past few years, realizing full well that a well-educated labor force is in the national interest; that youngsters ill-prepared for the world of work not only face the miseries and despair of unemployment and pitifully low incomes but become also the prime targets for the demagogues and hate-mongers.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, September 11, 1965 No. 37

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School's 'In'



Keppel to AFT:

Teachers Urged to Help Erase 'Failures' of Nation's Schools

Following are excerpts from an address delivered to the 49th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers by Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education:

FOR AMERICA'S schools the time for daydreaming and nodding through the responsibility of being an educator is over, if it ever existed.

Parents are looking at the schools, and in many of our great metropolitan centers they do not like what they see.

You know of the failures in our system. But through such efforts as the AFT's own Effective Schools Program and many other attempts . . . you also know that failure can be erased. . . .

Today, in a world that is closing in on the moon and on Mars, in a world that still is unsure about what do with its hydrogen bombs, in a world where scientific theories have a life-span of less than six years—in such a world we are still graduating functional illiterates from our public schools, we are still staffing classrooms with poorly paid and untrained personnel, and we are still callous enough to lock the playground gate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

There are other failures in our learning system that are not so visible: recruitment policies that settle for mediocrity or that covertly discriminate against teachers of particular races or religions, "safe" textbooks that are selected because they will not cause trouble, guidance and counseling practiced part-time by untrained and overworked teachers who shuttle students along according to misread test scores.

These shoddy episodes are played against a backdrop that reveals more than 10 million children of poverty to whom we can only theoretically offer 180 or so days of education.

These children do not have proper medical care, and so they are frequently ill and not at school. Money runs low at home and they disappear from the classroom for a few days to seek part-time work.

They share the family's best available clothing with brothers and sisters and stay out a day or two a week because they cannot bring themselves to appear in the clothing that is left. They simply do not get 180 days of schooling.

I am not unfamiliar with the literature on collective bargaining, nor with the literature on professional negotiations. Nor am I unfamiliar with the literature on reading levels in Harlem, on terror here in Los Angeles, on discrimination in Chicago, delinquency in Boston, degradation in Selma.

You are part of that literature, of course. You are caught up in the day-to-day crises and participate in the successes and failures. A great deal is demanded of you—perhaps too much, sometimes. You are called upon to treat with this nation's most precious resources, its children, and to succeed where parents and society itself have too often failed.

And thus you are called upon to wrestle successfully with your frustration, to be almost inhumanly patient and forbearing under the most trying circumstances. Such conduct is an essential responsibility of the teacher. Whatever your personal wishes and ambitions, your larger obligation is to America's children.

BUT YOU MUST NOT bear that obligation alone. The resolution of differences in the administration of our schools is no one-way street. Administrators and school board members and all other citizens interested in education have their obligations, too. And they are primary obligations. A strike that closes schools is a dramatic and sure sign of a very sick community.

The condition of the schools—and of teachers and students alike—is the community's responsibility no less than yours.

And it is a part of that responsibility to understand—to attain a sense of the complexities and challenges of the learning process, and to recognize that the teacher is more than a baby-sitter, available at baby-sitter rates of pay.

It would be my judgment that teachers are less prone to strike than almost any other element of our society. It goes against the professional grain. It means departing from the basic course and commitment of their lives.

I hope . . . that our administrators and teachers will take the guidelines for, say, supplementary education services and centers—that remarkable Title III of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act—and really put them to work. I hope that they will turn their communities inside out in a talent and resource hunt, that they come up with the kind of excitement in the adventure in learning that children deserve in this country.

Morgan Says:

Inheritance of Bias Is Trapping Negro Family in Vicious Circle

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE JOHNSON Administration, as has been widely reported, has made a study in depth of the plight of the Negro family in America.

Its findings are galvanizing, shocking and controversial—which undoubtedly explains why the government in general and the Labor Dept. in particular, sponsor of the project, have been so diffident about giving the fullest publicity to the results. But the facts unearthed are vital not only to public understanding of the problem but as guidance to officials from the lowest to the highest levels who are now grappling with the human fragments of the racial explosion in Los Angeles in an effort to avoid the blast of another time bomb there or elsewhere.



Morgan

One difficulty is that, irresponsibly handled, the material could—and undoubtedly will be—used to strengthen the false, libelous but ancient and (by some) rigidly held premise that the trouble with the Negro is that he is inferior.

Here are some sample findings which, taken out of context, could be exploited in such fashion:

The ratio of illegitimate birth among Negroes in this country is eight times that of whites. Negro children are reared by a kind of inevitable matriarchy to compensate for the almost utterly shattered condition of Negro family life: nearly one-quarter of non-white families in the United States are headed by a woman. The breakdown of the Negro family has led to a startling increase in dependency on welfare. One-third of non-white children live in broken homes. Unemployment among Negroes outside the South has continued at critical rates since the 1930s and the actual figures probably do not reflect the seriousness of the situation because of the "disappearance" of Negro males during the operation of census-taking.

Mean intelligence levels of Negro school children are below those of whites. Nearly four times as many Negroes as whites flunk the mental tests of the armed forces. Juvenile delinquency among Negroes is high, by comparison with whites, but one researcher found that three-quarters—double the anticipated ratio—of Philadelphia's delinquents who were detained for some offense some years ago came from broken homes.

In Chicago and Detroit in 1963 about 75 percent of the persons arrested for such crimes as murder, manslaughter, rape and assault were Negroes. In the heart of Harlem in 1961 the rate of dope addiction was eight times higher than for New York City as a whole. An so on.

The Negro population, especially the urban stratum of it, is trapped in a vicious circle. This study of the Negro family reveals a cataclysmic fact that may be the less grasped and understood, ironically enough, because the spate of federal civil rights legislation since 1957 has tended to disguise it. The fact is that the American Negro social structure, especially the family, has been so punished by discrimination, double standards of justice and uprooting that it is in a desperate predicament.

It is true that many Negroes, especially the younger, broadly educated ones, are moving fast to new and unheard of levels of achievement but many, many more are—somewhat invisibly—dropping further and further behind.

Why all this? Cynics may dismiss it with a grim smile and undoubtedly there are racial bigots who will guffaw outright in derision and disbelief, but one of the root causes of the ghastly problem is something that the nation has largely forgotten about and the enormity of which, most of us, I dare say, have never realized. The answer is slavery, something that was technically struck down more than 100 years ago. But American Negroes have a heritage of 300 years of human bondage and injustice, the report tells us, and some experts maintain their slavery was the worst the world has ever known.

FOR EXAMPLE one sociologist has written that "in Brazil, the slave had many more rights than in the United States: he could legally marry, he could, indeed had to, be baptized and become a member of the Catholic Church, his family could not be broken up for sale, and he had many days on which he could either rest or earn money to buy his freedom. . . . In short: the Brazilian slave knew he was a man, and that he differed on degree, not in kind, from his master."

By contrast the American slave was a chattel, often well cared for, but nevertheless a chattel. The Jews, the Irish, the Italians, the other minorities who battled great odds of prejudice and other obstacles to establish themselves as a part of American society did not have this crushing heritage.

No wonder then it is observed that the very survival of the Negro American is an extraordinary fact. The Negro community has not only survived but is now the core of one of the most important social revolutions in the country's history as its citizens demand performance on the democratic ideal.

But this is only part of the picture and the other part, just touched on, is a desperate one. Fortunately the federal government has taken the leadership in facing it but we have a long, hard road to climb, and everybody, Negroes and whites alike, should realize together how long and hard and steep it is.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT is creating a political revolution in the South. But the question in the minds of most politicians is, will it come by 1966.

Some 40,000 new Negro registrants were put on the books in three weeks after passage of the act in the 14 counties where federal registrars set up shop. Based on this figure, estimates of probable new Negro registrations before the 1966 elections range from 800,000 to 1.5 million in the seven states affected by the legislation.

So far, three patterns have emerged. In counties where federal registrars are operating, there has been a fantastic registration increase. East Carroll Parish (county) in Louisiana's northeast corner is an example. The percentage of Negro registration has jumped from four to 65 and there are now more Negroes registered than whites.

In a second group of counties located spottily and sparsely, county officials have opened up registration on their own—either because of the threat of federal registrars being sent in or for other reasons. Sumter County, Ga., is such an example, with 1,100 new Negro registrations were listed in a single weekend. Key to the registration being opened up in Americus is the past history of civil rights demonstrations rather than the threat of federal registrars. In any event, few counties fit this category.

The third pattern is in states like Georgia and South Carolina where no federal registrars have been sent and no real change has been made. In Baker County in southwestern Georgia, for instance, 29 Negroes and 11 whites have been registered since last November's election. In South Carolina, where state law requires only one registration day a month, only four of 46 counties have bothered to increase registration days.

* * *

DESPITE THIS variance of pattern, or maybe because of it, steps will be taken to insure that massive numbers of new Negro voters will be on the rolls by the 1966 election.

In no southern state, however, would Negroes make a majority of the electorate in a statewide race if 100 percent of the Negroes and 100 percent of the whites were registerd. And in only relatively few counties would this be the case.

The arithmetic that matters, however, is that of coalition voting.

Take Alabama as a case in point where Sen. John Sparkman faces probable primary opposition from Gov. George Wallace or possible general election opposition from Rep. James C. Martin (R). At present there are slightly over a million registered voters, 935,700 white and 92,700 Negro.

With the whites registered at 66.2 percent of their potential now, a 20 percent increase would be large and would represent some 180,000 more white voters. With Negroes registered at 18.5 percent of their potential, an increase of 50 percent would not be unlikely and would represent some 250,000 new Negro voters.

Since the whites will split their votes between the "conservative" and the "liberal" candidates and since the Negroes will likely vote overwhelmingly "liberal," the arithmetic that matters is what could be the total of a Negro and white "liberal" coalition.

Back in 1962 when Sen. Lister Hill (D) eked out a 6,800-vote win over Martin in the general election, Hill was generally regarded as the "liberal" candidate and Martin the "conservative." If an additional 250,000 Negroes had been registered and voted in that race, Hill's margin would have been some 50,000 to 75,000 rather than about 7,000—all other factors being equaled.

The point of this involved arithmetic and speculation is simply this: Not only can a liberal candidate afford to be outspoken instead of apologetic, he must be outspoken to attract these new "liberal" voters.

Registering half the unregistered Negroes in the South could easily mean a coalition force that could double, at the least, the present "liberal" vote. That's the political revolution that's in the making in the South if the Voting Rights Act puts 800,000 to 1.5 million Negroes on the registration rolls by 1966.

(This column is subsituted for the Washington commentary of Willard Shelton, who is ill.)

AFL-CIO Warns:

Elderly Become Fraud Targets Of Rackets Keyed to Medicare

THE AFL-CIO, which led a 20-year fight for medicare, has warned against crooks attempting to dupe aged Americans since enactment of the legislation.

Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, charged that elderly citizens are being solicited for enrollment in the medicare program for a price.

Such offers are completely fraudulent, he said, and urged anyone solicited to report at once to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or to local law enforcement officers.

There are no door-to-door enrollments or application fees for any of the medicare programs, Cruikshank pointed out. Those presently receiving social security, railroad retirement or Civil Service pensions will receive information and enrollment cards automatically by mail from the Social Security Administration, he said. All others 65 and older should seek advice and counsel at their local Social Security Administration office, he said.

Cruikshank recalled that labor was virtually alone in the medicare fight for a long time, starting in 1945. But as the need mounted and public awareness of the problem spread, religious organizations, welfare and economic associations and other groups joined the drive, he noted.

The result was "a rising tide of general support which finally made itself felt in the Congress," Cruikshank said. His statements came during the weekly radio interview, Labor News Conference.

CRUIKSHANK PREDICTED that threats by some doctors to boycott the medicare program will not materialize.

"We think the medical profession in the United States is made up largely of men who have a deep sense of responsibility to their patients," he said, pointing out that boycotting the program would mean "refusing to serve their patients."

"This, American doctors have never done, and I don't think they ever will," he added.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs production broadcast over the Mutual radio network were Louis Cassels of United Press Intl. and James Deakin of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



AGED AMERICANS are the targets of crooks with fraudulent offers to enroll them in the medicare program for a price, Nelson Cruikshank (center), AFL-CIO social security director, charged as he was questioned by James Deakin, left, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Louis Cassels of United Press Intl. on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public affairs radio program.

Meany Statement on Wheat Shipments

Statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on the matter of wheat shipments to the Soviet Union:

DURING THE PAST two weeks, a number of accounts have appeared in the press, purporting to describe the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the requirement that at least 50 percent of all wheat sold to the Soviet Union must be shipped on American vessels, where available.

These accounts have invariably misrepresented the position and role of the AFL-CIO and of myself in this matter. They seem to have relied upon speculation or biased second or third-hand reports, for none of the reporters or columnists under whose bylines these stories have appeared have bothered to inquire as to the facts or to check the accuracy of their statements concerning the AFL-CIO position with the AFL-CIO itself.

In view of the current effort by some members of the Senate to cast the AFL-CIO in a "dog in the manger" role and to arbitrarily revoke the application of the flag preference principle, I believe it is important to set the record straight.

As regards the original application of this principle to Soviet wheat sales, the facts are these:

1. I made no demand or request of any kind upon Pres. Kennedy in connection with this transaction. Prior to the consummation and announcement of the wheat sale, Pres. Kennedy did inquire as to my views on the advisability of selling wheat to the Soviet Union. I advised him that I would favor such a step, because of (a) the humanitarian aspect of wheat as a foodstuff, and (b) the value of such a transaction in dramatizing the superior performance of the American system in meeting human needs, as against the Soviet system. Contrary to recent press accounts, I placed no terms or conditions of any kind upon the cooperation and support of the AFL-CIO in this matter.

Backed Food Sharing

As a matter of fact, in April of 1962, I had publicly urged that the United States give foodstuffs to the peoples of Iron Curtain countries, contending that "hunger knows no politics."

2. At a press conference in October of 1963, Pres. Kennedy made the first public announcement of the Soviet wheat sale, at which time he stated that all of the wheat would be shipped on American vessels, if available. It is my impression that this decision was motivated in large part by the desire to realize maximum value to all segments of the American economy from the transaction.

A Labor Dept. representative did confer with officials of the Intl. Longshoremen's Association at that time and received a commitment of full cooperation on this basis, despite the historic reluctance of East Coast longshoremen to handle goods consigned to or originating in Communist nations.

3. Subsequently, upon the representations of the Commerce and Agriculture Departments, it was deemed not feasible to carry out the objective of using American vessels for the entire shipment. The provisions governing the use of American vessels was thereupon reduced to not less than 50 percent, where available, and this provision was contained in Pres. Kennedy's executive order.

4. The maritime and longshore unions did not protest this reduction. The dispute which caused the cessation of loading of grain ships arose as a result of the successful efforts of the grain dealers (Continental Grain Co., and Cargill, Inc.) to further reduce the participation of American vessels by securing waivers of the 50 percent requirement through various contrivances which disqualified American vessels, which were in fact ready and able to carry the cargo, and substituting foreign-flag vessels on grounds that no U.S.-flag vessels were "available."

The use of foreign flag vessels in this instance did not reduce the price paid by the Soviet Union for the grain. The transaction was consummated on the basis of a fixed price for the wheat delivered at Soviet ports. The net effect of the substitution of foreign flag vessels was to increase the proceeds of the sale to the dealers.

The protest action by the maritime unions was directed entirely at these private corporations who, for reasons of their own profit, were engaged in undermining and nullifying the policy and assurances of the President of the United States. A prime example of the devices employed by these companies and their agents in engaging vessels for this trade was the disqualification of large-capacity, deep draft ships, although these ships were the most efficient and lowest cost bulk carriers under the American flag. Subsequent investigation clearly showed that the grounds advanced for excluding such ships were spurious and that their use was entirely feasible. They were in fact used to complete the wheat shipments following the settlement of the dispute.

5. I entered this controversy only after being requested to do so by Pres. Johnson in February of 1964. In cooperation with Sec. of Labor Wirtz, I then interceded with the maritime and longshore unions in the effort to find a fair and reasonable basis for ending the dispute. A considerable amount of persuasion was necessary to induce these antonomous organizations, concerned with a problem vitally affecting the welfare of their own industry and membership, to abandon the course of direct action and to resume work on this cargo on a basis which, to a very large extent, left the future disposition and resolution of the grain shipment problem to the good faith and sense of justice of public officials.

The circumstances and basis of settlement were fully and favorably reported at the time and are matters of public record. The Congressional Record of February 25, 1964, beginning on page 3412, contains a full and complete exposition of the matter by Vice Pres. (then Senator) Hubert Humphrey. The relevant excerpt of the Congressional Record is attached. It includes the remarks of Sen. McGovern, in an exchange with Sen. Humphrey, which indicated his complete approval, at that time.

6. It is important to note that the understanding which led to the resumption of wheat shipments to the Soviet Union in 1964 set forth an orderly method for the continuing review of governmental policy concerning cargo preference, flag quotas and maritime policy generally, including any future changes in government policy relating to U.S. flag participation in the shipment of wheat to the Soviet Union. For this purpose, a Maritime Advisory Committee, composed of government officials, representatives of maritime labor, the shipping industry, and the public at large, was established by the President. This committee is functioning and has submitted a number of recommendations on maritime issues which are currently under consideration by the Administration.

This committee was intended to create a channel through which the problems of maritime labor and management might be presented to the appropriate officials of government, with the public interest fully represented. It was hoped that this would provide an orderly and constructive alternative to the method of direct economic action, which the maritime unions have too often found the only effective way to attract attention and gain consideration of the serious problems affecting the livelihood of their members.

The maritime unions and the AFL-CIO have, to date, participated cooperatively in the work of the committee in that spirit and with that hope and intention. It would be a tragedy if that hope were shattered and the function of the committee destroyed by ill-considered action by the Senate, under the illusion that the nullification of a constructive understanding will succeed in getting ships loaded with American wheat.

'Blocking' Charge False

As regards charges by certain Senators that the AFL-CIO is now blocking the consummation of a hypothetical grain sale to the Soviet Union, the allegations are false. Contrary to reports that have appeared in some press accounts, the AFL-CIO was not responsible for the removal of language in the Administration farm bill which would have nullified a flag quota on wheat shipments. I know of no such language and do not believe that there ever was such language since it would not be necessary to accomplish the purpose if the Administration saw fit to do so. The AFL-CIO was not, at any time, consulted in the drafting of the farm bill and did not see it, or any part of it, until its introduction in Congress.

If there is any current desire on the part of the Soviet Union to purchase wheat from the United States on any terms I am not aware of it. I have not discussed the prospect with Pres. Johnson or any other officials of the Administration nor have my views as to the desirability of such a transaction at this time been sought.

If my views as to the desirability of a wheat sale to the Soviet Union should be sought, they would be the same as those I expressed to Pres. Kennedy in 1963. If the President should decide that it is in the best interest of the United States to pursue such a course, the AFL-CIO would support that decision, and we would cooperate, if asked to do so, in attempting to work out any reasonable new arrangements which might be necessary to facilitate it.

In so doing, however, we would argue that the abandonment of the legitimate interests of the American merchant marine and of the public interest in the merchant marine is neither justified nor necessary to accomplish this objective.

Seamen, as well as wheat farmers and the stockholders of Cargill and Continental Grain Co. must eat, and it is wholly unnecessary and destructive to attempt to drive a wedge between the interests of farmers and workers, as some now seek to do, to resolve this issue in a manner fair to both. Seamen face the same problem in competition in a cheap world market, where standards are below American levels, as wheat farmers do. Both American ships and healthy American farms are essential to the welfare of the nation, and neither American farmers nor American sailors should be expected to reduce themselves to Hong Kong standards.

The American labor movement has long supported every effort to bring income parity and a better way of life to those who seek a livelihood in agriculture.

The AFL-CIO has continuously supported substantial federal outlays to raise farm income through the price-supporting loan program, stockpiling and subsidized agricultural commodity sales. In addition, we have aided passage of federal programs to expand farm credit, help farm cooperatives, conserve the soil, accelerate rural electrification, insure crops against damage, and other measures to improve rural education, health and housing. We have never complained of the cost, though workers, including merchant seamen, bear a full share of the tax burden.

Taxpayer-supported aid to wheat growers, to assure them a fair price for their product and profitable sales at home and abroad, has been substantial.

We have supported subsidies to assure wheat price maintenance through the government loan mechanism. We have supported the various government subsidies which seek to increase wheat consumption both at home and abroad. We have supported the taxpayer-financed direct wheat export subsidy which is necessary to bring wheat export prices down to the world market level because other subsidized programs have succeeded in keeping the domestic wheat price up.

According to the Dept. of Agriculture, the total costs of operating U.S. government wheat-related support activities in fiscal 1964 exceeded $1.8 billion.

The export subsidy to commercial wheat exporters is made necessary by the gap between the lower world market wheat price (at which American exporters must sell) and the higher supported U.S. domestic price (at which they must buy). This subsidy also includes cost factors involved in transporting the wheat to U.S. ports of exit. In fiscal 1964, the wheat export subsidy totalled $97 million.

To describe the sale of wheat to the Soviet Union, therefore, as a purely private "commercial" transaction is highly inaccurate and misleading.

$140 Million Involved

I am informed that the Soviet Union paid $140,200,000 to Continental Grain and Cargill, the two exporting companies that handled the 1963-64 wheat transaction. This was the price paid for delivery at Soviet ports and included the cost of partial delivery on American ships. The **direct** U.S. tax-supported export subsidy on the sale was equal to 31 percent of the delivered price, or about $43 million. This does not include, of course, the pro rata indirect cost of other U.S. subsidies involved in supporting the price and sale of U.S. wheat.

This export subsidy was equal to about 66 cents on each of the 63 million bushels sold. By way of contrast the additional cost of transporting part of this wheat on American ships averaged out to less than 8 cents per bushel for the total shipment.

In face of the generous outlays by all of the American people in behalf of the welfare of wheat growers and exporters, continued consideration of the welfare of American maritime workers and of our national security also would seem valid under a government-subsidized and sponsored wheat export program.

It is the view of the AFL-CIO that, if the federal government finds that a wheat sale to the Soviet Union is possible and desirable, the mutual problems and needs of both wheat growers and maritime workers can be accommodated. If the freight rate differential is, in fact, the only barrier to such a transaction, and if its consummation is deemed a matter of over-riding national interest, there are various ways in which the problem can be approached which would respect the legitimate interests of all parties and would not entail the betrayal of one vital segment of our economy by another.

Subsidy Change

The freight differential might be absorbed into the export subsidy as some of the costs of rail shipment to U.S. ports now are. The Administration now has before it a proposal from the Maritime Advisory Committee, supported by the unions, for a change in the maritime subsidy program which would enable bulk carriers to compete at or near world market freight rates so as to reduce or eliminate any added cost to exporters or to the farm program where American vessels are used, whether in a shipment to the Soviet Union or in the P.L. 480 program.

These and other alternative approaches merit serious consideration and discussion. Any effort to arbitrarily abolish or negate U.S. flag protection, without putting a better plan or procedure in its place, can lead only to the most harmful consequences.

The AFL-CIO is ready at any time to cooperate fully in any effort to find a better method of achieving the objective sought by the 50 percent American flag requirement. We are strongly opposed to any misguided effort to resolve the issue by the arbitrary and ruthless elimination of that requirement.

2 Foreign Flag Freighters Reject U.S. Military Cargoes to Viet Nam

New York—Refusal of the foreign crews of two foreign-flag freighters to sail ships with U.S. military cargoes for South Viet Nam has triggered a proposal for a reserve fleet, manned by U.S. crews and held in stand-by status.

The proposal was made in a letter to Pres. Johnson by Capt. Lloyd W. Sheldon, president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots.

A standby fleet of selected merchant ships could be maintained by a skeleton crew in a state of comparative readiness, said Sheldon. It would be composed of relatively new cargo ships traded in by owners under the federal ship replacement program, and allocated for charter to the Military Sea Transportation Service under his plan.

Sheldon scored the illusion of U.S. "effective control" of ships owned by American interests but using another nation's flag and seamen as a "shoddy sham." He cited these incidents:

The crew of a Greek-flag freighter in Long Beach, Calif., refused Aug. 31 to load 10,000 tons of U.S. Army supplies for Viet Nam. Earlier the government of Mexico ordered Army equipment unloaded from a Mexican-flag freighter owned by an American steamship company.

The only reliable ships, Sheldon told Johnson, are "American ships with American officers and seamen" sailing under the U.S. flag. No reliance can be placed, he declared, on "runaway" flags.

In Letter to Senators:

Meany Gives Views On Grain Shipments

(Continued from Page 1)

the objective sought by the 50 percent American flag requirement," he wrote. "We are strongly opposed to any misguided effort to resolve the issue by the arbitrary and ruthless elimination of that requirement."

The bid to eliminate the 50 percent rule, currently contained in a presidential executive order, came in the Senate Agriculture Committee where an amendment to repeal the provision was added to the general farm bill.

The measure as passed by the House did not contain any reference to the 50 percent American bottoms order, nor was any attempt made to repeal it.

Meany also sent a letter to all members of the Senate strongly opposing an amendment which would take away the authority of the secretary of labor to determine the need for importing foreign labor and give it to the secretary of agriculture.

The letter declared that the amendment "would seriously undermine the wages, working conditions and protections which have been achieved for American farm workers." Meany urged defeat of the amendment or "any other amendment affecting farm labor and the orderly processes of our government."

In his statement on wheat shipments Meany declared "I made no demand or request of any kind upon Pres. Kennedy" in connection with the original wheat sale and "I placed no terms or conditions of any kind upon the cooperation and support of the AFL-CIO in this matter."

He noted that in April 1962 he had publicly urged that the U.S. give foodstuffs to the people of the Iron Curtain countries, contending that "hunger knows no politics."

The AFL-CIO president wrote the senators that when Kennedy announced the Soviet wheat sale, he said all of the wheat would be shipped in American vessels if they were available. Later, when it was determined that this was not feasible, the not-less-than-50-percent provision was incorporated into the executive order.

Meany noted that the maritime unions "did not protest this reduction." The dispute which led to cessation of grain loading was caused by the successful efforts of two grain dealers to "further reduce the participation of American vessels by securing waivers of the 50 percent requirement through various contrivances. . . ."

Meany said he entered this controversy at the request of Pres. Johnson and helped win an argument from the maritime unions which he noted was hailed at the time in the Senate by then Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. George McGovern (D-S. D.).

The settlement of the dispute was followed by the creation of a Maritime Advisory Committee which is functioning and reviewing various aspects of cargo preference, flag quotas and maritime policy generally.

'A Tragedy'

"It would be a tragedy," Meany wrote, "if the functions of the committee were destroyed by an ill-considered action by the Senate, under the illusion that the nullification of a constructive understanding will succeed in getting ships loaded with American wheat."

He reviewed the long record of labor support for farm programs to increase income and security for farmers, including wheat subsidies, saying "we have never complained of the cost, though workers, including merchant seamen, bear a full share of the tax burden." He added:

"In face of the generous outlays by all of the American people in behalf of the welfare of wheat growers and exporters, continued consideration of the welfare of American maritime workers and of our national security also would seem valid under a government-subsidized and sponsored wheat export program."

If the federal government finds that a wheat sale to the Soviet Union is possible and desirable, Meany wrote, "the mutual problems and needs of both wheat growers and maritime workers can be accomplished."

Auto Workers Local Awards Scholarships

Detroit—The third annual scholarship competition of Engineers & Technicians Local 412 of the Auto Workers has been won by two children of members. Ann Marie Bobryk will prepare for a career in medicine at the University of Detroit. Frank Cooper will concentrate on chemistry and mathematics at Michigan State University.

Senate Group Assails 'Right-to-Work' Tag

(Continued from Page 1)

to union membership and the amendment adopted to deal with the problem.

The unanimously adopted amendment, sponsored by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), allows such persons to contribute an amount equal to union dues to a nonreligious, tax-exempt charity designated by the union. The National Labor Relations Board would have responsibility for screening exemption claims for legitimacy.

The committee noted in its report that representatives of religious sects asking special treatment "indicated that they are not opposed to the repeal of 14(b) and do not seek to become 'free riders' in the sense of seeking to evade the financial expenses involved in joining a union."

The committee expressed confidence that most cases of religious objections can be resolved through voluntary agreement between the union and the individual so that the problem of administering the exemption clause "won't assume disproportionate magnitude."

Where NLRB certification was necessary, the committee said, the board could use "respected private citizens" rather than its own staff to verify claims based on religious grounds.

Steel Unionist Named To Fair Housing Unit

Vice Pres. Alexander Fuller of the Wayne County (Mich.) AFL-CIO, a member of the Steelworkers, has been appointed by Pres. Johnson to the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing.

He succeeds the late Roland M. Sawyer, housing consultant to the USWA, who died on June 13.



LABOR DAY AWARD, a statue of St. Joseph the Worker, given annually by the Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh and local labor groups, was presented to Pres. Edward J. Leonard (center) of the Plasterers following a parade and a Labor Day Mass in the Civic Arena. Shown at the presentation are, at left, Msgr. Charles Owen Rice and Mrs. Leonard; at the right, Bishop John J. Wright and Mayor Joseph Barr.

President Lauds Unions' Role As Nation Celebrates Labor Day

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity to enjoy the benefits of our free society."

The President outlined a program that included expansion of educational opportunities for the impoverished and the undereducated; the opening of more job opportunities to minorities and older citizens; expanding the opportunities for young people to get the education, training and work experience necessary for "our highly-specialized society;" easing the impact of technological change on displaced workers and disrupted communities, developing and filling new jobs, and continuing steps to spur economic growth.

"We have the means, as never before, to extend the full benefits of our society to all and to build the Great Society we envision," he concluded. "We have only to exercise the will."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, speaking at the Boston observance of Labor Day as the representative of Federation Pres. George Meany, called on organized labor to vow that "we shall not relax in vigilance or aggressiveness until this glorious land of ours is one of equal opportunity, security and full freedom, for all."

Tribute to Kennedy

Kenin, president of the Musicians, paid warm tribute to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, whose brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D), sat on the platform.

"I need hardly remind you," he said, "that the reforms begun under the great young President who hailed from Massachusetts have been accomplished under the magical persuasion and leadership of the man he so wisely chose to be his successor.

"The war on poverty, urban redevelopment, the voting rights, a mammoth excise tax cut and many other reforms rebounding chiefly to the benefit of the working man and woman have already been accomplished. There is every reason to believe that we shall see the repeal of the labor-hobbling Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law, the elevation of the minimum wage and other benefits before this great 89th Congress adjourns."

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, fresh from negotiating a new contract with the basic steel industry, urged his union and the labor movement generally, to "serve more and more as the conscience of the nation, the voice of the less privileged, the squeaky wheel in this so-called 'affluent society'."

"It is our mission to be the champion of the hungry, the unemployed and all those who are on the outside of the store, looking longingly through the window at the overloaded shelves of this country," he said. "There is much to be done. The American labor movement must be out in front, demanding that it be done."

Leaders in all walks of life and in all parts of the world hailed the American workers on labor's own holiday. Traditional parades and picnics were held in communities across the country. Many churches in major cities held special Labor Day services with masses in Catholic churches drawing thousands of worshippers.

World Role Stressed

In Washington, the Labor Day mass was followed by a brief ceremony during which Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning placed a wreath at a statue of the late James Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, a pioneer supporter of organized labor.

Henning defined the world of labor as "one world" and a "free world" which can never "be a world of compromise with totalitarian terror." He praised the broad-scale work of the AFL-CIO in the international field as symbolic of labor's commitments to free unions and free governments.

"American labor would bear the Great Society of Man to all the people of the world," he said. "Humanity deserves a society of economic abundance, social equality and political liberty. Nothing less will satisfy the conscience of American labor. Nothing less will satisfy the American passion for peace and freedom."

In Pittsburgh the mass, in the Civic Arena, was followed by presentation of the 1965 Labor Day Award sponsored by the diocese and area labor organizations to Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers. The award is a statuette of St. Joseph the Worker.

In a special message to American workers, Pres. Arne Geijer of the Swedish Confederation of Labor, until recently also president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, declared that in the long run, "the only possibility for reducing tension in the world is to employ all available resources for a social levelling within nations and between nations."

"The only nation which has understood the extent of this task is the United States of America," he added. "The entire world, and especially the free trade union movement, must be grateful that the USA and its people have freely given this help."

Labor Day greetings also were received from four other Swedish labor leaders—Pres. Ake Nilsson of the Metal Workers Union; Pres. Knut Johansson of the Building Workers Union; Sec. Otto Nordenskiold of the Union of Salaried Employes in Civil Administration, and Mrs. Eva Olson, president of the LO Women's Council.

Some 400 youngsters marched up 8th Avenue and down 7th Avenue in New York's Harlem to Randolph Square to honor as "Mr. Civil Rights" the man for whom it was named, Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president.

Negro leaders speaking in his honor included Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity; Bayard Rustin, civil rights leader; Ossie Davis, actor and writer, and City Councilman J. Raymond Jones. Randolph, in a brief speech, said the civil rights movement is on its way to "triumphant success."

In Clifton, N. J., Retail Store Employes Local 1262 dedicated a new $500,000 headquarters and endorsed for re-election the principal speaker at the ceremonies, Gov. Richard J. Hughes. The new building includes an auditorium in addition to offices for running the 14,000-member union, and consists of two circular units of steel, stone and glass.

In keeping with tradition, a wreath was laid at the grave of Peter J. McGuire, founder of Labor Day, in Arlington Cemetery, Pennsauken, N. J. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N. J.), the principal speaker, praised organized labor for its role in the legislative accomplishments of 1965 and declared that the benefits they provide are "essential elements in maintaining an acceptable standard of living for all our citizens."

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

In Radio Talks:

Labor Day Speakers Look to Social Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

have often said that America's best weapon in the worldwide struggle for human freedom is America's own example. On that basis alone—despite the perils in Viet Nam and elsewhere—the prospects are brighter today than they have been for many years.

"This country is stronger, richer and freer than ever—better able to meet whatever challenge may arise.

"And because of that, because America has again proved that democracy works, that the genius of a free people is equal to any problem, I am certain that the tides of freedom are on the rise throughout the world, as they have risen to new heights here at home."

Other Labor Day radio addresses were made by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther on the ABC network; George M. Harrison on the Mutual network, and Joseph A. Beirne over the Columbia System.

Reuther declared that the "great challenge" before the family of man "is the decision to use the power of the 20th Century technological revolution for his peaceful purposes and not for his self-destruction."

Responsibility Pointed Out

America must assume the responsibility to provide political and moral leadership to shift the world power struggle from a nuclear arms race to a "positive contest" between competing social systems, he said. He expressed confidence that "our system of freedom, built around the values of the worth and the dignity of each human being, will be equal to the challenge."

Reuther hailed the social gains made under Pres. Johnson's leadership but warned that "only a total sustained effort will succeed in building the Great Society where the true values of a free people and a free society can exert their supremacy over the forces of marketplace materialism."

Harrison held out the hope that "perhaps, on some future Labor Day, a speaker will be able to commemorate the triumph of peace and freedom, not on the battlefield but in the hearts of men."

Such a hope may be visionary, he conceded, but he maintained he would have sounded far more visionary if at the close of World War II—two decades ago—he had described the U.S. of today, "its degree of affluence, its sweeping social progress, the continuing eradication of once-terrible diseases, the inspiring determiation to wipe out poverty, the rapid approach toward unlimited educational opportunity."

World Spirit Sought

"So, as we look ahead," Harrison said, "as we continue our course toward a more perfect society in America, let us hope that a new spirit, a new surge of true brotherhood—an international consensus, if you will — develops among the nations of the world; and that in the next two decades, the bright expectations of 1945 will at last be fulfilled."

Beirne held out "the very real possibility" that in the near future unemployment may "engulf this affluent society and plunge the nation into another economic abyss."

"I want to make one thing clear," he added. "I don't believe this is going to happen; but I do believe—or, to put it more strongly, I know—that it can happen unless preventive measures are promptly taken."

Beirne cited the growth in the labor force and the cut in jobs resulting from automation, and commended collective bargaining gains, the expansion of education and training and the "concept of broad public assistance" to economically hard-hit areas as steps toward meeting the problem.

"A start must soon be made toward a reduction in the standard workweek to 35 hours," he continued.

"All the evidence—and there is a great deal of it—indicates that no matter what else is done, no matter how man needed public facilities are built or how many unskilled persons are trained, the time will very soon arrive when there are simply not enough 40-hour jobs to go around.

"The 40-hour week has stood for nearly 30 years. It has been a profoundly important instrument of economic and social progress. It was a shining successor to the 60-hour week, the 50-hour week, the 48-hour week. Now, by the inexorable demands of change, it, too, must yield."



FREE LABOR IS WINNING the struggle to organize workers in the developing nations, according to reports from regional directors of the Intl. Federation of Commercial, Clerical & Technical Employes at a conference in Washington. Pres. James A. Suffridge (at head of table) of the Retail Clerks, also IFCCTE president, hailed the reports on the work of the international trade secretariat, which is associated with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. IFCCTE Gen. Sec. Erich Kissel (facing camera next to Suffridge) noted that in other countries, white collar workers organize first.

Labor's Commitment to Freedom Stressed to British Union Parley

Brighton, Eng.—The American people are increasingly world-minded and the labor movement is the most internationally-minded segment of American society, Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers declared in an address to the annual British Trades Union Congress.

Lyons and Pres. John J. Grogan of the Shipbuilders, an AFL-CIO vice president, were the federation's fraternal delegates to the congress charged with extending the greetings of U.S. workers to their British brothers. The meeting was the largest in the TUC's 97 years, with more than 1,000 delegates representing 8.75 million members.

Lyons in his speech stressed that the American people do not seek "world empire or domination."

"We do not crave a single foot of the territory of any other people—anywhere in the world," he said. "Though we are trying to conquer outer space, we are not trying to dominate it. We most certainly do not want to impose our way of life on any other nation. Freedom can never be an imposition; democracy can never be imposed on anybody.

"Our people have become more internationally-minded only in the sense that we are increasingly aware of our world responsibilities. These responsibilities have grown out of our historical and economic development. They are deeply rooted in our unwavering commitment to the protection of human freedom and to the promotion of world peace."

Two world wars and the rise of dictatorships have taught the U.S. labor movement "some valuable lessons," he said. One of these, he continued, is that "regardless of their differences, these dictatorships are all mortal enemies of free labor, human dignity, social justice, democracy and world peace."

World Role Stressed

Lyons noted that nearly 25 percent of the AFL-CIO's income is spent on international activities—most of it through the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. American and British labor, he recalled, "worked hard" to establish the ICFTU, "have been working with equal energy to build it" and "will spare no efforts" to make it "an even more effective and truly international body."

The AFL-CIO's interest and activities in world affairs go beyond the international labor movement, he noted.

"We do our utmost to help our country develop and pursue a democratic foreign policy," he said. "We want our country to be strong enough militarily, politically and economically to assure its own national security. We have done our best to have our nation help other liberty-loving peoples defend their own peace and freedom . . .

"American labor has consistently championed the right of self-determination for all peoples. We have resolutely opposed the new as well as the old form of colonial domination. . . . We believe in building the United Nations into an effective force for world peace and human rights.

"Through all our international policies and actions there runs like a steel rod the conviction that the struggle between democracy and dictatorship is the over-riding problem of our age. We strongly prefer democracy—despite all its imperfections—to every form of dictatorship with all its pretenses to perfection."

Policy Stand Cited

Because "any policy which serves human freedom and peace deserves our support," Lyons noted, U.S. labor opposes "any policy or business deal which helps or strengthens any dictatorship, any aggressor, or any fellow-traveller of dictators and aggressors."

"This was the inspiring attitude of your Manchester textile workers," he added, "when they supported the cause of Lincoln and freedom and opposed British commercial transactions helpful to the southern slave-holding oligarchy."

Grogan, confining himself to the domestic scene, contrasted the progress the U.S. has made under the late Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson with most of the 1950s, when "things were pretty much on dead center—that is, except for unemployment; it kept creeping up."

"I don't want to give you the impression that I, or the AFL-CIO, believe we have done enough," he said. "We have not, and we know it. But I do think it is important to recognize that the tone and character of government in the U.S. has changed. It has changed from one of indifference and acceptance of social and economic conditions as they are to one of concern and a willingness to seek solutions to bring about further change."

Grogan listed some of the areas in which progress has been made and continued:

"In short, we have begun to stir once again. All of these programs were adopted as a result of the elections of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and of a liberal majority in the present Congress. The AFL-CIO played a role in these election victories. We are proud to have had a part, too, in helping to obtain these legislative achievements.

"None of the programs I have listed is the sole answer to America's economic or social problems, but they are all parts of a positive response.

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"The important thing is that the development of these programs shows that we are once again attacking the problems of our people—trying to get at the problems before they overwhelm society, trying to anticipate them, trying to head them off. They represent a beginning, and no group is more aware of the long road that has to be traveled than is the AFL-CIO."

The U.S. can adapt itself to the manpower revolution touched off by automation and can adjust to the civil rights revolution, Grogan said, if it continues as it has for the past four years "to address itself to the basic needs" of the people.

Unions Ask Active Role In World Trade Talks

Geneva—The free trade unions of the world support "all possible measures" to expand the trade and speed the development of the emerging countries but want to participate actively in the effort, Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, said in a statement to the United Nations Trade & Development Board here.

Seidman testified on behalf of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"A few countries included trade union representatives in their delegations to the UN Conference on Trade & Development and at least one has done so at meetings of this board," he pointed out.

"To assure the active interest and support of the trade unions in all aspects of international trade and development, we urge governments to accord trade union representatives the opportunity to participate in national delegations to international bodies concerned with international trade and development."

He took note of views expressed earlier by ICFTU Pres. Bruno Storti that some governments appear to fear the emerging countries can develop economically only at the expense of the workers in developed countries. Instead of being "reluctant" to support "bolder and more effective action," he maintained, labor in both types of nations will back "all feasible efforts," especially if the problems of adjustment that may arise are tackled "imaginatively and resolutely."

Recognition of the need for adjustment measures, he said, is the first step toward assuring support for steps aimed at broadening the export opportunities of the developing countries."



Job Injuries Rise In Second Quarter

The rate of disabling injuries increased 3 percent among manufacturing workers in the second quarter of 1965, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The rise was to 12.6 per million hours worked, slightly greater than normal for the period, the report noted.

BLS said the cumulative average for the first six months of 1965 was 2 percent higher than for the comparable period of 1964.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, September 18, 1925 — No. 38

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Funds, Relief:

Labor Speeds Aid To Storm Victims

The AFL-CIO made a special $25,000 contribution to the American Red Cross to aid the victims of Hurricane Betsy and mobilized its resources in Louisiana and two nearby states to aid in the massive rescue effort.

Pres. George Meany announced the emergency donation. He said Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO would present the check to Red Cross officials in New Orleans.

With 62 reported dead and more than 160,000 homes destroyed in the 22-county flood area, state and local AFL-CIO groups worked with AFL-CIO Community Services staff members in the all-out effort to relieve suffering—recruiting rescue workers, manning relief stations, searching for and sheltering flood victims in union halls and schools, distributing food, clothing and medical supplies.

In some of the hardest-hit areas, up to 60 percent of the victims are members of AFL-CIO unions, according to an estimate by Walter Holmes, southern area liaison officer to the Red Cross for AFL-CIO-CSC.

Pres. Johnson viewed one such area Sept. 10 on a flying visit to the scene—the Industrial Canal area, where more than five feet of water poured into the houses of working-class families. The President declared the region a disaster area and mobilized emergency aid from all available agencies.

Union Hall Used

The Aluminum Workers local at the big Chalmette plant of Kaiser Aluminum in hard-hit St. Bernard parish turned over its big union hall for use as a food supply center for thousands of residents cut off from their usual supply sources.

The Red Cross reported from New Orleans that leaders of the Louisiana AFL-CIO and the Greater New Orleans Labor Council were in the "front lines" of help to disaster victims, along with national AFL-CIO Community Services staff members.

Bussie and Pat Stoddard, New Orleans council head, coordinated relief activities of the labor movement. Also working in the field were CSC's field coordinator, Frank Emig, and Holmes—both New Orleans natives with extensive trade union backgrounds in their respective unions, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Communications Workers.

Working with them is Leon Duplantier, newly named CSC staff representative to the New Orleans United Fund.

Bussie and the local central body have provided information on the Red Cross rehabilitation program to 80,000 union members in the area. In addition, the city AFL-CIO planned a series of community service advertisements in local newspapers. As factories reopened, the Red Cross assigned staff members to in-plant welfare work in cooperation with union counselors, local union leadership and community agencies.

The state AFL-CIO assigned staff representatives to work with the Red Cross on a full-time basis as long as the need exists.

A week after the hurricane struck, rescue teams still were making a house-to-house search for bodies in eastern New Orleans. A similar operation was under way in St. Bernard parish, where several feet of water remained in low-lying sections.

With final reports not in, the Red Cross gave this damage estimate: 1,029 homes destroyed, 26,235 with major damage, 133,115 homes with minor damage, and 1,700 trailers destroyed or damaged.

New York Teachers Win Pact

New York—Teachers started the school year here Sept. 13 with a new two-year contract providing average wage and benefit increases of about $800 a year. The pact was won by Teachers Local 1 in a last-minute settlement reached with the aid of city mediators.

The contract, covering some 50,000 public school teachers, sets a new salary maximum of $11,950 a year by Oct. 1, 1966.

Teaching improvements provided in the agreement include smaller classes, fewer teaching periods per day, more time for lesson preparation outside class hours, an improved health plan, a new welfare fund and a more equitable grievance procedure.

The settlement came three days before school opened when teachers voted at an open-air union meeting at Randalls Island. The secret-ballot vote to accept, as certified by the Honest Ballot Association, was 3,392 in favor, 616 opposed.

Local Pres. Albert Shanker called the settlement "the best teachers' contract ever achieved anywhere in the United States."

The loudest cheer, the union said, greeted Shanker's announcement that the School Board agreed to issue paychecks twice a month instead of once, the historic practice.

Later the local reached agreements benefiting four other school employe groups—psychologists and social workers in the Bureau of Child Guidance; attendance offi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Major Bills Moving Through Congress



AT WHITE HOUSE to witness signing of bill creating a new Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller receive the traditional souvenir pens from Pres. Johnson. Labor and the Administration worked together to fulfill the goal set by the late Pres. Kennedy four years ago—a Cabinet department to carry out housing and transit programs of special importance to urban America.

Leadership Pressing Program

By David L. Perlman

Major bills to clean up polluted rivers, protect farm income, help the arts and humanities, and lift a ban on picketing at construction sites moved ahead in Congress.

Dropped from the farm bill as it passed the Senate were two committee "riders" strongly opposed by labor. One would have ended the requirement that half of all wheat sold to the Soviet Union be delivered in American-flag ships. The other would have taken away from the secretary of labor control over importation of alien farm workers and given jurisdiction to the Agriculture Dept.

The jobsite picketing bill, high on the AFL-CIO's priority list, took a big step forward with approval by the House Labor Committee. It would allow unions striking a single contractor at a multi-employer construction site to picket the project without violating the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Congress approved higher pensions for retired federal employes and those who will retire soon. It also passed a labor-supported improvement in the Railroad Retirement Act.

Still ahead on the legislative agenda were some big battles—to pass the District of Columbia home rule bill in the House, and the bill repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the Senate.

Other pending legislation which could lead to major floor battles includes the overhaul of the Fair Labor Standards Act—raising the minimum wage and extending coverage to millions of additional workers—and a federal employe pay raise, cleared for House action under the 21-day rule.

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Hails Action:

New Cabinet Agency Marks Urban Trend

Creation of a new Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs was described by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as "another outstanding achievement of an incomparable congressional session."

The new Cabinet department "is even more essential now than when Pres. Kennedy first sought to create it four years ago," Meany said. In the interim, he noted "great new housing and transit programs have been launched which urgently require close coordination and unified direction."

The new department, he continued, "will benefit not only the 70 percent of Americans who live in cities but the remaining 30 percent whose well-being is inescapably linked with the well-being of all."

Pres. Johnson, in signing the legislation, noted that within his own lifetime the United States has been transformed from a rural to "a highly urbanized nation."

To take care of the doubling of the urban population expected in the next 35 years, the President said, "we must literally build a second America—putting in place as many houses, schools, apartments, parks and offices as we have built through all the time since the Pilgrims arrived on these shores."

The legislation allows up to 60 days for the establishment of the new department—the government's 11th Cabinet agency.

In 1962, when Kennedy sought to establish the new Cabinet department through executive action, a coalition of Republicans and rural Democrats rebuffed him by a 250-150 vote. This year, with the massive gain in liberal Democratic strength, the House voted 217-184 for the legislation. All but nine of the votes came from Democrats. The Senate then approved the measure, 57-33.

Year's Strong Surge in Employment Drops Jobless Rate of Unskilled

The steady job growth of recent years was speeded up in the past year, the Labor Dept. has reported, with non-farm payrolls rising by 2.4 million and jobs opening up more rapidly for unskilled workers.

The primary reason for the unemployment rate being reduced to an eight-year low of 4.5 percent is "a sharp resurgence in the goods-producing sector of the economy," the department said. Factory jobs have expanded twice as fast as in the previous year, the report added.

A special study on job trends in factory and blue collar work accompanied the Labor Dept.'s detailed job report for August.

The August job picture showed "continued strength," a department spokesman said, with payroll employment up by 335,000 since July to a new high of 61.1 million. The rise was 125,000 more than expected.

The August payroll total of 61.1 million was 2.4 million higher than a year ago and the largest August-to-August increase in 15 years, the report noted.

While the over-the-month extra-seasonal gains were centered in the service-producing industries, the goods-producing sector gained as expected.

Factory jobs increased by 200,000 to a new all-time high of 18.3 million, with the sharpest gains in soft goods.

The factory workweek, though unchanged between July and August at 41.0 hours, was at the highest August level since 1950,

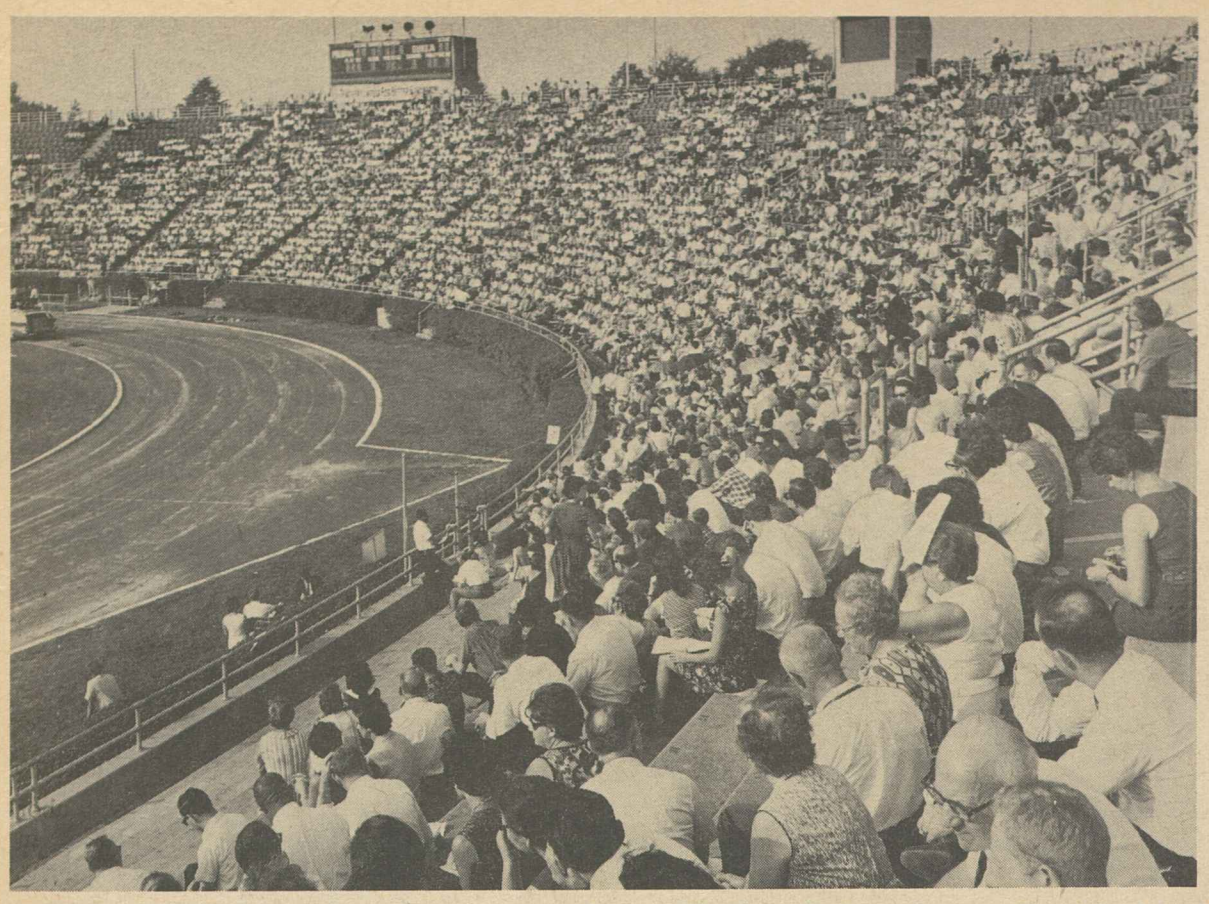
(Continued on Page 8)

Social Security Hike Goes to 20 Million

Social security checks totaling $885 million in retroactive increases have been mailed to 20.5 million beneficiaries.

The money represents the 7 percent benefit increase voted by Congress as part of the medicare amendments to the Social Security Act. The benefit hike was made retroactive to Jan. 1, and the checks mailed out cover the increases for January through August.

The regular September checks, received early in October, will include the 7 percent increase, the Social Security Administration said. The monthly increase will amount to $100 million.



UNION MEETING in the sun brought more than 4,000 New York teachers to Randalls Island stadium for reports on contract negotiations and a ratification vote. Members of the United Federation of Teachers agreed to start the school year Sept. 13 with a new two-year contract providing salary improvements, cuts in class size, improved health insurance and a new welfare plan.

Teachers Pick Union In Hartford Balloting

Hartford, Conn.—The first representation election held under a new state law was won by Hartford Local 1018 of the Teachers. The vote was 527 for the union to 498 for the Hartford unit of the National Education Association.

Under newly enacted Public Law 298, the union will have exclusive representation rights for 1,147 classroom teachers in negotiating a written contract with the Hartford Board of Education.

The election, held on the first day of school, was sought by the union under the new law, which was proposed by the Education Association and enacted with amendments supported by the state AFT and AFL-CIO.

Pres. Arthur A. Brouillet, Jr., said the union will propose 70 contract items including reduced class sizes, more teachers' aides and reading specialists, provisions for emotionally and socially disturbed pupils, expanded library facilities, increased racial integration of students and faculty, a formalized grievance procedure, and fair transfer policy for teachers.

Wages were not involved in a summer-long election campaign. A salary schedule for two years was adopted by the board last spring.

The election was the latest in a series won by AFT affiliates in New York City, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and many smaller cities.

"We think this is the best possible way to begin the school year," AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said in announcing the Hartford victory.

Pact Settles School Dispute In New York

(Continued from Page 1)

cers, school secretaries, and laboratory assistants. The union and the city bargain separately for these groups.

The Teachers and the board agreed on these other changes:

- Classes in elementary and junior high schools will be cut from the present maximum of 35 to 34 this year and to 33 the following year; senior high maximums, now 39, drop to 37 this year, 36 next year.
- Teacher preparation periods will increase from one a week in elementary schools to two next February; in special service schools, from two periods a week in elementary classes to three next February and to four next September; in special service junior highs, from six now to seven in February and eight next September.
- Teaching periods per week for teachers in the latter division will drop from 24 now to 23, then 22.
- The salary schedule, retroactive to last July 1, will climb from the present 14-step range of $5,300-$9,500 to $5,400-$9,950. Differentials ranging up to $2,000 additional for teachers with graduate degrees will raise the $9,950 top maximum to $11,950.

It was agreed that beginning Oct. 1 the city will pay the full cost of the health insurance plan, instead of half. This will mean payment of $140 or more, with the teacher retaining free choice of plan.

The union will administer a new welfare fund, with the city paying $100 a year per teacher now plus $40 more next year for major medical, dental and life insurance.

The parties agreed to a three-man arbitration panel to solve grievance disputes, and also agreed to abolish non-union "policy" groups remaining from the period before the union won exclusive bargaining rights in an election three years ago.

New Directions:

Unions Widen Scope Of Health Services

Unions are becoming increasingly concerned with the quality as well as the quantity of health benefits negotiated for workers and their families, according to an article in the American Federationist, AFL-CIO magazine.

Discussing "new directions in health benefits," the article notes that mental health, dental and vision care more and more are being provided along with the traditional hospital-surgical benefits, with a growing number of programs also covering part of the cost of prescription drugs.

Success on Fringes

The author, Richard Shoemaker, reports that labor has had "extraordinary success in the past 20 years" in expanding the scope of fringe benefits negotiated by unions. But Shoemaker, who is an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, cautions that unions have "fared less well in winning full value for the health care dollar."

The "fee for service" method of payment for health care, which most programs provide, often wastes money by encouraging over-utilization of covered services while discouraging preventive care and less-expensive outpatient or nursing home care not covered by the program.

Shoemaker also sees problems in the "fragmentation" of services, with workers covered by a number of separate programs dealing with different facets of health care. He writes:

"It is a principle of good health care, as well as economical care, that the various specialties in medicine and the paramedical professions should be integrated to treat the whole person. Fragmentation of services often means poor care and high cost."

The most satisfactory programs, he suggests, are prepaid direct service plans covering the spectrum of health services. Thus, he points out, mental health treatment can be geared flexibly to the patient's need—which may range from a chance to "talk out" problems to extensive treatment—and prescriptions written by medical doctors can be geared to a drug program filling prescriptions with low-cost "generic-name" drugs instead of high-priced brands.

Shoemaker discusses comprehensive plans developed by a number of unions, either through their own health centers or through community health groups.

One example is the mental health program of Retail Clerks Local 770 in Los Angeles, in cooperation with the area Kaiser Plan. Psychiatric services are rendered at several centers which are open day and night. The union's welfare fund contracts for the service on a prepaid basis and encourages members to use the facilities.

Any member can "drop in" at a center and discuss his problem, with no charge for the first visit. Thereafter there is a $2 fee for each visit up to a maximum of $20 a month for a family. The psychiatrist is able to utilize any method of treatment most suited to the patient's needs, whether group or family therapy, drugs or hospital care.

Lightens 'Chores'

In urging the advantages of prepaid comprehensive medical care, the article points out that professionals in the health field are thus "free to concentrate their talents and energies on what they have been trained for—the practice of medicine, psychiatry, dentistry, optometry or pharmacology. These professionals do not have to carry the burden of setting fees, making collections, keeping books, reading financial reports and carrying on the chores of a health business."

Comprehensive direct service programs, the article concludes, bring "better care at a lower cost."

Pulp, Sulphite Delegates Set Officers' Age Limit

New York—A series of resolutions changing the internal structure of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers was adopted by the more than 1,000 delegates to the union's 27th convention here.

The first resolution passed made retirement at 65 compulsory for all elected officers and staff members. Another eliminated the office of international auditor, substituting for it the services of a certified public accountant. An effort to split the office of president-secretary was defeated.

The compulsory retirement resolution opened the way to the election of a new president-secretary. John P. Burke, who was first elected in 1917 and was re-elected each year thereafter until 1962, resigned in January 1965 because of ill health and was succeeded by William H. Burnell.

Burnell, now 71, became ineligible for re-election when the compulsory retirement resolution was passed. Two other international officers also were affected—First Vice Pres. S. A. Stephens and Third Vice Pres. Ivor D. Issacson, both 71.

The convention voted to expand the purposes for which the defense fund can be used.

A plaque recognizing the union's perfect record in raising voluntary contributions to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education in 1964 was presented to Burnell and Treas. Henry Segal by Ed Lashman, COPE director of public affairs.

Speakers included Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress and Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

6 Percent Hike Marks AIW Pact

Milwaukee, Wis.—Nearly 5,000 members of the Allied Industrial Workers will get benefits totaling $3.5 million in a two-year wage reopener agreement with the Briggs & Stratton Corp. here.

AIW Local 232 said benefits averaging 36 cents an hour include these: 6 percent pay increases; one more holiday, Dec. 31; and improvements in the hospitalization and medical insurance plan.

The contract raises the weekly disability benefit from $45 a week to $55, and life and accidental death group insurance from $3,500 to $6,000, AIW Regional Dir. Clifford L. Matchey reported.

Negro Attorney Fills NLRB Post

Albuquerque, N. M.—General Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board named Reginald H. Alleyne, Jr., as an NLRB field attorney here. Alleyne, 33, was the first Negro to pass the New Mexico state bar examinations last year.

American Motors Strike Settled by Auto Workers

Kenosha, Wis. — Agreement by American Motors Corp. to schedule a greater number of full workweeks and change company practice on production standards sent 11,500 members of the Auto Workers back to work on new Ramblers after a 20-day strike over grievances.

Members of UAW Local 72 voted, 2,544-1,712, to ratify the settlement but a group of members signed petitions objecting to voting procedures and asking a new vote. UAW officials said the request is being considered.

The strike started over a backlog of 135 grievances, of which 24 were strikeable issues because contract grievance procedures had failed to settle them. Management agreed to these changes, according to UAW Vice Pres. Douglas Fraser:

- Short-term shutdowns will be scheduled over periods of a full week to avoid frequent shutdowns of a few days.
- On long-term adjustments, AMC will schedule layoffs in such a way as to provide full weeks for those remaining at work.
- On production standards, management will issue a list of established standards, in keeping with contract language; foremen will be instructed to stop threatening to classify employes as "laid off, unable" and will be provided with manning sheets.

In addition, management agreed to pay the full cost of training additional local time-study representatives and to observe a two-day moratorium on disciplinary layoffs while time-study men try to solve production standards disputes.

Scheduling has been a major dispute cause, the UAW said, because workers get 75 percent of their layoff benefits if shutdowns are scheduled but only 50 percent otherwise.

Stonecutters End 2-Month Walkout

Indianapolis, Ind.—A two-month strike against Indiana limestone firms has been settled by the Stonecutters with a 5-year agreement setting wage increases of 15 cents now and successive boosts yearly into 1969 of 15 cents, 20 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents per hour. The companies also agreed to pay for employe hospitalization and one extra holiday, according to the union.

The union represents workers in the Indiana limestone quarries and bargains with employers on an industry-wide basis.

In CWA Talks:

14-Cent Package Won at Ohio Bell

Cleveland—The Communications Workers agreed with the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. on contract terms that will raise wages and fringe benefits an average of 14 cents an hour and eliminate "long-standing wage inequities," according to a union announcement.

The settlement was the first in a round of wage-reopener negotiations affecting some 300,000 Bell employes. CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who came here for final stages of the contract talks, said the wage hikes agreed to since 1963 will give all covered employes an average wage improvement of 38.7 cents an hour for the three-year period, with an average gain of 53.2 cents for craftsmen in Bell plant departments.

Beirne called the settlement "one of the most significant" collective bargaining advances in the union's history and termed it "non-inflationary."

"The productivity of Bell employes has been exceeding wage levels," he said. "A substantial portion of the package is based on the removal of inequities which have long penalized Bell employes."

The terms include a general wage hike of $2 to $4.50 a week for covered workers—telephone maintenance men, telephone operators and clerks; upgrading of 14 cities and towns to higher wage zones; wage improvements of $3, $4 or $4.50 a week in job reclassifications affecting commercial service representatives and all accounting department clerks; an increase in company payment for basic health care from 25 percent of the cost, agreed to in 1963, to 50 percent.

Wage Zones Reduced

The union won a major objective —narrowing the number of wage zones from six to four, it said. Akron, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo workers were moved into the highest wage zone, formerly occupied by Cleveland alone. Ten cities were moved into the second highest zone.

Before the talks opened, the CWA hired Robert R. Nathan Associates, Washington, D.C., to study the Bell system under which the same job was rated at 117 different wage levels in different communities. Nathan reported the zones could be reduced substantially if management agreed.

IBEW Hikes Pay, Benefits In Reopenings

Indianapolis, Ind. — The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers won contract improvements for 7,500 Western Electric Co. workers in negotiations on the first of a series of 13 agreements due for reopening.

IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman said the settlement includes wage increases ranging from 9 to 12 cents an hour and averaging 11.5 cents; an eighth paid holiday, and company payment of an additional 25 percent of the cost of Blue Shield-Blue Cross insurance.

The reopening was the second under a three-year agreement first reached in 1963. Talks began Aug. 9 and continued for about a month at the plant, which makes telephone handsets for the Bell System.

The IBEW reported that similar gains subsequently were won for 1,050 manufacturing workers at the Western Electric plant in Montgomery, Ill.

Negotiations are continuing at the other plants under contract to the IBEW, according to Freeman.

Transit Union Tackles Benefit Fund Problems

San Francisco—The Transit Union's 38th convention here tackled the problem of a major deficit in prospect for its death and disability benefit fund.

The fund—which has paid out more than $50 million in benefits since the inception of the union—faces an actuarial deficit of $17.4 million, Pres. John M. Elliott told the 400 delegates in his presidential report.

To maintain the fund in a sound condition under its present benefit structure would require an additional per capita payment of 95 cents above the present 84-cent tax, he noted. If death benefits were to be trimmed to match the present rate of contribution, the maximum benefit would drop from its present $800 to $350, he said.

Elliott reported that a committee had been at work since the ATU's 1963 convention, that an actuarial study of the fund had been made, and that the committee would bring a proposal before the convention.

New Charters Issued

The ATU president also noted that the union had issued five new charters in the past two years and had gained 20,680 new members.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler presented Elliott with a plaque citing the Transit Union as a leader in voluntary contributions to the Committee on Political Education. He said the union's giving had topped the list at close to 200 percent.

Schnitzler also expressed gratification at the progress of the Dent bill to amend the Landrum-Griffin Act's requirement of a bond on union officers for "faithful discharge" of their duties. The measure, subsequently passed by the Senate and sent to the White House, would wipe out a 25 percent surcharge unions now pay on surety bonds under the provision.

Schnitzler said he saw the bill as an admission that the "irresponsible, untruthful" charges of corruption that led to the Landrum-Griffin Act were wrong.

Labor Newsman To Cover NATO

Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc., the news service for labor publications, has been accredited by the Pentagon to accompany troops during North Atlantic Treaty Organization land, sea and air maneuvers in Turkey and Greece.

Conn will be briefed, with other accredited reporters, by NATO and United States military and diplomatic officials in Paris, Oslo, Bonn and Berlin. His coverage will include the role of labor unions in the national defense effort.



ROLE OF THE NEGRO in the labor movement is depicted in an exhibit sponsored by the Labor History Archives at Wayne State University, Detroit. Scanning one of the seven display cases in which the history of the Negro in the union movement is reviewed are, left to right, Vice Pres. Alex Fuller of the Wayne County AFL-CIO; Roberta McBride, chairman of the central body's Education Committee, and Dr. Philip Mason, university archivist.

Randolph Urges Expanded Alliance Between Labor, Civil Rights Forces

Chicago—Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters urged expansion of the alliance between the labor and civil rights movements that was responsible for passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the Voting Rights Act in 1965.

Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president, told delegates to the convention marking the union's 40th anniversary that the federation is waging continous warfare against prejudice.

"Except for the civil rights movement," he declared, "no group did more to win passage of the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act than the AFL-CIO. There is more to do but much progress had been made. The alliance between organized labor and the civil rights movement must be maintained and expanded.

"The civil rights groups should help labor win one of its goals—the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Together we can work for passage of much-needed laws."

Randolph urged the Sleeping Car Porters and the AFL-CIO to step up the pace on the political-legislative front to win approval of the 35-hour week, the $2 minimum wage and other laws to help the poor of all races. He called for organizing drives in the South to bring unionization to Negro and white workers alike "so the poor can fight together against exploitation instead of fighting each other."

Organization and political action, he said, are needed to defeat the "false prophets" on both the right and the left.

Randolph reviewed the brotherhood's 40-year history and noted that when the first contract was signed in 1935, after a long and bitter struggle, porters earned $67.50 a month. The average wage is now $450 a month, he noted.

Other speakers at opening sessions of the convention included AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Walter Davis, deputy director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and John E. Cullerton, Illinois director of labor.

The Sleeping Car Porters was formed in 1925 at a meeting held by six Pullman porters. The union now has contracts with some 30 Class A railroads in the United States and Canada covering the wages, hours and working conditions of sleeping car porters, sleeping lounge car attendants, train porters, chair car porters and dining car employes.

Alfred Manuti Dies, Musicians' Leader

New York—Pres. Alfred J. Manuti of Musicians Local 802 died at his home in suburban Rego Park after a brief illness. He was 56.

President of the local since 1953 and a member of the international union's executive committee since 1959, he was the son of a Metropolitan Opera Orchestra tuba player. He studied the violin before turning to the bass, joined the union at 19 and played for years in night clubs and theater orchestras until he was elected to his first union post. As a union official he worked diligently for live music, and was a member of the New York State Council of the Arts.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Emma Manuti; a son, two sisters and a brother.

Union Holds Memorial For Milton P. Webster

Chicago—The cause of labor and the cause of civil rights "are one and the same," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said as he paid tribute to the late Milton P. Webster, former first vice president of the Sleeping Car Porters.

Schnitzler was the main speaker at a memorial tribute to Webster in St. Mark Methodist Church on the eve of the Porters' 40th anniversary. Webster, who died Feb. 24, was a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee which Schnitzler heads.

The federation secretary-treasurer said there are two fundamental truths that apply equally to the Negro cause and the trade union cause:

- "The labor movement can never fulfill its historic mission until it eradicates the last vestige of racial bias from its own ranks," he said.
- "Negro Americans can never fully reach their righteous goal of total equality without a strong, effective labor movement."

Schnitzler said organized labor discovered that the progress of union members cannot and should not be distinguished from the progress of all workers, and that the progress of workers can't be separated from the progress of society as a whole.

"These discoveries were not made overnight," he observed; "there are still a few today whose eyes are sealed shut by ignorance."

But he added:

"Let us be thankful that the death of Jim Crow came soon enough to be celebrated by Milton P. Webster. The ghosts of Jim Crow keep rising out of the evil remains of bigotry and ignorance. But in death as in the life, they are no match for the spirit of Milton P. Webster."

State Rep. Corneal A. Davis (D-Chicago) praised Webster for his work as a member of the first National Fair Employment Practices Committee, appointed by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941.

Other speakers included Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters and C. L. Dellums, chairman of the union's executive board. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan also attended the memorial meeting.

Fire Fighters Win Benefit Dispute

Los Angeles—Fire Fighters Local 748 has hailed as a victory for the union a California Supreme Court ruling that the city's use of fire and police pension funds to meet its statutory liability for workmen's compensation benefits is illegal.

Union Pres. William V. Wheatley said firemen, policemen and their dependents will be entitled to $4 million to $6 million in compensation benefits the city never paid.

Local 748 initiated test cases before the Industrial Accident Commission seeking to have Los Angeles pay workmen's compensation benefits to firemen and police under state law. The ruling supports the union claim that the city cannot use pension contributions to pay accident premiums, Wheatley said.

New Voice for Cities

THE CREATION of a new cabinet post is a major event and the emergence of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs is especially noteworthy. For the first time in the nation's history the cities and urban areas, where 70 percent of the people live, will have a clear, new voice in the federal government.

The cities have been bearing the brunt of the multiple and complex problems of urban growth. They are in urgent need of help in the areas of housing and community facilities, urban redevelopment, mass transportation and other services essential for healthy community development.

Four years ago Pres. Kennedy moved toward the creation of a new government agency designed to deal with the multiplying problems of the cities. But at that moment Congress was reluctant to recognize the realities of the cities' needs and authorize programs to deal with them.

In 1964 the Johnson landslide brought new liberal strength to Congress, nearly all of it from urban areas, and the difficult political struggle of the Kennedy years was resolved into quick approval by the 89th Congress for the new department.

The cities' problems are much too complex and involved to be solved overnight. But the new department will be in a position to bring intelligent coordination and direction to the task of formulating and carrying through federal programs. The new housing and transit bills approved by the 89th Congress will have a greater impact on curing the cities' ills through the new department.

The Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs, coupled with the spreading impact of the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions, insures that the plight of the cities will no longer be neglected in Congress and the state legislatures. This is a significant milestone in the nation's history pointing toward continued progress, growth and development.

New Floor Needed

THIS MONTH the last group of an estimated 3.6 million workers who were covered by the wage-hour law for the first time in 1961 will be brought up to the wage floor of $1.25 an hour for a 40-hour week.

The Labor Dept. estimates that about 810,000 workers will receive pay increases up to 10 cents an hour under the final stage of the amendments to the law enacted four years ago.

Now the struggle is on again to bring millions more presently not covered by the wage-hour law under the act's protection and to increase the minimum wage beyond the bare existence levels of $1.25 an hour.

The House Labor Committee has reported out a new minimum wage bill that would be a tremendous step toward the goal of assuring decent living standards and would make a major contribution to the war to eliminate poverty.

Its passage by Congress is vitally important if the nation is to continue its growth and make a reality of the promise of living standards above the poverty level for all Americans.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, September 18, 1965 No. 38

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In Comparison With Past:

Modern Trade Union Official Faces Wide Ranging Problems

Prof. Philip Taft, the nation's foremost labor historian, was interviewed recently on the AFL-CIO radio program "As We See It" on his views on modern-day union leadership. Here are excerpts of the interview.

THERE IS A nostalgic element or tendency in all of us. You know when Homer wrote the Iliad, he started by talking of the great men of yore. And I think people are always inclined to do that; we remember the great men when we were children—they all appeared great both in size and in capacity.

But I would say that the contemporary labor leader has a much more difficult time in some respects. Now, let me define what I mean. He has the protection of labor legislation, such as was undreamed by his predecessor in the '80s. The employer cannot do many things that he could do with impunity up to the enactment of the Wagner Act.

The older type of labor leader was, perhaps, more of an orator, maybe more of an agitator. The present-day labor leaders, certainly the men who are heads of substantial unions, have to be executives; they have to be politicians; they have to concern themselves with finances; they have to be administrators—men who administer large sums of money, property; men who have the responsibility, at least in a very general sense, for the behavior of several hundred thousand or one hundred thousand members; who are responsible, in a general sense, for the carrying out of numerous agreements; who have to answer complaints of various kinds for the lack or ineffective performance of some of the organizers or secretaries.

So the present-day labor leader has to have many capacities which the leader of the '80s did not need. He has to be more rounded and has to have more types of abilities. Now, of course, he may not be as colorful. He may not be able to make, or perhaps doesn't want to, the heart-rending speeches that were proper and were made in the '80s. We live in a different time and different abilities are needed.

I would say, without trying to make invidious comparisons, that the labor leader of today is every bit as able as, and in my opinion many times more able, than the average leader of the '80s.

There are two illusions here: first, we only remember the outstanding men, those that rose above the top and left their mark upon their times. We don't think of the average. And, secondly, we think in terms of the orator, the colorful man, and we tend to neglect the man of today, who has to administer a large union with many, many locals and hundreds of thousands of members. And while he is protected in a way that his predecessor never was, there are also pitfalls in the law which his predecessor did not face. He has an easier time in many respects, but he also has to have many abilities that his predecessor lacked or did not depend upon.

I think we ought to stop needless and fruitless ancestor worship and look at the performance of our own contemporaries when we want to judge them.

NOT ONLY the old AFL and the old CIO, but the state federations of labor have been the guardians of the workers' and the people's rights in every state. I think this is a fact that is frequently disregarded. When people think of politics, they always think of the national organization or political activity and yet, the labor officials of the states have performed a tremendous job for almost 100 years in the state legislatures—not only fighting for legislation for their own members such as safety laws, laws limiting the labor of women and children, but also for general legislation, such as the abolition of the poll tax, for the enlargement of the right to sit on juries, and civil rights.

If you examine the records of the state federations of labor, you understand why American workers always depended upon the two-party system and never organized a labor party, because the parties have been the effective instruments in many cases.

The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations has many more problems to look after, many more issues that come before it of an urgent kind that did not, let's say, in the '90s and the '80s and the teens and '20s, come before the old AFL and in the '30s the AFL and the CIO.

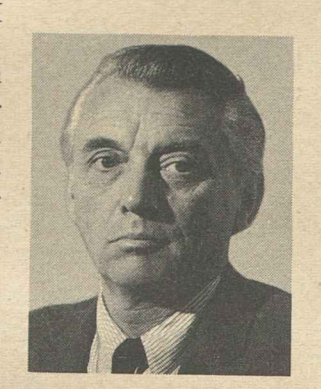
Morgan Says:

Free German Vote Points Up Difference Between East, West

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME of the West German election—and the polls say it will be close—the event provides a useful opportunity to assess the differences between East and West. One of the most vivid and telling contrasts emerges, for example, between life in West Germany and Czechoslovakia which I have just left.



Morgan

Raped of its freedom by Hitler with the acquiescence of the Allied powers in the shameful appeasement era of Munich, ravaged by the Nazi occupation, finally liberated more than 20 years ago by—lest we forget—both Russian and American forces, Czechoslovakia nevertheless showed great promise of recovery.

The people were industrious, skilled, and willing to work hard to rebuild and improve the respectable pre-war productive capacity of their country. Cities and industrial centers had been damaged by the fighting and the bombing, but actually in this respect Czechoslovakia was relatively lucky.

Her great, powerful and belligerent neighbor, Hitler's Third Reich, lay in smoking ruins, almost utterly devastated. Comparatively speaking, Czechoslovakia was virtually a going concern.

Then Stalin's ice age settled over Middle Europe freezing recovery. Free Czechoslovakia was engulfed by the glacier of communism and its great patriot and civilized citizen, Jan Masaryk, buried along with it.

Meanwhile West Germany was receiving massive transfusions of western aid, particularly millions of American dollars, directly and indirectly. The Marshall Plan began to revive all Western Europe. Stalin's minion, Molotov, cancelled Czech acceptance of an invitation to join in this recovery program. The closed society took over in Prague while most of the vestiges of Nazism in Germany were being eliminated and the country opened up again after its ghastly totalitarian venture.

Today, although it may not be apparent at a tourist's first glance at the ancient and baroque delights of Prague, these two countries are basically almost as different as night and day.

The former base of one of the world's most sinister dictatorships is learning steadily, if sometimes clumsily, democratic ways. Thanks in part to the prohibition of an expensive military establishment but largely due to the magic stimulant of marketplace economy, the Federal Republic of Germany is enjoying the most fabulous prosperity the country has ever known. In place of joblessness there aren't enough people to take the jobs available, and a record number of foreigners has joined the work force. Still more are coming.

By contrast just across the border, Czechoslovakia is a blighted land. Not that it is riven with the terror of a police state—most of that went out with the death of Stalin. And, except for Berlin, the Iron Curtain is a sieve compared to what it once was.

Like every other country of the Soviet bloc—in varying degress—Czechoslovakia is suffering from the withering plague of "The System." Centralized and arbitrary economic and political control has strangled its initiative and efficiency. Its national income actually dropped in 1963, a feat presumably unmatched by any other country in the world. There has been some improvement since. Communist officials talk grandly of their radical economic reforms. The artificial gambit of administered prices is being replaced by a structure to enable favorable competition for Czech products in world markets and within the Eastern bloc too.

THE QUESTION is whether all this comes soon enough and whether it is really thorough enough. A leading Czech economist, who is out of the government now, is afraid the answer is no to both parts of the question. It will do no good, he told me in Prague, to decentralize the economy, while the political decision-making remains tightly centralized in the party.

Sometimes a trifling incident may be more illustrative of bureaucratic paralysis than a volume of statistics. Sunday morning to get to the railway station in Prague for the train to Nuremberg and Munich, I had to sign my name to five documents and relinquish an American Express voucher in order to secure the taxi provided by Czechtok, the Government Travel Agency. The trip cost about $1. This is the way the system works, or rather doesn't. Everybody is engulfed in paper work.

Czech officials try to minimize its importance but now that travel restrictions have been relaxed, the fact is they are grappling—like Hungary—with a serious problem of defectors. Czech tourists go abroad and refuse to return home. Some are professional people, whom the government can ill afford to lose.

The contrast between life in Czechoslovakia and West Germany is vivid because comparisons can be so closely made, but every other country in the Soviet bloc, plus Yugoslavia, is having similar problems.

The various regimes now admit the crisis and this in itself is something, but how well they handle it will have more effect on the future of Eastern Europe than any differences between Washington and Moscow over Viet Nam.

Opponents 'Deluded':

1 Man, 1 Vote Reapportionment Held in Best Interests of States

STATES' RIGHTS proponents should in their own self-interest push for, not against, "one man, one vote" reapportionment of state legislatures.

Jack Beidler, legislative director of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept., propounded this view as he was interviewed on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He maintained that through fair reapportionment states would regain power forfeited to the federal government because of the failure of rural-dominated legislatures to meet the mounting problems of cities and suburbs.

People who believe in states' rights "are deluding themselves by opposing 'one man, one vote'" because the "shift of power from state capitals to Washington" can be reversed if states face up to their responsibilities and exercise their powers, Beidler said.

He predicted ultimate failure of efforts led by Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court's reapportionment rulings by constitutional amendment, pointing out that the proposal has already been turned down once by the Senate.

"I think if it were brought up again this year, it would be defeated by an even greater margin than it was on Aug. 4," he said.

BEIDLER REJECTED as "another false alarm," the contention that enforcement of "one man, one vote" reapportionment of state legislatures could lead to reapportionment of the U.S. Senate on the same basis.

The Constitution, he explained, "says very simply that no state may be deprived of its equal representation in the U.S. Senate, except with its consent." That should obviate any such danger, he declared.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs production were Cecil Holland of the Washington Evening Star and E. W. Kenworthy of the New York Times.

Newspaper Tells of Sale:

GOP Mailing Lists Used by Extremists

The Cleveland Plain Dealer in its August 26, 1965, issue ran a copyrighted story by Sanford Watzman of its Washington bureau under an eight-column heading reading "GOP Peddles Mailing List—PD Probe Shows Names Went to Extremist Units." Following are some of the highlights of the Watzman article.

THE REPUBLICAN National Finance Committee has been peddling its contributors' mailing lists to outside organizations including several right-wing extremist groups—possibly in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Indications that this criminal law may have been transgressed appear in top-secret documents obtained by the Plain Dealer exclusively from correspondence and other files at Republican national headquarters.

Trafficking in the mailing lists was not reported in the June financial statement that the party treasurer is required to file with the clerk of the House.

The official accounting did not show that the GOP National Committee profited from these transactions—indeed, even that there were such transactions. But the confidential documents which the Plain Dealer examined reveal that the GOP built up a $45,000 credit with a commercial mailing house.

Circulation of the Republican lists around the country is seen as defeating GOP National Chairman Ray C. Bliss' attempt to reunify the party and to wrest control of it from the pro-Goldwater faction.

Bliss is the non-doctrinaire Akron (O.), Republican who took over the party reins Apr. 1. He has quarreled openly with conservative splinter groups who have launched their own fund-raising campaigns, siphoning off contributions that might otherwise have gone to the party itself.

Among these groups are the newly-founded Free Society Association and the American Conservative Union. The ACU is shown in the documents seen by the Plain Dealer to have obtained some of the names and addresses on the Republican master contributor list.

* * *

IT WAS against this background—not fully understood at the time—that the celebrated desk-rifling incident occurred at Republican national headquarters.

William Cody Kelly of Cincinnati, then Bliss' top aide, was fired by Bliss on a complaint that he had broken into the desk of Frank J. Kovac, a former Clevelander, who has since resigned his post as the party's finance director.

Kelly explained afterward he was searching for "a special order of 455,000 IBM (address) plates for which the national committee had been billed and had paid in the sum of more than $1,800, (but which) could not be located nor the use of the plates identified."

At first Bliss did not know that the party was selling, renting and exchanging its valuable mailing list of contributors. But he soon began receiving complaints.

Bliss issued a written order on Apr. 26 which said:

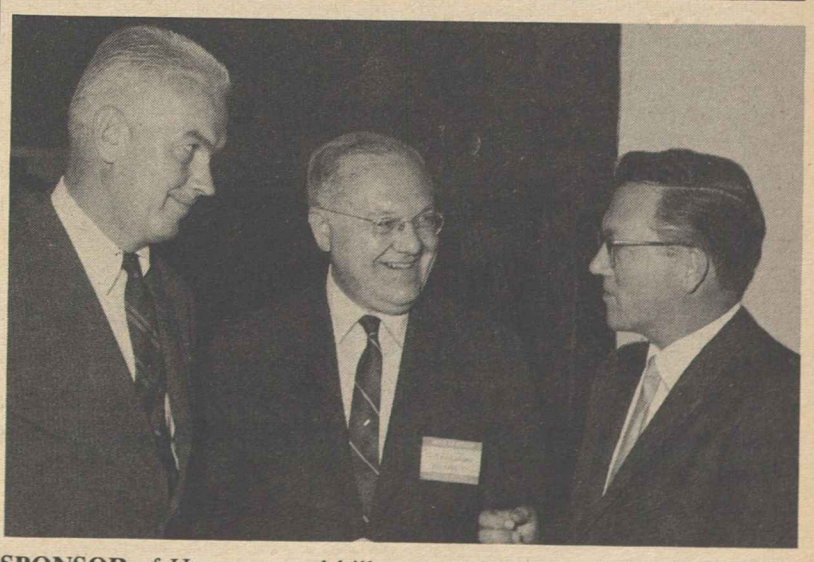
"I have been receiving so many letters of complaint from contributors that, effective today, the Republican National Committee will cease the practice of selling or exchanging its contributor mailing list to or with other persons or organizations."

* * *

ONE MONTH later, Bliss caused the order to be repeated, again in writing, because underlings were continuing to do what Bliss had prohibited. His original order was either being ignored or else it had not been transmitted down the line.

The order, at any rate, was moot by this time. Automated address tapes, from which the contributors' list could be reproduced, had already left the party's custody in Washington and were in the hands of GOP officials elsewhere.

For instance, on Feb. 26 a New York firm issued a circular offering an "exclusive list" of 104,992 Republican donors. It quoted a price of $25 per thousand for addressing plus an extra $5 per thousand for a selection of contributors on the list who had given $25 or more to the party.



SPONSOR of House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), left, and a leading foe of the bill, Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), appeared on the same program at the recent American Bar Association convention in Miami. They are shown with Louis Sherman, counsel for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and chairman of the ABA's Labor Relations Law Section.



NIGERIAN HOUSING EXPERT Nathaniel Akinyemi (center), one of a 60-member international delegation studying U.S. housing programs, meets with (left to right) George W. Snowden of the Housing & Home Finance Agency, Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. L. M. Raftery, and Pres. John Edelman of the National Council of Senior Citizens. The setting was a luncheon for the delegates given by the AFL-CIO. Also a host was AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan.

Labor's Role in Housing Cited to Foreign Experts

An international delegation of housing experts from 25 nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia heard of labor's role in the development of American housing programs in a message from Pres. Johnson and an address by Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

Johnson's message, read by Housing & Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver, singled out "the vast contributions American labor has made towards raising our living standards." The President noted also that "no amount of money" can develop good housing programs without "trained workers" to build the homes.

Shishkin spoke of labor's strong support over the years for federal housing legislation, its direct participation in financing of housing projects in underdeveloped nations through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, and its interest in other international housing programs.

He reminded the 60-man delegation that community planning must go hand-in-hand with housing construction, that water, sewage and garbage disposal systems are essential to good housing. A "good neighborhood," Shishkin added, also requires schools, libraries, parks, playgrounds and transit facilities.

During the conference, the AFL-CIO was host to the delegates at a "no speeches" luncheon. Among those participating were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan and L. M. Raftery.

The delegation, made up of high-level housing experts from the 25 nations, will visit a number of eastern cities and Puerto Rico as part of the program. The international seminar is sponsored by the Agency for Intl. Development and the Housing & Home Finance Agency.

British TUC to Review National Pay Proposals

Brighton, England—The British Trades Union Congress, after spirited debate, adopted a voluntary wage control program described as a "do-it-yourself incomes policy."

The plan calls for supervision by TUC headquarters in London of all national wage proposals by unions to relate them to the state of the British economy.

The 1,000 delegates representing some 8.75 million members adopted the program by a 5 to 3 margin after hearing spokesmen for the Labor government warn that legislated wage restraints would be forthcoming if the congress itself did not act.

Economics Minister George Brown pledged government efforts to keep prices and profits from rising faster than wages. Restraint in all sectors of the economy, he told the delegates, is necessary to overcome Britain's worst peacetime balance of payments crisis.

Few members of the TUC's general council were pleased with the plan, but Gen. Sec. George Woodcock expressed the view that action by the congress was preferable to a government-imposed program.

"Industrial relations," Woodcock said, "are like marriage; once a man and woman have run off to courts of law to settle their differences, it is a sure sign that the marriage has broken down."

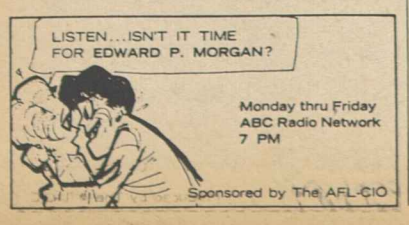
Woodcock is expected to present a draft plan for the regulatory body to the TUC general council at its next meeting.

Health Service Discussed

In other actions, the Congress expressed growing concern over the state of the National Health Service — Britain's comprehensive medicare plan—and called for radical improvements.

The delegates rejected a motion urging nationalization of the aircraft industry but unanimously urged a cut in spending for defense and more government funds for social services and economic development.

The Congress also called for new Geneva talks to seek a peaceful solution to the war in Viet Nam. It had previously voted down a motion urging withdrawal of U.S. troops.



A Man's Place Is In the Union Hall

Baltimore—"If you have a good man at home, shoo him off to his union meeting."

This advice to wives of union members was given in a letter from Pres. Dominic N. Fornaro of the Baltimore AFL-CIO.

He reminded them that union-won wages help pay the household bills and said both wives and husbands should realize that a union, to be successful, must come before "other things, or there won't be other things." He ended with an invitation to wives to attend the meetings of the central labor council to learn more about the union movement.

Samuel Levin Dies, Helped Found ACWA

Chicago—Samuel Levin, a leader in the 1910 strike at Hart Schaffner & Marx that sparked the foundation of the Clothing Workers and a co-worker with the late Sidney Hillman in the union's organization four years later, died here of a heart attack at the age of 80.

He was one of the city's most widely-known labor and civic leaders and was honorary chairman of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, which he helped found in 1920 and of which he was active chairman until last year.

As an ACWA vice president from 1915 to 1950 and manager of the union's Chicago Joint Board from 1914 until he retired in 1948, he was active in forming the former CIO and served terms as president of both state and city CIO central bodies. He also was a two-term member of the Board of Education.

Born in 1884 in Russia, he came to Chicago in 1905. Surviving are his widow, the former Rose Dolnick, whom he married in 1911; two sons, two daughters and nine grandchildren. Burial was in Mt. Maariv Cemetery.

Variety Artists Elect Jack Haley

New York—First Vice Pres. Jack Haley of the Variety Artists was elected president over Sammy Davis, Jr., in a nationwide referendum. He succeeds Joey Adams.

Recording Sec. Roy Rogers and Treas. Russell Swann were re-elected. Chosen new vice presidents were Penny Singleton, Joe Evans and Tommy Tomlin.

For D.C. Home Rule Bill:

Discharge Petition Wins 218 Signers

The House will get a chance to vote on home rule for the District of Columbia because 218 congressmen signed a discharge petition strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and Pres. Johnson. The list of signers follow:

Alaska—Rivers (D).

Arizona—Udall (D), Senner (D).

California—Johnson (D), Moss (D), Leggett (D), Burton (D). Cohelan (D), Miller (D), Edwards (D), McFall (D), King (D), Hagen (D), Holifield (D), Hawkins (D), Corman (D), Cameron (D), Roosevelt (D), Bell (R), Brown (D), Roybal (D), Charles H. Wilson (D), Dyal (D), Hanna (D), Van Deerling (D), Tunney (D).

Colorado—McVicker (D), Evans (D).

Connecticut—Daddario (D), St. Onge (D), Giaimo (D), Irwin (D), Monagan (D), Grabowski (D).

Delaware—McDowell (D).

Florida—Pepper (D), Fascell (D), Gibbons (D).

Georgia—Mackay (D), Weltner (D).

Hawaii—Matsunaga (D), Mink (D).

Idaho—White (D).

Illinois—Dawson (D), O'Hara (D), Murphy (D), Kluzynski (D), Ronan (D), Annunzio (D), Rostenkowski (D), Yates (D), Pucinski (D), McClory (R), Gray (D), Shipley (D), Price (D).

Indiana—Madden (D), Brademas (D), Roush (D), Denton (D), Hamilton (D), Jacobs (D).

Iowa—Schmidhauser (D), Culver (D), Bandstra (D), Greigg (D), Hansen (D).

Kansas—Ellsworth (R).

Kentucky—Farnsley (D), Perkins (D).

Louisiana—Morrison (D).

Maine—Tupper (R), Hathaway (D).

Maryland—Sickles (D), Long (D), Garmatz (D), Fallon (D), Machen (D),, Mathias (R), Friedel (D).

Massachusetts—Conte (R), Boland (D), Philbin (D), Donohue (D), Morse (R), Macdonald (D), O'Neill (D), Burke (D).

Michigan—Conyers (D), Vivian (D), Todd (D), Mackie (D), Harvey (R), Griffin (R), Clevenger (D), O'Hara (D), Diggs (D), Nedzi (D), William D. Ford (D), Broomfield (R), Farnum (D).

Minnesota—Karth (D), Fraser (D), Olson (D), Blatnik (D).

Missouri—Karsten (D), Bolling (D).

Montana—Olsen (D).

Nebraska—Callan (D).

New Hampshire—Huot (D), Cleveland (R).

New Jersey—Cahill (R), McGrath (D), Howard (D), Dwyer (R), Widnall (R), Joelson (D), Helstoski (D), Rodino (D), Minish (D), Krebs (D), Gallagher (D), Daniels (D), Patten (D).

New Mexico—Morris (D), Walker (D).

New York—Wolff (D), Tenzer (D), Halpern (R), Addabbo (D), Rosenthal (D), Celler (D), Keogh (D), Kelly (D), Multer (D), Rooney (D), Carey (D), Murphy (D), Lindsay (R), Powell (D), Farbstein (D), Ryan (D), Scheuer (D), Gilbert (D), Bingham (D), Ottinger (D), Reid (R), Dow (D), Resnick (D), O'Brien (D), Hanley (D), Stratton (D), Horton (R), Conable (R), McCarthy (D), Smith (R), Dulski (D).

North Dakota—Redlin (D).

Ohio—Sweeney (D), Gilligan (D), Love (D), Ashley (D), Moeller (D), Mosher (R), Secrest (D), Feighan (D), Vanik (D).

Oklahoma — Edmondson (D), Johnson (D).

Oregon—Wyatt (R), Green (D), Duncan (D).

Pennsylvania—Barrett (D), Nix (D), Byrne (D), Green (D), Rhodes (D), Flood (D), Schweiker (R), Moorhead (D), Rooney (D), Corbett (R), Craley ((D), Holland (D), Dent (D), Vigorito (D), Clark (D), Morgan (D), Fulton (R).

Rhode Island—St. Germain (D).

Tennessee—Fulton (D), Anderson (D), Grider (D).

Texas—Patman (D), Cabell (D), Thompson (D), Pickle (D), Wright (D), Purcell (D), Young (D), de la Garza (D), White (D), Gonzalez (D).

Utah—King (D).

Vermont—Stafford (R).

Washington—Meeds (D), Hansen (D), Foley (D), Hicks (D), Adams (D).

West Virginia—Staggers (D), Hechler (D), Kee (D).

Wisconsin—Stalbaum (D), Kastenmeier (D), Zablocki (D), Reuss (D), Race (D).

Congress Votes to Ease Union Bonding Penalty

Congress voted to clear up some muddled language in the Landrum-Griffin Act and thus save unions a 25 percent extra charge on the cost of bonding officers and employes.

The Senate cleared the House-initiated bonding bill for the President's signature by a unanimous voice vote. Its passage climaxed a four-and-a-half year campaign by the AFL-CIO and its secretary-treasurers' conference.

The 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act required union officials handling money to be bonded for "faithful performance of duties" as well as the customary honesty proviso.

As Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told Congress, "nobody was clear what it meant so premium prices went up."

The cost of obtaining bonds initially shot up 50 percent—a rise vigorously protested by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates.

A committee of secretary-treasurers, headed by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, negotiated a slash in the surcharge—to 25 percent — after demonstrating that a year's experience failed to justify the higher rate. The AFL-CIO, meanwhile, began the drive for legislation to change the Landrum-Griffin language to conform to the simple bonding requirement of the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

In effect this is what the new legislation does. It also permits unions to obtain bonds from surety companies not on an approved Treasury Dept. list providing the secretary of labor gives his consent.

The Senate Labor Committee, in its report on the bill, said there is no reason to think that union funds will not be as well protected under the new language.

It said the extra charge required because of the Landrum-Griffin language represented "a frittering away of union funds" and "a shameful waste of the assets which the act seeks to protect."

2 Decades Later:

Ex-GIs Make Mark In U.S. Labor Force

The World War II veterans who were going through the discharge mill two decades ago have made peace-time records as outstanding as those they compiled in wartime—many of them with the helping hand extended by a grateful nation.

That's the conclusion reached by Veterans Affairs Administrator William J. Driver, himself an ex-GI, in an article in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

"The doubters of the post-World War II era were very wrong," Driver observes. "For, instead of the energies of veterans turning to anger and a reliance on force, they were turned to a mighty effort to open wider the door of opportunity."

Helping them open that door was "the most remarkable series of laws for veterans ever enacted," he writes. The cornerstone was the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI Bill, which Driver sees as "part and parcel of the same optimistic view of man" by Pres. Roosevelt that was reflected in his support of landmark labor legislation such as the Wagner Act.

8 Million Trained

Under the GI Bill nearly 8 million veterans advanced their education and training; veterans secured more than $45 billion in home, farm and business loans; they used an average of but 19 weeks of the "52-20" unemployment benefits, or $20 a week for up to 52 weeks, Driver points out.

As a result, he notes, the labor force was enriched by about 1 million skilled workers who "helped build American production during a cold war period when the nation's ability to produce received its greatest challenge and achieved its greatest record."

And those mortgage payments that some people used to worry about, he points out, have been met on schedule with an infinitesimal loss.

World War II veterans, Driver writes, seem generally to share three characteristics. One is "overachievement," resulting in a high proportion of veterans who have risen to leadership roles in all walks of life.

The second is high average earnings, he continues, with Census Bureau statistics showing they make $2,000 to $3,000 a year more than their non-veteran contemporaries. The third is that "the average veteran is a working man," with an employment rate far above the average—"an extraordinary record of employment and contribution to the national economy.'

Driver sees the typical veteran as "a man who wants above all to work together with his fellow Americans in building a better land . . . a man who knows first-hand the gruesome face of war and who has a vital stake in a world of peace. All in all, he is a man very much like his fellow-workers in the most productive labor force in the world."



ELEVENTH graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was speeded on its way by good wishes from (left to right) Jack H. Vaughn, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne; Henry S. Woodbridge, board chairman of the True Temper Corp., and Costa Rican Ambassador Gonzalo J. Facio. Vaughn and Facio spoke at commencement exercises, Woodbridge at a following luncheon, and Beirne presided at both affairs.

Union Role Stressed For Latin Progress

A call for action in five major problem areas in the Latin American society was issued by Jack H. Vaughn, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in an address to the 11th graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Vaughn spoke in Spanish to the 20 labor leaders from 11 Latin American countries who had completed the 10-week course in union organization and administration made available to them by American labor, business and government.

He listed these immediate problems: the population explosion and the consequent migration of rural residents to cities; modernization of the social and economic life of farm areas, virtually unchanged for four centuries; housing, where there is a "fantastic" need; increased food production, and a merger of the "two worlds" of the haves and have-nots.

The different sectors of the "two worlds" must "get working closer together," he said—the rich and the poor, urban and rural, government and business, civil and military, etc. Latin American needs 'more institutions of the people,' he added, built and controlled by them so they feel a sense of proprietorship and participation. He particularly cited schools and union and sports centers.

The graduates received their diplomas from AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, AIFLD secretary-treasurer, who presided at the ceremony in the absence of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and who also was toastmaster at a luncheon in honor of the graduates.

Pres. Johnson sent the graduates his "warmest congratulations" and reiterated that "there can be no real and lasting economic progress without economic justice."

Ambassador Speaks

Costa Rican Ambassador Gonzalo J. Facio told the class that if the trade union movement is to carry out "its great role in the democratic revolution of our times," its leaders must have a "comprehensive view" of the hemisphere's problems. Reports on the activities of earlier graduates of the AIFLD training institutes, he said, "reveal that the efforts of those who shaped and now sustain this noble educational enterprise have not been in vain."

Virgilio Somaza Mendoza of Colombia, speaking for the graduates, said they "really comprehend the import of the instruction received."

"We have understood the message and we shall benefit from the honest, generous and unselfish cooperation proferred us by our brothers of the American people," he said.

The principal speaker at the luncheon was Henry S. Woodbridge, board chairman of the True Temper Corp. and an AIFLD trustee.

He pointed out that Latin America can profit by this country's experience in shifting from an agricultural to an industrial economy, and that the U.S. can benefit by Latin America's success in handling race relations.

"Your opportunity is immense," he told the graduates. "You will be leaders in your countries. You can help them, as few others can. Your union role will be that of helping the worker and as the worker is the largest segment of the economy, the more he prospers the more successful will be the economy."

On behalf of the graduates Petronilo Lara Nunez of Mexico presented the AIFLD with a plaque from the outgoing class which will be on permanent display at the institute.

In a farewell, Beirne urged the graduates to be "strong, sensible, responsible leaders of people" and told them to "take what you learned here back to your people and roll up your sleeves."

Anti-Poverty Sessions Cite Union Activity

Pittsburg, Calif.—City employes and 37 trainees under the Economic Opportunity Act have completed a workshop series on the principles and practices of trade unions and the role they can play in anti-poverty programs.

The program was initiated and organized by Contra Costa County Employes Local 1675, a unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes, and co-sponsored by the local and the city government. Assistance was given by the Center for Labor Research & Education of the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations.

The trainees—many of whom have joined the union though they have no permanent city jobs and no assurance of getting them—are undergoing job training for persons receiving aid to dependent children. The five half-day workshops they completed covered a wide range of union activities and union participation in government programs. Speakers and discussion leaders came from labor and community organizations and local, state and federal agencies.

Business Rep. Rodney Larson of Local 1675 said the program was intended to give the participants "a feeling of the involvement and responsibility of trade unions in policing and directing" anti-poverty programs, and to make certain that both trainees and city employes know of the benefits the labor movement has brought to workers.

Beame Is Choice Of N.Y. Democrats

New York—Democratic voters nominated City Controller Abraham Beame to oppose GOP-Liberal Party candidate Rep. John W. Lindsay in the November mayoralty race.

Beame defeated City Council Pres. Paul R. Screvane and two other candidates in a four-way contest that produced a total vote of over 700,000. Screvane was endorsed by Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who chose not to seek re-election. Lindsay was unopposed on the Republican and Liberal Party line.

Winning with Beame were Queens County District Attorney Frank O'Connor for city council president and former Judge Mario Procaccino for controller.

The New York City AFL-CIO made no primary endorsements.

Rigid Formula Opposed On NLRB Elections

Labor would welcome "a careful and detailed review" of the National Labor Relations Act, the AFL-CIO said, but considers that it would be "a great mistake" to write into law a rigid requirement of a formal NLRB election before a union can be granted recognition.

The House Labor Committee held a special one-day hearing to determine whether to undertake a full-scale study of the basic labor law and the role of the NLRB. The AFL-CIO views were presented by Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris.

Existing rules governing NLRB election campaigns are already "unfairly slanted against unions," Harris said. This imbalance, he warned, would be increased by Republican-sponsored bills which would allow an employer to deny recognition on the basis of a card check even if he had no doubt that the union represented a majority of his workers.

"Extensive and sad experience," Harris said, shows that many anti-union employers will use periods of delay to put "all sorts of pressures" on workers to force them to abandon the union.

Improvements Suggested

Among the improvements unions would like to see in election rules, he said, are restrictions on employer speeches to "captive audiences of employes," the right of unions to obtain mailing lists of workers and a greater freedom of handbilling and solicitation.

He called also for provisions setting aside an election when employers use so-called "local citizens' committees" to do their "dirty work," even if a direct link can't be proved.

As an example, Harris cited an NLRB election last spring among employes of the Universal Mfg. Corp. of Mississippi, where the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was narrowly defeated, 287-272.

During the election campaign a large advertisement in the local newspaper, inserted by private individuals, asked: "If you should become a union member and later terminate your employment with the union plant, could you expect to find employment with other industry in the area?"

This, Harris told the committee, was a direct threat of "blacklisting."

The ad also warned that if workers went on strike "there are lots of people in the area who would like to have your job."

In the same campaign, Harris said, leaflets distributed by a "taxpaying citizens" group "asked" Mississippi workers whether the reason "unions are pushing the civil rights movement" is "because all unions are infiltrated with Communists."

On the day before the election, Harris said, "almost every car in the company parking lot had one of these leaflets placed under its windshield wiper."

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. also urged the committee to investigate "weaknesses" of the labor law which deprive workers of their right to organize.

IUD Organization Dir. Nicholas Zonarich said "many employers feel that they have nothing to lose from fighting dirty" in campaigns to keep out unions.

James M. Pierce, coordinator of IUD organizing in the South, cited "racist tactics" used by employers to break union drives.

New Unit to Administer ILGWU Master Pacts

Unity House, Pa.—Establishment of a master agreement department to deal with new problems resulting from the appearance of large companies in the women's clothing field was announced by the Ladies' Garment Workers executive board at its meeting here.

Creation of the department was authorized by the union's last convention, which directed it to bargain on a nationwide basis with multi-plant companies which have emerged over the past few years in what has been traditionally an industry of small operations. The department will administer contracts at both national and local levels to assure that basic ILGWU standards are maintained.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky announced that Wilbur Daniels, 42, a lawyer of long service with the union, will head the department.

The executive board also chose Murray Gross, manager of Embroidery Local 66, New York, as a vice president to succeed the late Harry Greenberg.

In addition, it urged Congress to overhaul and strengthen Fair Labor Standards Act enforcement provisions, citing "continued violations and lack of sufficient enforcement" of both minimum wage and overtime provisions.

The board pointed out that although more Labor Dept. factory inspections than ever are being made, only about 5 percent of all garment factories are checked annually—or one check in 20 years for each firm. Employers frequently refuse to make restitution when violations are discovered, the board also charged.



Labor Dept. Reports:

Strong Job Surge Boon For Unskilled

(Continued from Page 1)

the report said. Factory overtime averaged 3.5 hours, up slightly from July and the highest level for the month since these data were first collected in 1956.

Average factory earnings were $2.60 an hour and $106.60 a week, down slightly as is usual in August due to declines in overtime in durable goods and the big job pickup in lower-paying soft goods industries, the report added. Earnings were up more than 3 percent from a year ago, however.

In its special study of factory and blue-collar trends, the Labor Dept. observed that the nation's seasonally adjusted jobless rate had moved down unevenly from 5.1 percent in August 1964 to 4.5 percent in July and August 1965 and added:

"In part, the current eight-year low reflects the successful adjustment of the economy to this summer's flood of young workers; however, the basic and sustained improvement of the latest year is primarily the result of a sharp resurgence in the goods-producing sector of the economy."

The Labor Dept. said that factory job gains averaged 28,000 a month between August 1963 and August 1964. This average job gain more than doubled to 65,000 a month between August 1964 and August 1965, it added.

Most of the gain occurred among production workers, particularly those in the major metals and metal-using industries, the report said. It noted the job advance was accompanied by long workweeks, considerable overtime and record hourly and weekly earnings.

The strong comeback in manufacturing has halted, at least temporarily, the job gain of the non-production worker over the production worker, the Labor Dept. pointed out, and other structural changes are now more evident.

In 1947, one of every six persons in manufacturing held a non-production job. The ratio rose to one out of four by 1960. But thus far in 1965, "the non-production worker ratio appears to have edged down slightly," the report said.

The expansion of the 1960s also has revealed significant job gains and losses from industry to industry. The sharp job gain of blue collar and unskilled workers was shown by comparing their rate of job increase to the overall job rise.

Job Rate Up

Total employment in the January-August period rose from 68.5 million in 1963 to 70.1 million in 1964 to 71.9 million in 1965. Thus the rate of increase was 2.3 percent in the 1963-64 period and 2.4 percent in the 1964-65 period.

In comparison, operatives improved from a 3.4 percent gain in 1963-64 to 3.6 percent in 1964-65.

But the most dramatic gain was among non-farm laborers, whose rate of increase doubled from 3.4 percent between 1963 and 1964 to 6.8 percent between 1964 and 1965.

The effect of these job gains was to substantially reduce the unemployment rate of blue collar workers.



TAXPAYERS of Aurora, Ill., got a break when 35 members of Iron Workers Local 393 donated one or more days off and four contractors loaned heavy equipment to move a 35-ton bridge to a new location. The move enabled the Aurora Park Board to route a nature trail over a creek. Project was started when Business Agent Robert Benson asked Park Board Member Leo Anderson what the union could do for the community.

Arthur Ross to Succeed BLS Chief Ewan Clague

Dr. Ewan Clague, who has resigned after 18 years as commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will be succeeded by Dr. Arthur M. Ross, the White House has announced.

Ross, 49, is professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley. From 1954 to 1963, he was director of the university's Institute of Industrial Relations. Ross also is an arbitrator and an author of books and articles on labor problems.

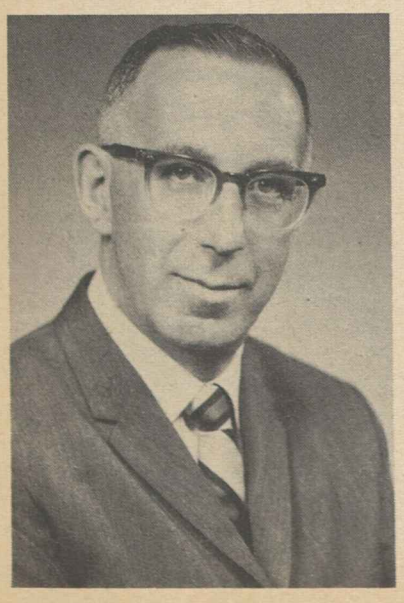
Clague, who is 68 years old, has been in government service for 37 years. He became commissioner in 1946.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz paid tribute to both men on the occasion of the changeover. Of Clague, Wirtz said that "he stands preeminent in his field . . . the staff of the Bureau is both his compliment and his legacy to the future."

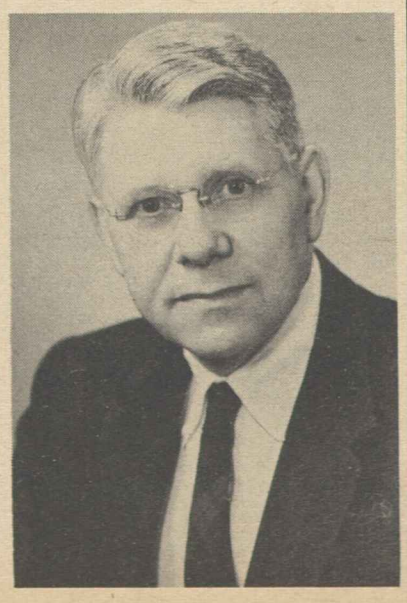
Wirtz said that Clague has agreed to stay on for a time to aid him with several special policy development projects.

The secretary commented that "democracy's strength is measured when Ewan Clague leaves our government and there is an Arthur Ross to take his place."

The Labor Dept.'s BLS is a key government agency. It issues data on employment and unemployment, the Consumer Price Index, wholesale prices, wages, productivity and manpower trends and information in other labor areas.



DR. ARTHUR M. ROSS



DR. EWAN CLAGUE

Key Administration Measures Move Ahead in House, Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

While Democratic leaders pressed for completion of the Administration's program before adjourning the session, a resurgent coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats began what appeared to be a slowdown campaign.

In the Senate, Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) anonunced that he would lead a filibuster—"an extended discussion," he termed it — to block Senate approval of 14(b) repeal. Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) retorted that the Senate leadership will bring up the Administration-backed bill despite Dirksen's threat.

House Republicans, with backing from Dixie conservatives, staged a small-scale filibuster of their own in an effort to prevent the bypassing of the Rules Committee under the 21-day rule.

22 Rollcalls

They mounted their effort on one of the two days a month when bills which have languished in the Rules Committee for more than 21 days can be cleared for House action. By using every technicality available, they forced a record 22 rollcalls, each requiring nearly half an hour. But House leaders kept the session going past midnight and managed to complete most of the business.

The Administration ran into a rare setback a few days later, however, when a House-Senate conference committee report reconciling differences in anti-poverty bills was rejected by the House. The issue in dispute was a conference agreement to eliminate the power of governors to veto anti-poverty projects in their states. The House, which had passed a bill allowing a modified veto power, instructed its conferees to return to the bargaining table and insist on that provision. The vote was 208-179. All votes against recommittal were cast by Democrats. But 82 Democrats joined 126 Republicans in sending the bill back to conference.

A battle in the Senate over the attempt to drop the 50 percent U.S. shipping requirement on wheat sales to the Soviets was avoided when proponents agreed to delete the amendment and refer the issue to the Foreign Relations Committee.

The fight over the farm labor issue split the Senate right down the middle, however. It took a tie-breaking vote by Vice Pres. Humphrey to prevent the transfer of jurisdiction.

Behind the controversy was Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's insistence that, with rare exceptions, farm crops can be harvested by U.S. workers—if growers pay decent wages and provide adequate living conditions.

The fight to shift jurisdiction was led by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), who complained that Wirtz was too "idealistic" to handle the program. Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.) sponsored the Administration-supported amendment which eliminated the Holland rider.

House-Senate conferees broke a four-month deadlock with a compromise agreement on the water pollution bill. The dispute had centered on the issue of strong federal standards of pollution control.

The compromise would impose federal water quality standards, starting in July 1967, but would encourage states to set their own standards in the interim.

Passed by the House on a voice vote was a labor-supported bill establishing a National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities. It would administer a $20 million-a-year grant loan program, including help to the performing arts.

After completing action on the highway beautification bill, which Pres. Johnson has made a major legislative objective, the Senate was scheduled to take up the immigration reform measure.

The House-passed bill would scrap the discriminatory "national origins" quota system and base immigration on individual qualifications, subject to overall ceilings. The bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee differs from the House-passed measure chiefly by setting, for the first time, a quota on immigration from Western Hemisphere nations.

99-18-6

Labor Dept. Seeks Help In Finding Oldest Contract

The Labor Dept., has turned to the trade union movement and its veterans in a search for the oldest continuous collective bargaining agreement in existence—either national or local.

It's wanted for the department's Hall of Honor, opened last year to commemorate memorable achievements in labor-management relations. The first bronze plaque, installed in 1964, honors 50 years of "constructive contribution to the private democracy of labor-management relations" by the Clothing Workers and Hart Schaffner & Marx, Chicago clothing manufacturers.

"Over a long stretch of years American labor and management have developed a self-sufficiency for concord and cooperation and turned their backs on industrial discord and strife," said Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. "We want to honor the benchmark achievements in this historic evolution.

"In the Hall of Honor we intend to give special recognition to the labor and management parties who have kept alive the oldest collective bargaining agreement in America, one which emerged from the era when industrial struggle was the order of the day."

The oldest contract turned up so far is one dated Mar. 25, 1891, between the Molders and the Manufacturers' Industrial Relations Association. Anyone knowing of an older agreement is asked to notify Wirtz by writing the Hall of Honor, Office of Information, Publications & Reports, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 25, 1965 | No. 39

Council Hits Dirksen Move To Block 14(b) Repeal Vote



ALL-NIGHT negotiations against strike deadlines proved good training for his United Nations post, Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said after helping bring about a cease-fire agreement between India and Pakistan. Goldberg is shown at what he termed a "family party" luncheon with the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York.

Asserts Filibuster 'Must Be Broken'

By Saul Miller

New York—A threatened Senate filibuster to prevent a vote on repeal of Section 14(b) "must be broken," the AFL-CIO declared, and the Senate allowed to vote on the restoration of free collective bargaining.

The Executive Council made the filibuster threatened by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) the first order of business at its fall meeting here, affirming its confidence that "the majority of the Senate will stand firm for their convictions . . . and will vote to carry out the will of the people at the present session of Congress."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that to his knowledge this is the first time that a leader of a major political party has sponsored a filibuster. Dirksen is the Senate minority leader. The federation president said the AFL-CIO has counted "enough votes to pass" the repeal bill, but that no canvass has been made on the question of imposing cloture to cut off a filibuster.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, who met with the council to discuss the progress of legislative programs, told reporters that the Administration would do "everything possible" to see that 14(b) is repealed. On the question of repeal at the current session of Congress, Wirtz termed the prospects "very probable."

A filibuster to prevent Senate action on the House-passed repeal bill that would knock out the section of the Taft-Hartley Act which allows states to adopt "right-to-work" laws "would be a flagrant perversion of the democratic process," the council stressed, especially in view of the "support of most Americans" for repeal of "this unique and inequitable provision." **(Excerpts Page 6.)**

Wirtz said he had discussed in addition to legislative matters various Labor Dept. programs, manpower policies and wage and price levels. He said the Administration will continue to push "as strongly as we can" on the minimum wage bill reported out by the House Labor Committee, noting it is tentatively scheduled for action on Oct. 11. On wage-price levels, he said he saw no signs of an inflationary spiral and that labor costs had remained stable over the past five-year period of economic progress. He noted the development of

(Continued on Page 3)

At AFL-CIO 'Family Party':

Goldberg Lauds LBJ For Role on Kashmir

New York—Pres. Johnson's decision that the United Nations was the only forum for settlement of the Kashmir dispute was completely "vindicated" by the cease-fire arrangement, UN Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg told reporters here.

Goldberg, after a "homecoming" luncheon with the AFL-CIO Executive Council hours after he helped set up the cease fire as president of the UN Security Council, stressed that the President's firm position on the role of the UN in the Kashmir fighting was very important and emphasized the U.S. belief that the nation is "strongly devoted to the UN" and believes it can be an effective instrument for peace and security.

He commented that the long hours spent by the Security Council on Kashmir and the cease-fire deadline at 3 a.m. was a "very familiar night for me" in terms of hours spent, deadlines and negotiations, alluding to the numerous critical bargaining situations he had been involved in as a leading labor lawyer.

"My experience in the labor movement," he told reporters, coupled with his work as a Supreme Court justice, "is invaluable in my work at the UN." The Kashmir dispute, he added, reinforced his belief that his years of experience in labor disputes would probably be a most important ingredient in the success of his work at the world organization.

Goldberg lunched with the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the Commodore Hotel at a "family party," where he said he renewed friendships of years standing with council members. He said he was "warmly received" and warmly reciprocated the friendship and support extended by Federation Pres. George Meany and council members.

Meany pledged to Goldberg any and all help from the AFL-CIO at

(Continued on Page 3)

NLRB Tells Ward to Halt Union-Busting

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered Montgomery Ward & Co., big retail store chain, to stop trying to oust the Retail Clerks as collective bargaining agent of its workers at 39 stores and to put into effect the terms of a two-year-old national agreement.

At five stores, the board ordered the company to put contract terms into effect immediately, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1963.

At 34 other locations, Ward was directed to permit a vote of its employes and, where ratification is approved, make the terms retroactive to the same 1963 date.

The decision affirmed a trial examiner's finding, after 19 months of investigations and hearings, that the

(Continued on Page 10)

Senate Votes Immigration Reform Bill

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted 76-18 to admit immigrants on the basis of what they can do for America, ending a 41-year-old quota system which said in effect that some nationalities are more desirable than others.

A similar bill earlier passed the House, thus virtually guaranteeing final passage of an immigration reform sought over the years by Democratic and Republican presidents alike.

The chief difference to be resolved in conference is a Senate provision setting, for the first time, a ceiling on immigration from the Western Hemisphere. Previously there was no limit on Latin America and Canada, but rigid numerical restrictions on the rest of the world. The Administration, largely for diplomatic reasons, had opposed a hemisphere quota and the House narrowly defeated an effort to impose one.

Under the Senate bill, up to 120,000 persons could be admitted each year from Canada and Latin America and 170,000 from the rest of the world, with a ceiling of 20,000 from any one country. There would be no limit on entry of parents, spouses and children of American citizens.

On a non-discriminatory basis, the bill tightens immigration policy by requiring the secretary of labor to certify in each individual case that admission of an immigrant wouldn't deprive an American worker of a job and wouldn't depress wages and working conditions.

Immigration reform had been strongly supported by the AFL-CIO

(Continued on Page 12)

Reuther Asks Rollback Of Chrysler Price Rise

New York—Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther called for a rollback of price increases announced by the Chrysler Corp. on new car models, and charged that a profit-fat industry is trying to pocket excise tax cuts which were intended to benefit consumers.

Auto industry profits are "fantastically high," Reuther said, and manufacturers could well afford to cut prices "drastically."

The UAW president saw "absolutely no economic justification" for the price hike announced by Chrysler. He called on General Motors and Ford to refuse to join in a general price rise.

"Unless vigorous action is taken to roll back Chrysler prices," Reuther warned, "profiteers in other industries will be encouraged to raise their prices and the nation will once again be caught up in an inflationary spiral."

General Motors, the nation's largest auto manufacturer, subsequently issued a 1966 price list which it said amounted to a reduction from similarly-equipped 1965 models. The UAW said it would study the revision before commenting.

Although price increases announced by Chrysler varied from model to model, the average was close to the 3 percent reduction in the excise profit tax. The company said new equipment added to its cars justified the increase—a claim challenged by authoritative sources.

Chrysler's prise rise also came under fire in Congress. Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), chairman of the Senate Antitrust subcommittee, termed the hike "surprising and disturbing."

He cited the company's profits and its increased productivity, warning that similar action by other auto manufacturers would raise serious questions "about the state of price

(Continued on Page 4)



REPORTERS COVERING AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in New York question Pres. George Meany after a council session.

Maritime Trades Urge Blacklist Of Vessels Supplying Viet Cong

New York—The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept, urged steps by the federal government to curtail shipments of supplies to the Viet Cong in free world vessels while U.S. troops are fighting to stem Communist aggression in Viet Nam.

The department's executive board said it "can see no justification for the failure of the government to take economic action designed to prevent the flow of materials" to Viet Cong aggressors.

In another resolution, the MTD executive board said the Viet crisis highlights the fact that the American merchant marine has dwindled to the point where it now carries only 9 percent of U.S. foreign trade. To reverse this trend, it urged a new six-point program for strengthening maritime policy.

The board also called on liberal Republicans to "shun" a filibuster against repeal of the compulsory open shop Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. It pledged its support to members of both parties who stand firm for repeal and promised to "greatly increase its commitment" for political education and political action in the 1966 congressional campaign.

On Viet Nam, the board urged Congress to adopt a bill excluding from U.S. foreign commerce any vessels owned or operated by those who trade with North Viet Nam.

Asserting its determination to back Pres. Johnson "in every step he decides is necessary to free Viet Nam of the enemies of freedom," the board declared that "at this late date, we cannot afford to go soft on the instigators" of the war and added: "If we do, all Asia will be lost to Red China."

The department's proposed program to restore the merchant marine to full health calls for:

- Ending the policy of putting the U.S. merchant fleet "in mothballs every time the State Dept. decides to give away our shipping business to foreign-flag fleets." Britain, France and other nations are openly trading with Red China and the Viet Cong, the board charged.
- Revision of the fleet subsidy program "on a more intelligent and logical basis" to cover shipbuilding and operation of passenger and dry cargo ships.
- A "crash" program of building a fleet of new, modern, fast merchant ships in America instead of in Great Britain or Poland, as proposed by the Defense and Interior departments.
- Passage of a pending bill to end the tax benefits now given U.S. owners who register ships under foreign flags.
- **Full enforcement of the rule requiring shippers to carry at least 50 percent of government-generated cargoes in U.S.-flag ships, and passage of a pending bill to increase the proportion to 75 percent.**
- Modernized relations among labor, management and government, with employers putting their savings from increased productivity into expanded fleets and more jobs and with unions accepting unity of action.

Union Policies Urged On Religious Objectors

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on all affiliates to make it a matter of policy to adopt and implement plans for handling the problem of individual religious objectors whose convictions stand in the way of their joining or financially supporting unions.

The council adopted a statement declaring it "to be the policy of the AFL-CIO that unions should accommodate themselves to individual religious scruples" and called on all affiliates which have not done so to:

- Adopt procedures for respecting sincere religious convictions as to union membership or activities.
- Insure that this policy is fully and sympathetically implemented by all local unions.

The problems came to the forefront during congressional consideration of repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, when representatives of a number of groups testified that some of their members have personal religious convictions which may stand in the way of their formally joining unions or financially supporting union activities. This was projected in terms of union shop agreements.

The council noted that several affiliates have in the past worked out arrangements with particular religious groups, but that other unions "have not yet done so." It said the Senate Labor Committee's bill to repeal Section 14(b) incorporated a provision giving to religious objectors the option of contributing sums equal to union dues and initiation fees to a non-religious charity designated by the union.

The AFL-CIO supports these provisions, the council stressed, but pointed out that they become operative where no voluntary agreements covering these matters exist. It added:

"It is the conviction of the AFL-CIO that such voluntary union agreements are the best method for handling such matters."

Meany Lauds Cystic Fibrosis Research Body

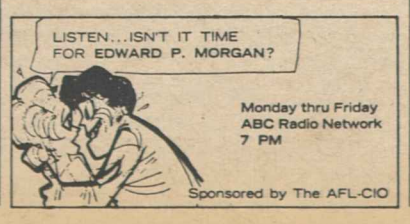
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has endorsed the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation and commended its decade of accomplishments in behalf of disease-stricken children.

"I am pleased again to endorse the splendid work being done by the foundation," Meany declared.

In a letter to Dr. Milton Graub, foundation president, Meany commended the organization's contributions in basic research, education, care and treatment of the thousands of cystic fibrosis sufferers throughout the nation.

He noted that the men and women of the AFL-CIO, through their community service programs, have always supported worthy causes in the past. "I am satisfied that members of the AFL-CIO will continue their support of the foundation in the future," he said.

Cystic fibrosis is a chemical disorder which strikes young children causing a thick, gluey mucus which clogs air passages in the lungs.



Job Accidents Drop Among Longshoremen

Deaths and injuries among longshoremen working aboard ships hit a new low of 90.2 disabling injuries per 1 million manhours worked during the first six months of 1965, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz reported.

The level was 11 percent under the comparable 1964 period and continued a trend that started with the promulgation of safety and health regulations in 1960, he said.

The injury frequency rate in the nation's shipyards during the same period dropped 13 percent to 26.9 per 1 million manhours worked, Wirtz said. The rate was achieved in the face of a 23 percent increase in manhours, he noted.

Pilot Projects Planned:

1966 COPE Drive To Enlist Computers

New York—The AFL-CIO will employ modern data processing techniques in preparation for the 1966 congressional elections as part of a major effort to prevent the loss of liberal seats in the "off-year" balloting.

Plans for three pilot projects were unveiled at a meeting of the COPE administrative committee which is composed of the federation's Executive Council and presidents and secretary-treasurers of AFL-CIO affiliates. The projects will be set up for the state of Pennsylvania, the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area and an eight-county area in the San Francisco Bay region.

COPE Dir. Al Barkan said the mechanization projects are geared to translating weeks and months of work checking registration lists and making mailings to union members to a matter of hours by using data processing and computer equipment. A number of unions have such equipment, he noted, and the objective is to have every national and international union supply lists of members mechanically for registration breakdown by states and local areas.

The Pennsylvania project, he said, will be based on obtaining lists from AFL-CIO affiliates of their members in the state—over one million — for breakdown by wards and precincts on whether or not they are registered and eligible to vote.

The San Francisco project, he said, will be an area example covering about 400,000 union members. Equipment is available in the area for a test project, he noted.

On the 1966 elections, the administrative committee mapped plans for a major effort to prevent loss of the liberal seats in the 89th Congress that resulted in part from the Johnson landslide. The goal will be to produce a larger vote in 1966 than in 1964.

In congressional elections there is a falling-off of the total vote from presidential years and usually a loss of seats by the party in power. However, a major registration and get-out-the-vote drive in 1962 by the AFL-CIO stopped this trend and in effect reversed previous political history, bolstering hopes for 1966.

COPE, Barkan reported, is continuing its drive to improve registration laws in the states to make it easier and simpler for voters to become qualified.

He noted success in a number of states and legislative victories in others that were offset by gubernatorial vetoes in Michigan, Massachusetts and Washington.

Ban Sought On Alien Ships In Viet Nam

The National Maritime Union, through its president, Joseph Curran, has asked the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to enjoin the use of foreign flag ships in the transportation by sea of supplies for American armed forces in Viet Nam.

The NMU pointed out that U.S. law specifically calls for the use of American flag vessels for such transportation, unless there are special circumstances. Such circumstances do not exist, the union declared in its complaint.

The action was taken against Sec. of Defense Robert S. McNamara, the secretaries of the three armed services and Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor.

The complaint charges that the Defense Dept. without good reason awarded shipping contracts to a Mexican vessel and then to a Greek flag vessel when the Mexican government refused to permit the ship flying its flag to carry military supplies to South Viet Nam. The foreign crew of the Greek vessel then refused to sail and the same thing happened with another Greek flag ship, the NMU said.

Most Internal Disputes Ended in Early Stages

New York—In over three and one-half years since the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan went into effect, 258 cases—nearly 60 per cent—have been resolved through mediation or mutual agreement, Pres. George Meany reported to the Executive Council.

Of the total of 434 complaints filed under the plan, adopted by the 1961 convention as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution, 72 were filed in the first eight and one-half months of this year. In all of 1964 there were 111 cases.

A panel of impartial umpires has made determinations in 148 cases as well as eight fact-finding reports. Nine determinations or reports are currently pending. Violations of Article XXI were found in 107 cases and there have been 49 appeals from the umpires' determinations.

A council subcommittee has denied 41 appeals and referred five to the full council; one appeal was withdrawn and two are pending.

Of the 31 complaints of noncompliance with the determinations of the umpires received by the subcommittee, compliance was achieved in 16 cases, four complaints were withdrawn and three are pending.

Non-compliance was found in eight cases and sanctions required by Article XXI are in effect against the following unions, Meany reported: Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, Intl. Typographical Union, Switchmen's Union of North America, Journeymen Stonecutters of North America, National Maritime Union, Air Line Pilots Association.

2nd Vote Directed On Auto Contract

Kenosha, Wis.—Officers of the Auto Workers and its Local 72 here have authorized a second ratification vote on terms of a new contract with the American Motor Corp.

The UAW said an investigation following a protest over election procedures showed that some members did vote more than once. If a majority of those balloting in the second election vote yes, the agreement will be considered ratified but if a majority of voters disapprove, a strike will be resumed the day following official announcement of the results, the union said.

The first vote to end a 20-day strike over grievances was won by a margin of 2,544 in favor, 1,712 opposed. The second vote was scheduled for Sept. 22 and 23.

Council Scores 14(b) Filibuster Threat

Urges Senate Vote For 'Will of People'

(Continued from Page 1)

some labor shortages in various areas and said the Administration's anti-poverty program had helped reduce the youth unemployment figures, which he characterized as "still terrible."

The rallying of forces against the Dirksen filibuster highlighted the four-day meeting, which concerned itself with legislative issues and internal affairs of the federation.

On legislation the council:

● Called for action by House leaders to pry loose the House Labor Committee-approved minimum wage bill from the Rules Committee and bring it to a vote at the present session. **(Story this page.)**

● Urged all-out support for a bill to give home rule to the District of Columbia, a measure that will be brought to the House floor Sept. 27. The action bypasses the House District Committee as the result of a discharge petition signed by 218 members. **(Story this page.)**

● Backed the President's national highway beautification measure passed by the Senate and urged House approval. **(Story this page.)**

Internal Action

On internal affairs the council:

● Set up three pilot projects to use modern data processing equipment and techniques in preparation for the 1966 congressional elections as part of a major effort to prevent the loss of liberal seats in the "off-year" balloting. **(Story Page 2.)**

● Approved unanimously the report of a subcommittee composed of Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and George M. Harrison to be presented to the coming AFL-CIO convention to amend the federation's constitution by providing a method of electing the 27 vice presidents and members of the Executive Council. Meany told the press conference that a gap exists in election procedures for vice presidents and that the constitutional change approved by the council would provide an orderly procedure including methods of nominations and rollcall balloting.

Religious Policy Set

● Declared it to be the policy of the AFL-CIO that all affiliates voluntarily work out arrangements with religious groups to respect personal religious convictions on union membership and activities. This policy is in connection with objections raised to repeal of Section 14(b) by a few religious organizations. **(Story Page 2.)**

● **Received a report on the operations of the internal disputes plan showing the continuing success of its mediation provision and heard three appeals of decisions. (Story Page 2.)**

● Approved a report showing a 245,000 gain in average monthly membership in the 12 months ending June 30, 1965, to a level of 13,141,194. **(Story this page.)**

● Heard a report from Dir. of Organization John W. Livingston that the percentage of National Labor Relations Board victories is increasing for AFL-CIO unions and that the organizing campaigns in the Baltimore-District of Columbia and Los Angeles areas have added about 83,000 members to union rolls in the past few years.

● Adopted a report amending, updating and clarifying federation rules governing state and local central bodies.

● **Received with a great deal of regret the notice of the coming retirement of Nelson H. Cruikshank as director of the Dept. of Social Security and Serafino Romualdi, who has been on leave from his post as inter-American representative while working with the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Meany noted that both men had rendered great service to the trade union movement and had made outstanding records in their fields.**

● Received a report from the AFL-CIO delegation to the recent congress of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Amsterdam.

Name Change Approved

● Approved a change in name from the Intl. Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers Union of America to the Laborers Intl. Union of North America.

● Received a charter application from the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes and referred it to the executive officers.

● Set the next meeting of the Executive Council for Dec. 8 in San Francisco and the council's winter meeting to open Feb. 28, 1966, in Honolulu.

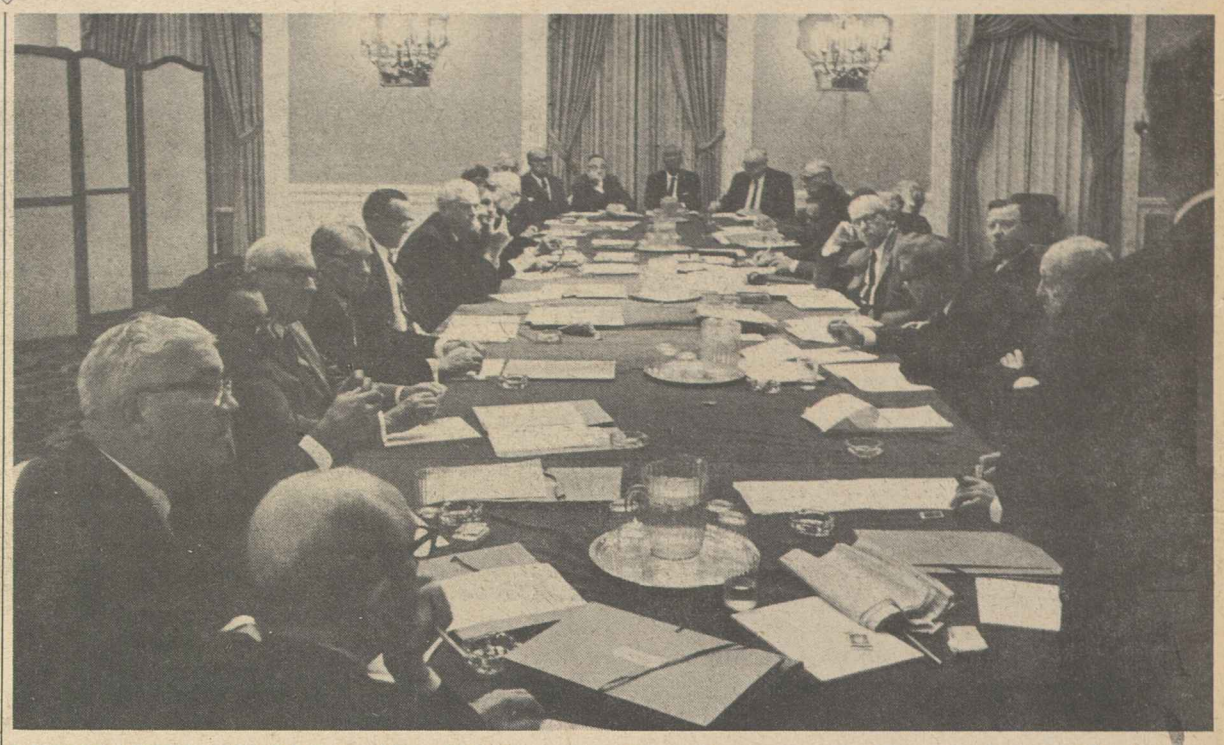
The council statement on 14(b) repeal charged that a Senate filibuster, in the face of "popular support" for repeal "would be a flagrant perversion of the democratic process."

It is "obvious," the council said, that Section 14(b) is not the only weakness in federal labor laws. The AFL-CIO, it noted has repeatedly called for a general overhaul and would like to see congressional hearings get under way next year.

"But repeal of Section 14(b) should not be thrown into the kind of complexities that would be involved in a general Taft-Hartley revision," the council stressed. "It is an open-and-shut matter; whether we have a national labor-management relations policy or not."

In response to questions, Meany reiterated at a news conference that the AFL-CIO does not object to wheat sales to the Russians, but that a problem exists over how the wheat should be shipped. The AFL-CIO, its maritime unions and government agencies are studying ways of coping with the problem, he said.

Meany said he considered a subsidy to safeguard the role of the American merchant marine essential in any alternative to the present formula.



LEGISLATIVE REPORT to AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in New York is made by Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller (standing) of the Dept. of Legislation.

Bulletin Revised On Equal Pay Law

A revised edition of the bulletin interpreting equal pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act has been issued by the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions. Purpose of the new edition is to give broadened guidance to workers, unions and employers as to their rights and responsibilities.

The equal pay provisions outlaw wage discrimination on the basis of sex and apply to employes and employers who are subject to the act's minimum wage coverage. Single copies may be obtained from the divisions' headquarters in Washington or from regional and field offices throughout the country. Larger quantities, when available, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

Monthly Per Capita Topping 13 Million

New York — AFL-CIO membership, based on average monthly per capita payments, topped 13 million in the first six months of 1965, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported to the Executive Council.

For the 12 months ending June 30, membership showed a gain of 245,000 over the preceding 12 months — 13,141,194 compared to 12,734,397.

The gain in membership based on per capita payments moved to a monthly average of 12,819,878 for the last six months of 1964 and hit the 13,141,194 average in the following six months.

The per capita payments are based on membership in AFL-CIO affiliates in the U.S. only. Affiliates with Canadian members pay per capita to the Canadian Labor Congress for that portion of their membership.

House Urged To Approve Highway Bill

New York—Pres. Johnson's national highway beautification program is "essential legislation" and should be approved by the House, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council urged the House to schedule early action on the Senate-passed bill, declaring it clearly merits the support of Congress.

Noting the sound progress made by the 89th Congress toward preserving the natural beauty "that is our heritage," the council said "more must be done." It cited approvingly the House-Senate conference report on the Water Pollution Control bill as part of the overall program, declaring the report and the highway bill "clearly merit the support of the AFL-CIO."

Steelworkers Win Gaspe Copper Vote

Murdochville, Que.—The Steelworkers, after a nine-year fight that included a bitter strike starting in 1957, have won a representation election at the properties of Gaspe Copper Mines, Ltd., by a vote of 343 to 269 for a so-called independent union.

Congress Urged to End Stall on Minimum Wage

New York—The AFL-CIO called on House leaders "to take whatever steps are necessary" to end the House Rules Committee's stalling on the minimum wage bill.

Calling the House Labor Committee-approved measure "a meaningful step toward the objectives of the AFL-CIO," the Executive Council singled out Rules Committee Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) and declared:

"No one man must be allowed to dictate that millions of our citizens must continue to earn a poverty wage."

The council said the bill was stalled in the Rules Committee because of an "arbitrary and capricious decision" by Smith and that this tactic "cannot be tolerated." It added:

"The House can and must act this year to provide basic protection for America's poorest families. The House can and must give America the economic shot-in-the-arm that this bill will provide."

The council noted that the bill, as reported by the committee, would:

● Increase the minimum wage for 29.5 million presently covered workers to $1.40 an hour in 1966, to $1.60 in 1967 and $1.75 in 1968.

● Provide coverage for 1.3 million agricultural workers never before protected with a $1.15 an hour wage floor in 1966 going to $1.25 in 1968.

● Extend the law's protection to 6.6 million non-farm workers not presently covered. It would set for these workers a minimum wage of $1 an hour on Jan. 1, 1966; $1.15 on July 1, 1966; $1.25 in 1967; $1.40 in 1968; $1.60 in 1969; and $1.75 in 1970.

The bill "does not meet all of the needs of the nation's lowest-paid workers, America's 'working poor,' the council said. "But it is progress."

The statement stressed that in addition to helping underpaid and exploited workers, "this measure would substantially aid the national economy, which needs the instant stimulus that a higher minimum wage invariably creates.

Goldberg Sees Hopes for UN Vindicated

(Continued from Page 1)

any time and at any place in his role as U.S. ambassador to the UN.

Reminded that he had helped work out arrangements 10 years ago in New York for the merger of the AFL and CIO and asked how the merger looked to him now, Goldberg said that in the luncheon room today "it looked very healthy and rosy."

Goldberg served as general counsel of the CIO before merger and as general counsel for the Steelworkers Union. He was special counsel to the AFL-CIO before being named secretary of labor by Pres. Kennedy in 1961, a post he left a few years later to become a justice of the Supreme Court. Pres. Johnson earlier this year named him ambassador to the UN.

Labor Rallies Aid for D.C. Home Rule

New York—The AFL-CIO rallied the labor movement and its allies to an all-out battle to win home rule for the District of Columbia when the bill comes to the House floor next week.

The federation's Executive Council, noting that the long-sought measure will reach the floor Sept. 27 under a discharge petition, called on all supporters to be "in the chamber" and "to stand firm for the restoration of self-government in the city which exemplifies that principle around the globe."

The AFL-CIO was actively involved in securing signatures for a petition to discharge the House District Committee from consideration of the bill. This rarely-used approach, which requires signatures from 218 House members, succeeded in forcing House action. The House District Committee has traditionally been the graveyard for home rule bills.

Noting labor's unfaltering support for the home rule campaign, the council warned that although victory is in sight "it cannot be taken for granted."

The Senate has adopted a home rule measure which is the basis of the bill coming up in the House. In the past decade the Senate has passed five home rule bills; all have died in House committees.

Labor Bodies Operate 1,024 Credit Unions

Madison, Wis. — Members of labor unions in the United States own and operate 1,024 credit unions, according to the 1965 edition of the Intl. Credit Union Yearbook.

Credit unions sponsored by labor organizations are down slightly from their all-time high largely because of industry mergers and the switch of some of them to employer sponsorship with the field of membership enlarged to include other employes. However, labor unions organized 66 new credit unions in 1964, the report showed.

The yearbook is published by CUBA Intl., formerly the Credit Union National Association. It showed that for the first time more than 1 million new members joined credit unions last year, and also for the first time the rise in savings exceeded $1 billion.

The increase in membership boosted the total to 15.6 million in 21,876 credit unions. The rise in savings put the total at $8.2 billion, or 3.2 percent of all personal savings held by financial institutions.

Total assets jumped $1.21 billion to a new record of $9.34 billion. Outstanding loans gained $858 million, or 13.9 percent, and climbed to $7.03 billion.

In Canada a gain of 81 credit unions was registered for a total of 4,671 at the end of the year. Membership increased by 431,546 to 3.4 million, savings rose $221 million to $1.9 billion, assets jumped $327 million to $2.2 billion and loan volume went up the same amount as savings—$221 million —to $1.4 billion.



INCOMING Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers accepts presiding officer's gavel from outgoing Pres. William H. Burnell, left, at union's 27th convention. Burnell was first vice president until he succeeded long-time Pres. John P. Burke last January. Tonelli is 57, has been a vice president since 1944.

Pulp, Sulphite Delegates Elect Joseph P. Tonelli

New York—The Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers elected Joseph P. Tonelli of this city as president and secretary at the union's 27th triennial convention and saw him installed by Pres. William H. Burnell, retiring after more than 36 years of union service.

Tonelli, 57, joined the union in 1936, became an international representative in 1939 and a vice president in 1944. Burnell served as acting union head for 18 months before succeeding John P. Burke in the top post last January.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler predicted in a speech to more than 1,000 delegates that the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b) prohibiting union shop agreements will be repealed after the Senate breaks a filibuster.

Other convention speakers included Pres. Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers; Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning, Sec.-Treas. Donald MacDonald of the Canadian Labor Congress, and COPE Public Affairs Dir. Ed Lashman.

The delegates voted to raise the monthly per capita payments of local unions by 25 cents and authorized the executive board to continue to "explore, discuss and negotiate organic unity" with the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

The convention for the first time set 65 as the compulsory retirement age for officers. That made three leaders ineligible for another term —Burnell, who is 72, and Vice Presidents S. A. Stephens and Ivor D. Issaacson, both 71.

Four new vice presidents were elected—Earl C. Taylor of Cincinnati, Ohio; Christopher Jackman, Newark, N. J.; C. A. Price, San Francisco, and Wayne Glenn of Little Rock, Ark., who won from incumbent Godfrey J. Ruddick. Vice presidents re-elected were Louis H. Lorrain, Elmer P. Meinz, Oren Parker, Wilfred D. Gagnon, Jesse W. Whiddon, Stanley G. Green and Henry A. Bell.

Cold War GI Bill Urged As National 'Investment'

The AFL-CIO urged the House Veterans Affairs Committee to approve a Senate-passed bill providing readjustment benefits for "cold war" veterans.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed the legislation "simple justice" for young men called to their country's service and—based on experience of World War II and Korean "GI bills"—"an exceptionally wise investment" for the government.

The bill, passed 69-17 by the Senate, would provide grants for educational and vocational training and loans or loan guarantees for homes and farms.

Biemiller stressed that the legislation should not be considered a bonus for hazardous duty, but a form of compensation for those whose lives were interrupted by military service.

The bill, he said, would make it possible for thousands of youngsters to attend college or take vocational training. Legislation dealing with an earlier generation of veterans, he noted, greatly raised the level of education and skills in the nation.

"We believe that the bill now before this committee will have a similar effect," he said.

In this area, he said, "justice for the veteran is fortunately identical with the national interest. The future will be bleak for our veterans if they must simply compete for the diminishing supply of unskilled jobs. And the future will be equally bleak for the nation if the veterans are merely added to the already too large ranks of the unemployed."

Press Unions Warn Against World Book

Kingsport, Tenn. — Striking unions at the Kingsport Press urged union families to guard against purchase of the strikebreaker-produced World Book encyclopedia being pushed by salesmen with the opening of a new school year.

Walter M. Allen, Pressmen's research director and publicity director for the five unions which struck the plant five years ago, said production of the encyclopedia continues at the Kingsport Press with the aid of strikebreakers. Field Enterprises Educational Corp. of Chicago, the publisher, has made no response to union requests that it be printed elsewhere, he said.

Production of the encyclopedia is shared with a non-union plant in Indiana. A companion set, Childcraft, continues to be produced entirely at Kingsport Press.

Allen pointed out that many part-time salesmen for World Book are teachers who can easily gain admittance to the homes of parents who are likely to accept a teacher's recommendation as to an encyclopedia.

A poster warning against purchase of World Book is available from either the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., 815 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, or the Allied Kingsport Press Unions, P. O. Box 1097, Kingsport, Tenn.

N. Y. Printers' Leader Heads Workweek Unit

New York—The New York City Central Labor Council named Pres. Bertram A. Powers of Typographical Union Local 6 as chairman of its Shorter Workweek & Automation Committee.

Work Stoppages Rise in July

Work stoppages in July reached the highest level for the month since 1959 and caused about 3.6 million man-days of idleness—with half the total in the construction industry.

However, only 34 one-hundredths of 1 percent of estimated total working time was lost, compared to 15 one-hundredths of 1 percent in July 1964. The month saw the beginning of 380 stoppages involving 138,000 workers; those continuing from June raised the total to 303,000 workers.

For the first seven months of 1965 lost time due to work stoppages amounted to 14.6 million man-days, or one-fifth of 1 percent of total working time. In the comparable periods of (both) 1964 and 1963, lost time was 10 million man-days, or 14 one-hundredths of 1 percent of estimated total working time.

Negotiations Continue:

Picket Lines Solid In Boeing Strike

Seattle, Wash.—Machinist picket lines remained solid at a dozen Boeing Co. locations as negotiations continued here on new contract terms for 40,000 workers.

The strike started Sept. 16 after IAM members voted overwhelmingly to reject Boeing's final offer. That triggered a work stoppage here and in Huntsville, Ala., Cape Kennedy, Fla., Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., Wichita, Kan., Michoud, La., Ogden, Utah, and at scattered missile bases.

Union Offer Spurned

To avert the walkout the union offered to settle remaining issues by final and binding arbitration, but the company refused, IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller said in a telegram to Pres. Johnson.

The union proposed a single arbitrator or a panel selected by Johnson or any cabinet member named by him, but Boeing rejected the offer, saying it considers arbitration "completely inconsistent with collective bargaining."

Siemiller told the President that "in view of the critical situation in the world" and particularly in South Viet Nam, the IAM is urging the Boeing Co. to accept this method of settling an agreement which, when achieved, would "bring stability to company-union relations for a period of three years."

Among IAM's objectives are:

- Union security similar to that in other U.S. industries.
- Insurance coverage for dependents of employes.
- Improvements in the company's performance analysis system which controls seniority and the employe's right to work.
- Pensions for presently retired employes.
- Better travel and relocation pay.

At Cape Kennedy the IAM confined its picketing to one gate at the request of the Missile Sites Labor Commission and other agencies. That resulted in 1,800 building tradesmen returning to work at unpicketed gates. They had honored IAM picket lines earlier in the walkout.

Detroit Leader Joins AFM Board

New York—The executive board of the Musicians has chosen Pres. Howard P. (Hud) Greene of Detroit Local 5 to fill the board vacancy created by the death Sept. 11 of Pres. Alfred J. Manuti of New York Local 802.

Greene joined the Detroit local as a working musician in 1926 and held other offices for 17 years before being elected president five years ago. He also has been president of the Michigan State Musicians' Conference for the past five years, is a trustee and executive board member of the Wayne County AFL-CIO, and is active in civic affairs.

Sleeping Car Porters Set Bargaining Goals

Chicago—A bargaining program highlighted by a goal of 27 cents an hour in wage increases and protection against job cutbacks was approved by the delegates to the Sleeping Car Porters' convention here.

Pres. A. Philip Randolph said the union wants the same pay boost some 430,000 non-operating railroad employes were granted last December, with the increase to be made in three installments.

Under the job security agreement the Porters plan to seek, Randolph said, "no railroad would reduce the number of sleeping car porters by more than 2 percent a year" and would rely on deaths, retirements and quits, rather than discharges, to bring about a reduction in force. Union membership has dropped from 16,000 to 5,000 in the past 25 years, he noted.

The delegates refused to allow Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president, to retire as he had announced to the executive board a year ago. Declaring they want him to lead the coming contract negotiations, they re-elected him unanimously and also named for new terms Sec.-Treas. William H. Bowe; Vice Presidents C. L. Dellums, Bennie Smith and T. D. McNeal, and A. R. Blanchette, Canadian representative.

They also voted to raise dues from $5 to $8 monthly and eliminated an annual assessment of $10.

AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo A. Perlis, making a plea for individual action and personal responsibility in family life, told the convention that while legislation is the beginning of hope, failure to implement it "can only mean the end of hope."

Families, in our "mobile" and "complex" society, are on "rather shaky ground," Perlis said, and can no longer be expected to be as self-reliant as they once were "in a more self-contained bucolic, rural environment." The community, he said, must assume a major share of providing hope and life to the "community-dependent" family. He suggested that self-reliant families "adopt" community-dependent families "to train, to teach, to walk and talk and see and hear, to house, to heal, to help, to care."

Reuther Asks Price Cutback By Chrysler

(Continued from Page 1)

competition" in the industry.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), told the House it was a "more planned than strange" coincidence that the Chrysler increase was "just about equal to the amount of the excise tax reduction."

"It looks as though the automobile industry is reneging on its promise of less than one year ago to pass the excise tax reduction on to the American consumer," Vanik added.

Reuther, in New York attending the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting, predicted that Chrysler will earn a 22 percent after-tax return on its investment this year and that the other big auto manufacturers will net even more.

"Based on its record volume and record profits," Reuther said, "the auto industry is clearly and outstandingly among those that should be cutting prices. That it should, instead, be raising prices is totally indefensible."

Job Safeguards Sought:

Guild Strikes Times, N.Y. Dailies Suspend

New York—The second newspaper blackout in three years hit New York City as the Newspaper Guild struck the New York Times and six other newspapers were shut down by the publishers.

The walkout and shutdowns reflected the fears and uncertainties now current in the newspaper field generally and in New York in particular. Employes of newspapers here have become increasingly concerned not only about the potential impact of automated equipment on their jobs but also about the prospect of mergers or consolidation.

The publishers of the city, on the other hand, have emphasized a desire to install new processes to improve the efficiency and productivity of their operations in the face of increasing competition from television, radio and suburban newspapers.

The Guild strike started at 8 A.M. Sept. 16 after an all-night mediation effort by arbiter Theodore W. Kheel had failed to break the deadlock. Kheel had been summoned home from Copenhagen, Denmark, by Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The Publishers Association of New York City, representing the Times and six other newspapers in negotiations with craft unions, had announced before the strike that all member newspapers would close down if the Times was unable to publish.

The members of nine craft unions refused to cross the Guild's picket lines. The other six newspapers—The New York Herald Tribune, the Daily News, the World-Telegram & Sun, the Journal-American, the Long Island Press and the Long Island Star-Journal—then shut down, contending that they were doing so to prevent use of the "whipsaw" technique by the Guild. Only the New York Post, which is no longer a member of the publishers association, continued to publish.

Although the Guild bargains separately with each paper and not through the association as do the nine craft unions, Association Pres. John J. Gaherin contended that the newspapers were within their legal rights in closing down. Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the Guild locals charged, however, that the Times and the other publishers—not the union—must take responsibility for the newspaper blackout.

New York Mailers Local 6, the other union without an agreement, announced during the first week of the shutdown that its members would not return to work at the seven newspapers in the association until they achieved a satisfactory contract. The primary objective of the Mailers, an affiliate of the Typographical Union, is to protect the jobs of both regular and substitute employes when new, automated processes are introduced.

Major issues in the Guild dispute with the Times included two directly related to automation, plus a demand for a full union shop in the news department and improved pensions and severance pay on retirement.

Job Protection

On automation within its own jurisdiction, the Guild sought safeguards that would protect regular full-time employes against dismissal or reduction in job classification as a result of automation, merger or consolidation of operations.

A more complicated issue was the Guild's demand for a clause barring the introduction of new automated processes—without its agreement—which might affect the jurisdiction of the Guild and another union. It cited its concern that a computer might be introduced into the composing room and that it would be used with Typographers operating it for accounting or clerical work when not utilized for typesetting. The Guild jurisdiction covers not only news but also commercial, clerical, advertising and building service employes.

The Guild's specific proposals for improved pensions were not spelled out in detail prior to the strike, but actuaries were brought in by both sides after the walkout to assist in working out an agreement on this issue, which Guild officials described as particularly important. In general, the Guild sought a greater role in decisions relating to pensions and felt that benefits could be improved without greater cost to the Times.

Wages were not an issue. The Times offered the Guild the same $12 economic package over two years that the craft unions accepted last spring. Guild officials indicated that this was satisfactory.



PICKETS MARCH at New York Times, where 2,200 Newspaper Guild members walked out Sept. 16 after six months of talks over protection against job loss from automation and over pensions, job security and other contract issues. Six other daily newspaper publishers shut down and locked out nearly 15,000 other workers.

GE, Westinghouse Unions Open Joint Drive for Welfare Gains

Six AFL-CIO unions, representing 160,000 General Electric and Westinghouse workers, will pool their bargaining strength in a drive to improve pension and insurance benefits in the electrical industry's two giant corporations.

The joint campaign was launched by the Auto Workers, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Machinists, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Allied Industrial Workers, and the Technical Engineers.

All six unions will be negotiating during 1966 with both GE and Westinghouse. While pension-insurance agreements are scheduled to run until 1968, the unions are asking that they be reopened as part of the 1966 negotiations.

"It is difficult to arrive at a proper agreement on part of a contract while other important matters are left in suspense," the steering committee declared.

The unions said the new Social Security Act amendments, including medicare, require an immediate new look at the existing company retirement programs.

Plans of both companies were geared to supplementing social security—and were negotiated at a time when the social security wage base was $4,800. With the new increase to a $6,600 social security wage base, company benefits would be heavily slashed, the unions said.

This, they charged in a joint statement, violates the intent of the social security improvements.

Likewise, the inter-union group said, the effect of medicare will be to shift from the company to the government the obligation to provide many of the scheduled benefits.

The unions asserted also that "vastly improved pension benefits" negotiated in other industries over the past two years "have placed the GE and Westinghouse agreements in a decidedly inferior position."

Representatives of the six cooperating unions agreed to make a joint request to GE and to Westinghouse for meetings on the pension and insurance issues. They announced plans for an inter-union technical subcommittee to exchange information and draft a proposed joint bargaining program.

"The financial status of both the GE and Westinghouse pension funds should permit substantial increases in benefits with very little or no additional contribution," the inter-union statement said.

In fact, the unions declared, the value of investments held by the pension funds increased so much that during the past four years, GE cut its contribution to the fund by nearly two-thirds and Westinghouse reduced its contributions by "at least one-third."

A spokesman for the unions said the cooperative agreement is the first joint bargaining effort by unions in the electrical equipment industry.

Hoehler Named To Steel Union Education Post

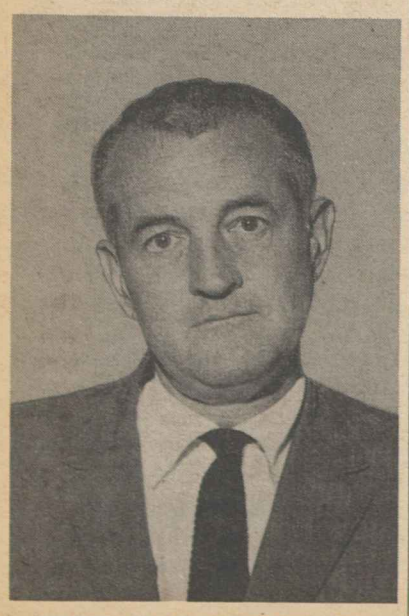
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., associate director of the Michigan State University's School of Labor & Industrial Relations in charge of labor program service, has been named education director of the Steelworkers.

He succeeds Emery F. Bacon, who resigned to become assistant to the president of the University of West Virginia.

Hoehler, 46, is a native of Cincinnati and a 1946 graduate of the University of Arizona. He received a master's degree in industrial relations and political science from the University of Chicago the following year.

He became assistant social security director for the former AFL in 1954 and held the same post in the AFL-CIO from the merger in 1955 until he joined the Michigan State faculty in 1956. He is a consultant to the advanced study program of the Brookings Institution and a member of the board of the National Institute of Labor Education.

Prior to his service with the former AFL he was on the faculty of Pennsylvania State University and assistant director of its Labor Education Service from 1949 to 1954. He was visiting assistant professor of public administration at the University of Puerto Rico from 1947 to 1949.



FRED. K. HOEHLER, JR.

Council Hits Papers On 'News Blackout'

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council accused the Publishers Association of New York City of going "on strike against the public" to help the Times "defeat the legitimate aspirations of its employes."

At its meeting here, the council adopted a statement noting that New York newspapers, particularly the Times, have over the years given much "unsolicited advice" to trade unions. It suggested that the Times follow some of this advice itself, that it "bargain in good faith," give the striking Newspaper Guild the information it needs, and achieve a settlement "promptly."

Only true bargaining by the Times can end the "news blackout," the statement said, because except for the Post, other publishers in the city "seem determined to ignore the needs of the public."

Transit Union Delegates Vote Per Capita Boost

San Francisco—The 38th convention of the Transit Union here approved a 40-cent boost in per capita payments to the international and called for broader employe protection in the nationwide sweep toward mass rapid transit.

The 400 delegates, after lengthy debate, voted the 40 cents-per-member-per-month raise to stabilize the union's $8.8 million death and disability fund.

An actuarial report had warned that, at the present contribution rate and with an aging membership, the fund would be exhausted in 12 years. Full funding would have required a boost of 95 cents on top of the present 84-cent contribution, the report said.

Delegates rejected proposals for a $1.20 increase and, at the other extreme for a limit of 10 cents, to settle on the 40-cent per member raise.

The convention heard repeated calls for state and local legislation to protect existing benefits of transit employes and provide for union recognition and collective bargaining where existing operations are taken over, replaced or enlarged through other transit systems.

ATU Pres. John M. Elliott mentioned Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., among the areas where mass transit developments are in progress.

Federal mass transit legislation, the delegates were told, "goes a long way in protecting our members against adverse effects caused by automation or public takeover where federal assistance is granted."

Elliott called for programs to secure similar protective legislation at state and local level.

Elliott, along with Sec.-Treas. O. J. Mischo, was reelected without opposition. Edward Oliver, Indianapolis, Ind., was named executive vice president to succeed the recently retired Henry Mann of Los Angeles.

16-Cent Package Marks Pants Pact

New York—Contract improvements valued at 16 cents an hour have been agreed to by the Clothing Workers and pants manufacturers in a one-year extension of the contract covering workers who produce men's slacks.

Effective Sept. 7, employers agreed to a pay hike of 10 cents an hour; an increase of one-half of 1 percent in employers' contributions to the Cotton Garment pension fund, effective next Jan. 3, and a third week of vacation after one year of employment. The third week is to be taken during Christmas week of 1966, pay for which will be for a full five days in addition to normal holiday pay.

The Filibuster Threat

THE BILL to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act has been reported by the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare and will shortly be brought to the Senate floor. There it faces a full-scale filibuster, led by Sen. Dirksen, designed to prevent a vote. This attempt to frustrate the will of the majority must not be allowed to succeed.

It must not succeed because the repeal of this unique and inequitable provision is clearly in the national interest, and just as clearly has the support of most Americans.

These are the facts:

● Thirty years ago Congress recognized the need for a national policy governing labor-management relations, a policy that would be uniform among all the states. But in 1947 one exception, and only one, was made in that uniform policy—Section 14(b) which permits the states to outlaw union shop contracts. There is no comparable provision in any federal law. . . .

● A union shop does not come into being simply because it is permitted by law. A union shop must first be wanted by the workers who are to be covered by it; and it must then be agreed to by the employer. Repeal of 14(b) would restore the freedom of employers and unions to reach the kind of union security agreeable to both.

● The union shop, when sought by the workers and accepted by the employer, is in the best tradition of industrial democracy. A union which has become bargaining agent for a specified group of workers has an inescapable obligation, under the National Labor Relations Act, to give equal and adequate representation to every worker in the group. It is a matter of simple fairness for all the workers who benefit from this representation to accept their share of the costs, which is all that the union shop requires.

● The American people have repeatedly expressed their support for the principle of the union shop. Repeal of Section 14(b) was explicitly pledged in the Democratic Party platform of 1964; the national candidates who ran on that platform were overwhelmingly elected. In every referendum save one since 1958 anti-union shop legislation has been rejected by the voters.

● Many other groups in American life—all major religious denominations and all leading civil rights organizations, for example—support the union shop. Major employers in virtually every field, who have learned that a union shop contributes immeasurably to stability and harmony in labor-management dealings, do not advocate retention of 14(b).

● A majority of the House of Representatives has already voted the repeal of Section 14(b); and even the foes of repeal acknowledge that a majority of the Senate is ready to do the same.

Against this overwhelming evidence that repeal of Section 14(b) is not only right but also has general popular support, a filibuster against Senate action would be a flagrant perversion of the democratic process. . . .

The filibuster must be broken. We are confident that it will be broken, and that the majority of the Senate will stand firm for their convictions, will insist upon voting and will vote to carry out the will of the people at this present session of the Congress.

—Excerpted from statement adopted by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Sept. 20, 1965.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, September 25, 1965 No. 39

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Clear the Field



Federationist Says:

'Incomes Policy' Used in Europe To Curb Workers' Wage Hikes

The following is excerpted from an article by Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO economic representative in Europe, in the September 1965 AFL-CIO American Federationist entitled "European Labor Looks at Income Policies."

SINCE THE END of World War II, one West European nation after another has come up with the idea that the way to stop inflation is to keep incomes, especially wages, in check.

What the Europeans call "incomes policy" has become a hot political issue. The democratic trade union movements in these countries have had to face up to the question not as a theoretical problem, but a down-to-earth issue directly affecting their members.

In the United States in recent years, wages have been rising but productivity has gone up even faster. The result has been stable and even falling unit labor costs and, despite huge profits, relative price stability. But there is still large-scale unemployment. On the other hand, with the notable exception of Italy, West European countries have been able to achieve and maintain actual or nearly full employment and full capacity production. However, this has created pressures on both labor market and physical resources, tending to raise costs and prices.

THE FAILURE to hold prices in line has caused much concern in Western Europe. Three fears have been uppermost in the minds of Europeans concerned with these matters:

First, they have been concerned that uncontrolled price rises could threaten full employment. The deflationary measures governments would have to impose to cope with rising prices could force down production and investment and throw workers out of jobs.

Second, although living standards have improved substantially, European workers have seen their wage increases partly nullified by the increased cost of living.

Third, there is a deep-seated feeling in many countries that increased costs and prices are hurting their competitive position in world markets.

Fearful of the possible bad effects of rising prices, many European countries have turned to the incomes policy as a major anti-inflationary weapon.

In most countries, the incomes policy has meant, first and foremost, controls over increases in wages and salaries. Restraints on prices or non-wage incomes such as profits, interest and rents have been at best an afterthought.

It is not hard to understand why government officials seeking to control prices have thought first of holding down wage gains. Since wages and salaries are the single largest block of incomes, it is easy for governments to jump to the conclusion that by restricting wage increases the biggest part of the anti-inflation battle will be won.

Moreover, most wage gains in Western Europe flow directly or indirectly from collective bargaining, very often covering an entire industry or group of industries and setting the pattern of national wage increases. Thus if agreement of labor and management can be obtained, it is not too difficult to control wages and salaries.

THE ECONOMIC situation is entirely different in the U.S. We have virtual price stability and an under-utilized labor force and industrial capacity. Thus the U.S. has no strong inflationary pressures.

Second, there is no evidence up to now that incomes policies have worked very well, even in the very different economic climate of Western Europe. It is true that some governments friendly to labor, as in Britain, have sought to adopt across-the-board incomes policies which are not simply confined to holding down wages. Still it has yet to be shown, except in a very limted way, that an incomes policy can really deal effectively with prices and non-wage incomes.

Finally there is the question of whether an incomes policy—even if it is across-the-board—can ever be made compatible with social justice Applying the same rules to all forms of incomes has the effect of stopping progress toward a fairer distribution of the national income.

But if different rules are to be applied, what should they be? By how much more should wages of low-income persons be raised than those of the wealthier members of society? Or should achievement of this goal be left to other policies—tax, minimum wage, anti-poverty, etc? If this course is chosen, isn't there the risk that, while these other measures are used to try to lift low incomes, at the same time the incomes policy will be holding them down?

There are obviously no easy answers to these questions. Yet these are some of the questions West European trade unionists are asking.

Morgan Says:

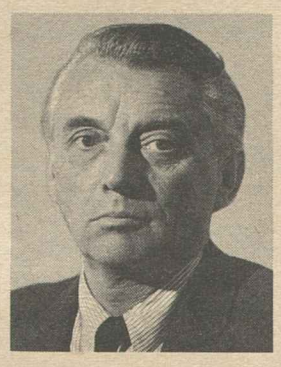
Black Market in Stolen Pets Supplying Animals for Research

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

DOGS DO NOT ordinarily have much influence in Congress but earlier this summer a dead one did. Here's what happened: the pet Dalmatian of the Peter Lakavage family in Slatington, Pa., disappeared from home.

Investigation revealed that she was stolen by a "dognaper" and transported to New York where she was sold for scientific research. Just as the Lakavages were about to trace her, with the help of police, humane society and other officials, the Dalmatian died in an experimental laboratory operation in a New York City hospital. The heartbreaking incident helped spur Senators Warren Magnuson (Wash.) and Joseph Clark (Pa.), both Democrats, to introduce a bill to check the illicit—and surprisingly lucrative—traffic in domestic animals for research experiments or other purposes.



Morgan

With the huge increase in research, public and private, largely underwritten by taxpayers' money, the demand has soared for dogs, cats and other animals for laboratory use. Many citizens and groups have been increasingly concerned over the outrageous standards, or lack of them, of living conditions and treatment of these animals.

The federal government and its own researchers have been increasingly cooperative but too many practices are still shocking. Indeed early last spring, Clark, with bipartisan support, introduced another bill to provide humane treatment of animals involved in such scientific experimentation.

The little tragedy of the Lakavage family, however, dramatized the heartlessness and ruthlessness—and profitableness—of the black market in pets. In support of the measure to make it a federal crime to steal a family pet for research, Clark revealed how "big business" such dealings had become. One Pennsylvania dealer alone, he told the Senate, reported a net income of $700,000 in one year. Reportedly, 65 percent of all dogs and cats used for medical research, Clark said, are stolen. As a corrective, the bill would require all dealers in animals for scientific use to be licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture and standards would be set for their treatment.

This legislation would somewhat overlap and reinforce Clark's earlier bill to require humane handling of pets necessary to medical and scientific research and spare them "unnecessary pain and fear." In a nation of supposed animal-lovers, such practices would seem to be a foregone conclusion, but they are not.

A modestly-financed Washington, D.C., group called WARDS, or Welfare of Animals Used in Research for Drugs & Surgery, has published an illustrated pamphlet to prove the practices of cruelty.

"There are barns and other hideaways," it says, "where diseased and unfit animals are assembled across the country to meet the growing demands of the research industry. The dogs are packed in pens and rabbits in filthy cages. Animals are purchased in job lots. Many die in transit and infect some of the other animals.

". . . Dogs and cats live in small cages for life, six or seven years . . . monkeys are strapped to chairs for as long as 15 months. . . .

". . . With . . . astonishing indifference, animals are subjected to major surgery and left for the night with no professional observation. . . .

"It is estimated that 300 million animals are used each year for experimentation. Add to this figure those that die from ruthlessness in marketing and we see the need for some system in this gigantic mess."

NOT TO MENTION an end to what Clark unhumorously termed the practices of dognaping and catnaping for the black market supply for research.

Encouragingly, WARDS' campaign has been given qualified endorsement by the National Institutes of Health, at least insofar as it has involved WARDS' support of construction of humane kennel quarters at five centers, including the medical schools of both George Washington and Georgetown Universities in Washington.

But more public awareness and then more coordinated organization of care are necessary. As the WARDS leaflet points out, "while there are hearings each year to increase federal grants to use animals for vivisection the subject of organization of care is ignored."

The two bills that a few senators, like Magnuson and Clark, have been pushing in Congress are civilized steps in the right direction but in the rush to get higher priority Great Society legislation passed, these efforts are very likely to be trampled on and left tattered in committee pigeonholes, where they now reside.

Maybe if we remind ourselves, via tangible requirements, to treat our animals well, we may even come some day to take the next step of learning to treat each other more as human beings.

Regional Concept Praised:

New Public Works Act Seen Spurring a Million More Jobs

AS MANY as one million new jobs can result from a law recently signed by Pres. Johnson, an AFL-CIO spokesman has said.

Combining the concepts of two laws that expired earlier this year, the new Public Works & Economic Development Act will help areas hard-hit by economic distress create a "public facility base to make the communities more attractive to industry," said Frank Fernbach, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research.

Fernbach praised the multi-state or regional feature of the new law. He said this will encourage "states to do together what is mutually necessary for them to prosper—things that they cannot do alone." Such an approach can be particularly effective in areas of common distress, like New England, the Great Plains and the northern Great Lakes, he said.

Fernbach appeared on the weekly AFL-CIO public service interview radio program, Labor News Conference, heard over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said many of the same problems that choked other areas into severe depression 30 years ago are present in today's pockets of acutely high unemployment and economic distress.

"But," he added, "the hopeful thing is that today, we recognize" the problems, and "at all levels of government, and through private initiative, people are trying to do something about them."

HE DISCOUNTED criticism of public works and economic development aid to recreation and tourism, pointing out that the most promising economic futures of some depressed areas may well lie in these industries.

"There are those . . . who will call any expenditure of public funds, for any purpose, a 'boondoggle,' " but that only means they don't particularly like the purpose for which it is being spent, he said.

Factory jobs aren't necessarily better or more permanent than jobs in the tourist and recreation industries, he suggested.

Reporters questioning Fernbach were Marjorie Kilgore of United Press Intl. and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.

The Grinding Face of Poverty:

Income Lag Blamed In Rights Explosions

FAMILY INCOME for whites in the United States in 1960 averaged $5,893, compared to $3,162 for non-whites, mainly Negroes.

This inequity underlies much of the civil rights disorder of the past five years and threatens to aggravate it even more in the future, according to "The Negro and Employment Opportunity," a study published by the Bureau of Industrial Relations at the University of Michigan.

The grinding face of poverty, which is three times as prevalent among Negroes as among whites, ranks higher in the mind of the Negro as a source of discontent than do biases, discrimination or even votes, concludes the report edited by Dr. Herbert Northrup of the University of Pennsylvania.

The report emphasizes that employment, incomes and jobs underlie most of the major explosions in civil rights areas which have their origin in the mass of Negroes themselves rather than their organizational leaders.

Income opportunity for the Negro follows a clear path to impoverishment from childhood to old age, it is pointed out. Studies of social security data taken at five-year intervals for Negroes aged 20 through 59 reveals a pattern of income that reaches a peak at age 25 and declines steadily after that.

The report shows definite stages in the sequential career history of the Negro worker:

- Negro youth are born and raised in poverty-status homes where incentives to get a high school education are small. This produces a higher-than-average rate of school dropouts before high school completion.

- The Negro dropout fares less well in the labor market than the white dropout, who is more apt to find work than the Negro and to earn 30 to 40 percent more than his Negro counterpart.

- Even completion of high school does not close the economic gap between colored and white. The Negro high school graduate will earn approximately $4,500 per year compared to an average of about $6,400 for the white high school graduate. The Negro high school graduate can expect to earn slightly more than the white youth who dropped out of school.

- Maximum earning opportunity for the Negro occurs at age 25, when he receives 40 percent less than his white counterpart. At this point his earning opportunities begin to decline, whereas the white youth finds his earning opportunities continuing to increase.

- At an average age of 30 the Negro's earning opportunities are about one-third of his white counterpart's. "The truly discouraging part of the data is the implication that as a group the American Negro's ultimate economic status is essentially determined at about an average age of 25, an age at which the Negro is at the greatest relative advantage," the report points out.

- Additional years of job experience tend to add earning potential for the white worker, but add little to the earning capacity of the Negro worker due to policies which bar him from promotions to skilled jobs or management positions.

The result of this income and employment history is that the Negro wage earner and his family are more apt to join the ranks of the poor, and his children will in all likelihood be caught in the same pattern. "There is no longer any question of his competing with his fair-skinned rivals in the market place," the report concludes.

Resignation to this status and economic level has characterized the Negro in the past, the study indicates, and also germinates the seeds of civil unrest and disorder.

(This column is substituted for the Washington commentary of Willard Shelton, who is ill.)



AS MANY as a million new and permanent jobs can result from the Public Works & Economic Development Act just signed by Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach, center, told Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., and Margaret Kilgore of UPI on Labor News Conference, the AFL-CIO-produced public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Big Family May Have to Skimp Even on a Fairly Good Income

By Sidney Margolius

EVEN ON a fairly good income, a large family can have a real struggle. Sometimes the husband and wife do not understand why, become overwhelmed by anxiety, and fall into a pattern of accusations.

Mrs. C. J. writes that her husband has had regular pay increases and earns almost $7,500 a year. They have six children.



"We live moderately with little or no money being spent on entertainment," Mrs. J. says. "My husband and I do not smoke or drink, and with the exception of my visiting the hospital six times in 10 years, our medical expenses have been moderate.

"My problem is that my husband considers his salary more than sufficient and consequently has more than once accused me of being a poor manager. I would like to know if he is correct. If he is, I definitely need to be trained in the proper management of money."

This is the most difficult kind of problem that comes to this department. It is a widespread problem today. Almost one out of four families now have three or more children compared to one out of seven in the late 1940's. Even incomes up to $10,000 prove inadequate for very large families, observes Mary Corcoran, director of West Wesex, N.J. Family Service.

It is true that Mr. J.'s earnings are better than average. The average industrial wage, assuming a man works a full 40 hours all year, is about $5,500 a year. But the cost of a "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four (just two children), now is about $500 a month or $6,000 a year.

You have to figure you need $600-$800 for each additional child. For the modest but adequate standard of living, an eight-person family (with six children) thus needs $8,800 a year.

While it is possible to work out economies in food and clothing, the most difficult problem to solve is housing. Real tragedies sometimes occur because of the severe housing problems of very large families. Sometimes the children, if the home is not adequate, tend to spend more time on the streets and fall into delinquent. A Midwest family agency reports the case of a mother of eight who was unable to cope with the crowded conditions and severe housekeeping problems of a large family in a small home. She broke down and had to be institutionalized.

Such families not only need to take advantage of all possible opportunities for increasing income, but also, all available community benefits. For example, agencies often try to get very large families into public housing when that is the only way to provide reasonably adequate shelter at a price they can afford.

Families in this situation also need to take advantage of free or low-cost community medical services and clinics. It is not unusual to have a family head over heels in debt to find that much of it is for medical bills, reports Bea Kersten, of Minneapolis AFL-CIO Community Services. Many times, had the family been more familiar with local services and the possibility of assistance, much of this indebtedness could have been avoided, Mrs. Kersten says. She also finds that many families are not familiar with programs that could help in their children's education.

MARITAL CONFLICT is especially dangerous to a large family on a moderate income, counselors warn. Couples often fall into bickering because of their frustration about their own deprived childhoods and the continued self-denial they must undergo as parents of many children. But in this situation close teamwork is even more necessary to keep down costs.

The food bill of a large family especially needs to be kept in close check. For a low-cost budget, you need to estimate food costs for the man of the family at about $30 a month; for the mother, $27; for children 9-12 about $26; for children 6-9, $22; and those 1-6 $16 to $19.

For a large family, the U.S. Agriculture Dept. figures the total estimated cost can be cut by about 10 percent because of monthly economies in buying and preparation. So, for Mrs. J.'s family of eight, we would consider a food budget under $165 a month (not including cleaning supplies) to be very reasonable.

To help this hard-pressed couple avoid accusations and plan their tight finances cooperatively, we would suggest they keep a record of all their spending. Then Mr. J. would know where the money goes, and both will be able to see where they might cut down further if possible.

The Midwest agency also says that in a large family, the mother often also has to work outside. This is not possible in Mrs. J.'s case while the children are still small. Even then other damage to family life and marital cooperation can result unless the couple guard against it.

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From Soup to Nonsense:

Housekeeping Tips Help Ease Life for Harried Homemakers

By Jane Goodsell

THE BEST WAY to get children to eat vegetables is to substitute corn on the cob for peas, beans, carrots, broccoli, spinach, tomatoes, brussels sprouts and cauliflower.

If you drive a nail, socko into a plaster wall, you will have an unarguable excuse for having the room re-painted.



The best way to solve the problem of tough, soggy pastry is to buy your pies.

There is nothing as good as a black wool skirt for removing dog and cat hairs from a sofa.

Gallic flavor can be added to a plain, everyday stew by calling it "Ragout de Boeuf Bordelaise."

The best way for children to learn to put away toys and games is for them to become parents themselves.

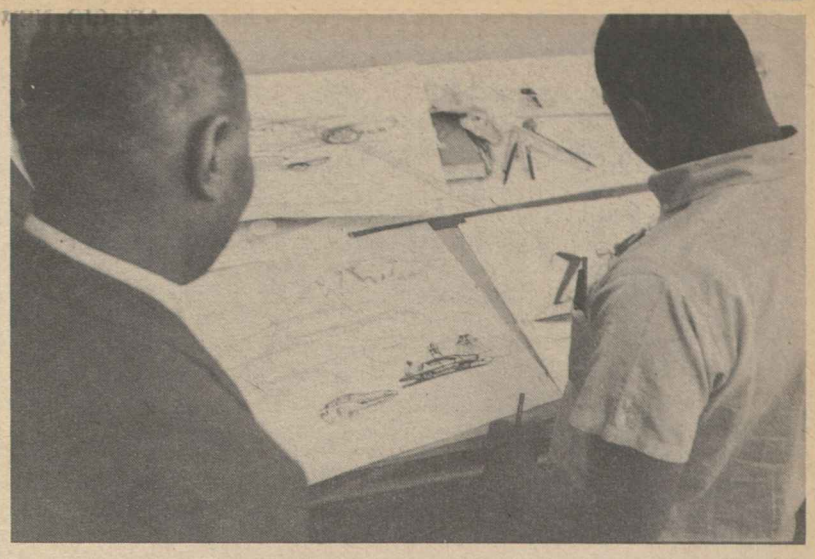
A never-fail recipe: Combine one can of chunk-style tuna with one can of drained cranberries, three-quarters of a cup of diced celery, one diced green pepper, one cup of whole kernel corn, a half cup of miniature-sized marshmallows and two cups of cheese sauce. Yummy? Well, no. But at least your husband won't tell you he had the same thing for lunch.

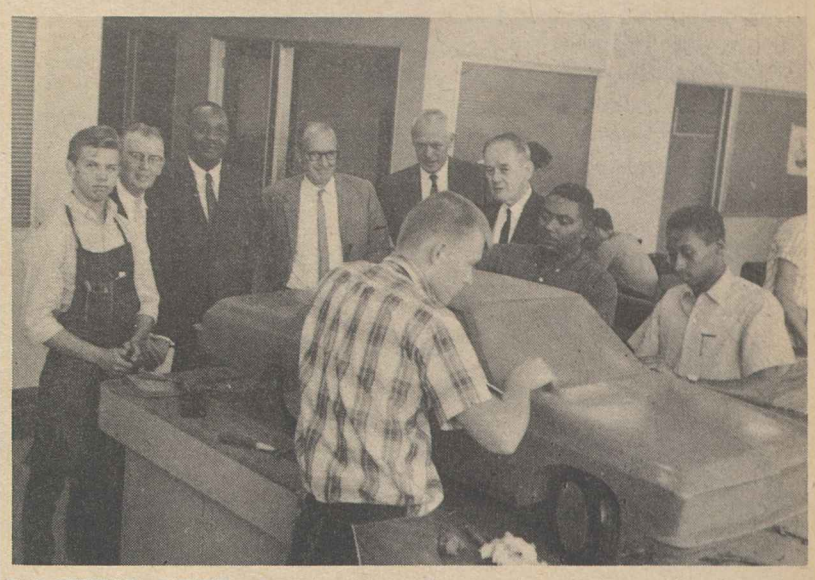
BY USING UP slivers of soap, saving string and writing shopping lists on the backs of used envelopes, you should have enough money saved by the end of a year to buy a package of gum.

You can eliminate the drudgery from your spring cleaning by putting it off until fall.

It behooves every bride to coax her mother-in-law into sharing her culinary secrets so that she, as a wife, can perpetuate family traditions by serving her husband the same mouth-watering potato salad, bread-and-butter pickles, devil's food cake and spaghetti sauce that his mother used to buy.

You can stretch two cups of rice, a can of tomato sauce and a box of frozen peas into a company dinner fit for a king by adding a seven-pound rib roast of beef.





LOOKING OVER the shoulder of a student being trained under the Manpower Development Training Act at a Detroit center operated jointly by Auto Workers Local 412 and the Chrysler Corp. is Vice Pres. Alex Fuller (top) of the Wayne County AFL-CIO. The drafting board project is taking shape and soon may lead to a model similar to the one being constructed (bottom) as Fuller watches during a tour conducted by Pres. Raymond J. Sullivan of Local 412.

Handbook Offers Guides:

Parents Hold Key to Bias-Free Children

THE FIRST STEP for any parent who would bring up his child without prejudice is to examine his own feelings about people who are different. Sometimes this self-appraisal is the most difficult step. . . . [But] If parents have encouraged respect for human dignity, the task of coping with bigoted statements picked up outside the home by their children will be easier.

That is the advice offered to parents by Margaret B. Young in "How to Bring Up Your Child Without Prejudice," a new Public Affairs pamphlet. Mrs. Young, wife of Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, is a member of the board of directors of both the Child Study Association of America and the National Committee for the Day Care of Children.

The child who learns respect and appreciation for the differences among human beings is off to a good start. Mrs. Young stresses the importance of the home in teaching such attention: "As a beginning, the use of expressions degrading to any member of the family—or any other human being—should not be permitted. The best assurance for having such rules followed is for parents to observe them too."

Another basic rule to follow, she believes, is not to shy away from discussions about race relations. When prejudice appears—in school, in relations with neighbors, reflected on TV and radio programs, in conversations—"it should not be dodged."

"The wise parent will meet it frankly, and discuss it openly and fully with his children," she writes. "In this way the child will not only learn to recognize prejudice . . . but also can be helped to understand its causes and how it can be overcome."

Books are an important medium through which parents and children can see through the absurdity of prejudice. And they are particularly important, Mrs. Young feels, because "movies, television and radio programs, and private and public institutions do not project adequately the diversity of America."

The ideal way to learn, of course, is "to live in the kind of healthy, racially-balanced neighborhood where associating with people who might look, speak, or worship differently causes no alarm." But because this is still not generally possible, parents should make special efforts to develop such relations, she adds.

Perhaps the hardest time for parents, Mrs. Young thinks, is when children ask direct questions. Again, "forthright answers can prepare the way for future discussions without a parent having to modify or correct what he has already told the child."

Mrs. Young also offers some ideas on what interested parents can do outside the home to speed full equality and greater harmony among all the American people—particularly in the areas of housing and schools.

"How to Bring Up Your Child Without Prejudice" is available for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Contributions Mount:

Unions Press Drive For Hurricane Relief

New Orleans, La.—AFL-CIO local and state central bodies and scores of international unions have joined in a broad-scale drive to ease the plight of thousands of union members and their families whose lives were disrupted by Hurricane Betsy.

Spearheading their efforts were AFL-CIO community services personnel at all levels bringing their experience and training to bear on a wide range of problems.

The $25,000 the AFL-CIO gave to the Red Cross for hurricane relief was formally presented to the organization by State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie at a ceremony in the office of Gov. John J. McKeithen (D) in Baton Rouge.

The New Orleans local of the Longshoremen, many of whose members were hard hit by hurricane damage, gave $5,000 to the Red Cross. In Detroit, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers announced a $25,000 donation made at the request of Dir. Ted Hawks of UAW Reg. 5, who said 90 members of four UAW locals were driven from their homes.

Organized efforts were being made by labor relief workers to acquaint flood victims with the Red Cross rehabilitation program and the low-interest loans for repairs available through the Small Business Administration.

The State AFL-CIO, which has a full rank-and-file mailing list, agreed to send information on the programs to all members in the affected parishes, or counties. The New Orleans AFL-CIO sent similar announcements to all locals.

Fourteen days after Betsy hit the death toll had climbed to 78, the Red Cross had spent more than $1 million and more than 5,000 men, women and children were still housed in Red Cross shelters.

Many of them were union members and their families from flood-ravaged St. Bernard Parish, south of New Orleans, where a gigantic clean-up job was still under way. Living in the area were members of the Aluminum Workers, whose local union hall was being used to distribute Red Cross relief; the building trades unions, Oil Workers, Auto Workers, Machinists and Communications Workers.

The Plumbers & Pipe Fitters international office made funds available to help get members of Local 60 back to work as soon as possible. Any member in need was given a purchase order entitling him to a pair of work shoes, three pairs each of underwear and sox, and two sets of work clothes.



FOOD DISTRIBUTION to victims of Hurricane Betsy in St. Bernard Parish, La., was centered by the Red Cross in the union hall of Aluminum Workers Local 225 at Chalmette, where members work in the big Kaiser Aluminum Co. plant. The AFL-CIO made a special $25,000 contribution to the Red Cross to help ease the plight of the hurricane sufffferers.

Stage Union Supported In Dispute with Casino

Reno, Nev.—Full support of the Theatrical Stage Employes in a two-year struggle for bargaining rights with Harrah's Club, operator of gambling and supper club facilities at Reno and Lake Tahoe, Nev., was voted by delegates to the ninth annual convention of the Nevada AFL-CIO here.

The convention returned Pres. Al Bramlet to office for another two-year term; re-elected five vice presidents, and chose Las Vegas as the site of next year's convention.

It also approved reports by Bramlet and Sec.-Treas. Louis Paley, who was elected last year for a two-year term.

The delegates adopted a series of resolutions including one calling on Nevada senators and representatives to vote for the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to prohibit the union shop.

In other actions the convention reaffirmed its backing of a suit to reapportion the state's voting districts, with federal court action expected this fall; and endorsed efforts of railway unions to win a stronger measure of job security for their members.

Support for IATSE Local 363, Reno, was voted after delegates from that local reported Harrah's had repeatedly sought to intimidate union stagehands and projectionists at its South Shore Room theater-restaurant.

Since the local won a National Labor Relations Board election by an 11-0 vote in October 1963, it has been forced to file some 15 unfair labor practice charges against Harrah's, IATSE reported. Union membership has been reduced to four after one member was beaten backstage by parties unknown and, IATSE said, "discharged for defending himself."

The convention urged all union members, residents and visitors alike, not to patronize the club.

Upward Trend Continues in Membership

The trend of union membership continues upward, according to the biennial survey conducted by the Labor Dept.'s bureau of Labor Statistics.

Preliminary figures show a rise in members of AFL-CIO affiliates to 15,150,000 last year from 14,835,000 at the time of the previous survey in 1962. The figures are higher than those reported at the AFL-CIO Executive Council in New York, because the federation's report was based strictly on per capita payments.

The Auto Workers emerged as the largest union in the BLS survey with a 1964 membership of 1,168,067, a gain of about 95,000 during the two-year period.

The total of all union membership in the United States — excluding Canadian members of unions with headquarters in this country — stood at 16,841,000 compared with 16,559,000 in 1962, the BLS survey showed.

Despite the increase, the proportion of union members in the labor force remained unchanged over the biennium at 21.9 percent. For union workers in non-agricultural employment only, there was a drop from 29.2 percent in 1962 to 28.9 percent last year.

Membership drops were reported over the two-year period by the railroad brotherhoods, where employment has been sharply curtailed, while unions of city and state employes reported gains.

Instrument Parley Spurs Organizing

New York—Workers who manufacture musical instruments may belong to different unions, but delegates to the fifth annual conference of the National Piano, Organ & Musical Instruments Council agreed that they have common problems.

Organization of the industry's open shops was stressed by representatives of 22 locals, including affiliates of eight international unions—the Furniture Workers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, Carpenters, Auto Workers, Steelworkers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Rubber Workers.

Wage rates in organized plants are nearly double the pay scales in unorganized firms, Council Dir. Fred Fulford reported. Fulford is secretary-treasurer of the Furniture Workers.

The conference adopted a resolution pledging the affiliated unions to press for union label provisions in contract renewals. Each union would use its own label.

During the conference, various meetings were held by locals having contracts with the same company to discuss common problems and objectives. Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution supporting a strike by Local 850 of the Allied Industrial Workers against the Story & Clark Piano Co. of Grand Haven, Mich.

All officers were re-elected, including Chairman James Cerofeci of the UFWA, Vice Chairman Paul Monachine, from an unaffiliated local, and Sec. Bernard Griffeth of the Machinists.

Firing of Brides Ruled Unlawful

A company can't fire women employes when they get married unless it fires men for the same "offense," the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has ruled

The commission, set up under the Civil Rights Act, is charged with investigating discrimination because of sex, as well as race, color, religion and national origin.

The new ruling, announced by Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., is one of the first dealing with sex discrimination. Roosevelt said the commission had received 671 charges of discrimination in its first few months, of which 90 percent alleged race discrimination, seven percent charged sex discrimination and the remainder related to religion or national origin.

Science Advances Make Lie Detector 'Old Hat'

New developments in "Peeping Tom" equipment threaten to make the polygraph obsolete as a so-called lie detector before unions can convince legislators to outlaw its use, according to an article in the Science News Letter.

It's all the result of steady advances in electronics and the miniaturization of electronic devices, the article indicates. By concealing such equipment in any number of ways, it is possible to make at distances up to 30 feet the same measurements polygraph experts purport to use in determining if a person is telling the truth—without the subject being hooked to a machine or knowing anything about what's happening to him.

Ann Ewing, Science News Letter staff member, writes that Dr. Carl Berkley, scientific director of the Foundation for Medical Technology, his pointed out several methods by which the signficant measurements can be taken from a distance or by devices hidden, for instance, in a chair.

These include various scanning methods, ultrasonic beams, microwaves, polarized light and measurements from afar of such things as cyclic variations in the reflection of the skin.

Advocates of these long-distance techniques claim they eliminate the influence on the subject of the measuring device itself, Miss Ewing writes, and that reactions would be "less inhibited" and hence more accurate.

Chairs that look like ordinary office chairs but contain concealed miniaturized electronic equipment already are undergoing tests at the Space Defense Corp., Detroit, and Syracuse University, she says.

The AFL-CIO has consistently fought the use of "lie detectors," open or concealed, on the ground that they constitute an invasion of privacy and human dignity—and that their results, or the interpretation of them, have in many cases proved inaccurate.

Bertram Gottlieb, AFL-CIO industrial engineer, pointed out that a person could refuse to undergo a lie detector test on the classic polygraph if he were prepared to take the consequences—which might be discharge or refusal of employment. With the long distance equipment, he said, the subject has no choice.

"This development shows more dramatically than ever," he added, "the need for unions to work for a ban on 'lie detectors' of whatever kind. They should be outlawed nationally."

Oct. 8 Deadline On Contracts Set by OCAW

Denver, Colo.—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have set Oct. 8 as the union's deadline in wage negotiations with major oil firms.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron announced that he has advised all district directors to prepare for a general strike at 12:01 a.m. Oct. 8.

Meanwhile talks are being stepped up in scores of refineries and other installations to obtain a general wage increase of at least 5 percent, Grospiron reported.

The union asked that amount in proposals presented last spring, but only two minor firms have agreed to grant it, he said. The strike would be the first general oil industry stoppage since 1952. It would involve 40,000 to 50,000 employes of nearly all major oil firms in the U.S., a large portion of them working in refineries, the OCAW president said.

Three union locals recently rejected offers of the Signal Oil & Gas Co. for a 6.64 percent increase over three years and offers by Socony Mobil Oil Co. and Continental Oil Co. for a raise of 5.5 percent over a two-year period.

Arbitrator Rejects 'Lie Test' Result

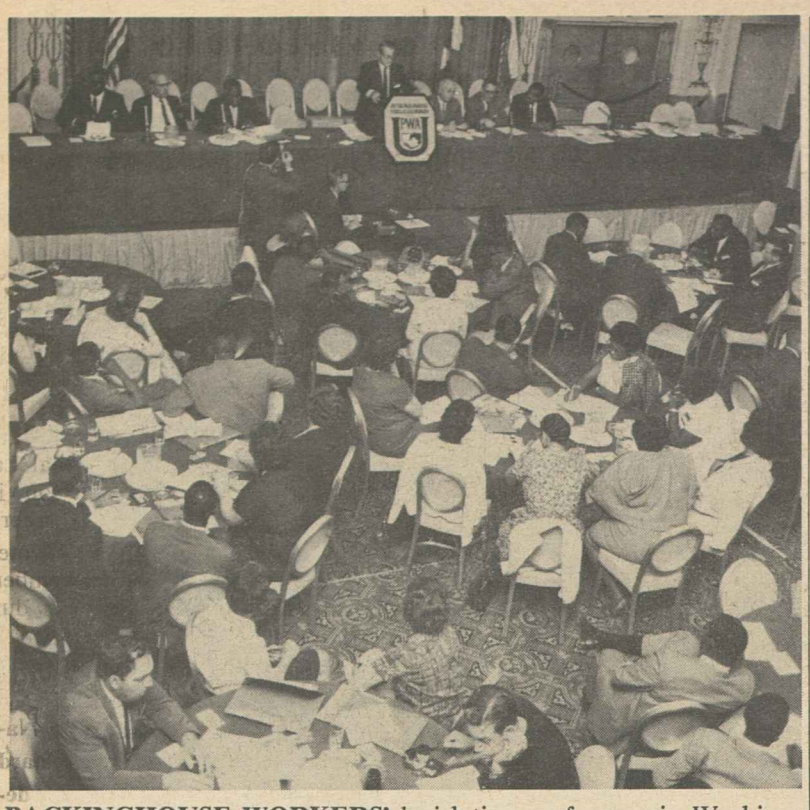
Hammond, Ind.—Arbitrator Albert A. Epstein threw out the results of a so-called lie detector test and ordered the American Maize Products Co. to reinstate a member of Oil Workers Local 7-210, without any loss of pay from his discharge last Dec. 16.

The worker was one of several who agreed to take the "test" after a small explosive was thrown near a group of men at work in the plant, burning one of them. He flatly denied the contention of the polygraph "expert" that he was responsible for the blast.

In his findings, Epstein declared that "there is enough of a conflict among scientific authority and legal and arbitrative precedents to warrant a serious doubt" about the validity of such a test.

B'nai B'rith Cites Detroit Unionist

Detroit — Business Agent Leo Polk of the Clothing Workers, who has given the Red Cross 318 pints of his blood and has induced thousands of others to donate, was honored at a testimonial dinner given by Rabbi Mandel M. Zager-Louis Stone B'nai B'rith Lodge 1614.



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS' legislative conference in Washington, D.C., brought 250 local union delegates for a weeklong discussion of women's activities, civil rights and legislative goals, coupled with visits to congressmen and senators.

Packinghouse Workers Hold 3-Pronged Parley

Legislation, women's activities and civil rights—often intertwined—were the triple themes of a weeklong Packinghouse Workers conference in Washington, D.C.

The 250 delegates, sent by UPWA locals in every section of the nation, heard and questioned experts from government, labor and the civil rights movement and put in a day of lobbying for labor's programs on Capitol Hill.

They used their lunch break on a broiling hot day to join a nearby picket line in support of striking newspapermen at the Washington bureau of the New York Times—and they moved their final session to Arlington National Cemetery for memorial tributes at the grave of Pres. Kennedy and Medgar Evers, the slain civil rights leader.

The delegates came up with a new legislative proposal which UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein acknowledged isn't going to make any immediate headway in Congress. But, he said, the union would like at least to get lawmakers thinking about it.

The UPWA proposal would prohibit employers from using "stranger strikebreakers" in a labor dispute—that is, persons who were not employed at a plant when the workers went out on strike.

It is "legitimate," Helstein argued, for an employer to seek to get workers back on the job when they strike. But the employer, he said, should be barred from hiring outside strikebreakers to replace the regular workforce — particularly since injunctions against "mass picketing" commonly curtail the union's efforts to keep out strikebreakers.

Wage-Hour Support

On immediate legislative goals, the conference delegates stressed support of wage-hour legislation awaiting House action. They urged also, that farm workers be brought under full protection of all federal and state social legislation and be protected in their right to organize.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) was given a standing ovation after he declared his willingness to have the Senate "stay in session as long as it takes to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act."

In a session devoted to women's activities, Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson noted with approval that a UPWA survey showed 542 of its women members held union executive offices. Too often, she said, unions call on women "when there's doorbell ringing to be done at election time," but pass them by for policymaking posts and union staff jobs.

Mrs. Aileen Hernandez, a member of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, reminded the delegates that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act bars job discrimination because of sex, as well as race, color, religion and national origin.

New Policy

The commission, she said, intends to administer the law with "imagination and courage" and will use its powers to initiate complaints based on patterns of discrimination rather than "just wait for the complaints to come to us."

The UPWA delegates included on their legislative agenda support for the pending House bill to strengthen the enforcement powers of the commission and broaden coverage of the fair employment section of the law.

Among the many union experts who addressed or were scheduled to address the conference were Mrs. Esther Murray, eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept., AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Ass't Education Dir. George Guernsey.

State, County Union Fills Judicial Panel

Houston—The executive board of the State, County & Municipal Employes announced election of seven members of the union's new judicial panel, a kind of union Supreme Court created at a special convention last spring.

Under the constitution, the panel is empowered to act as a high court to which appeals from union or district trial verdicts may be taken, or it can initiate its own proceedings on a wide range of activities involving corrupt practices. No officer or employe of the union may serve on the panel, and its membership must reflect national geographic patterns.

Elected to the panel were Joe Davis of Seattle, who is also president of the Washington State AFL-CIO, John Zinos of Milwaukee, Charles Oldham of St. Louis, Louis Guttenberger of Sacramento, Theodore Robinson of Chicago, Howard Doyle of Boston, and Joseph Collins of New York.

Mounting Caseload Cited:

Labor Law Panelists Study Ways to Speed NLRB Cases

Chicago—Officials of the National Labor Relations Board and some of the lawyers whose clients build up its ever-increasing caseload agreed at a meeting here that justice should be speedier—but couldn't agree on how to achieve it.

The discussions were held over two meetings of the Labor Law Committee at the convention of the Federal Bar Association.

John Fanning, NLRB member who moderated a panel on "Proposals for Expediting and Improving NLRB Procedures and Case-Handling," indicated that the board is threatened by sheer volume of cases. The number of decisions this year is running 500 percent ahead of 1948, he said, but "we may have reached a point where justice is being denied by delay."

He warned against wholesale revamping of NLRB rules, but said some way must be found to deal with discharge cases—possibly making the decision on rehiring and back pay at a subboard level, without appeal.

Part of the trouble, Fanning held, is that the load of unfair labor practice cases is increased by the failure of some employers and unions to accept the basic premise of national labor law, to play by the rules of the game and to recognize each other's rights.

Pre-Trial Urged

Sheldon Charone, of counsel for the Chicago AFL-CIO, urged the board to use modern court practices and pre-trial procedures where the examiner and the parties could define the issues.

Theophil Kammholz, also a Chicago labor lawyer, charged the NLRB with working in areas where it doesn't belong. The board should stay out of collective bargaining, he maintained, arguing that some cases should be handled through the grievance procedure. He also asked for pre-trial procedures and suggested court review of the NLRB general counsel's refusal to issue complaints.

Thomas Kennedy, NLRB assistant general counsel, said the load is running at 30,000 cases a year and there is no reason to think it will not grow larger. Lawyers can make a lot of changes that would speed up the handling of cases, he claimed, and suggested an "order to show cause" hearing, before an NLRB regional staff member, comparable to the preliminary hearing in a criminal case, with both parties required to establish that they have cases.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, who served as moderator of a panel on "Arbitration, NLRB and the Courts," recalled that some courts have supported the board's right to step into such a proceeding.

NLRB Reg. Atty. William J. Cavers said the board has jurisdiction over unfair labor practices even if they are covered by an arbitration agreement, but said the board could wait for an arbitrator's decision and make it part of its ruling if it is in line with national policy.

Lee C. Shaw, Chicago lawyer, said he could find no law barring the NLRB from an arbitration case, but called on the board to spell out a policy so unions and employers will know where they stand. He contended that unions sometimes bring cases to the NLRB because they feel they are more likely to get a favorable decision from the board than from an arbitrator.

Stereotypers Approve Exploration of Merger

Birmingham, Ala.—The Stereotypers responded warmly to talk of mergers with other printing industry unions at their 64th convention here and empowered their executive board to institute merger negotiations with any interested union.

Three guest speakers stressed their union's desire to discuss consolidation—Pres. Kenneth J. Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers; Pres. Elmer Brown, Typographical Union and Vice Pres. Clarence Schroeder of the Printing Pressmen. Their invitation was "received most warmly," Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer told reporters.

The convention sent to referendum 21 proposals which will, if ratified by secret ballot vote, take effect Feb. 1. Among them were propositions requiring that:

- Two members of the stereotypers' craft be assigned to new plate-casting equipment made in Germany—the MAN machine.
- Per capita dues payments to the international union be increased by $1 a month to meet mounting costs of operating the union and its death benefit plan.
- The 1967 convention be held in Dayton, Ohio.

Pres. James H. Sampson and other officers reported that the union is confronted with pressures for mergers and consolidations with other bodies and that jobs are increasingly threatened by automated machinery.

The officers also stressed the need for dialogue between employers and the union, and for interunion amity in a period when jurisdictional disputes have become "more frequent and more aggravated."

Creamer reported union finances at their best level since the founding convention here in 1902. Next year's convention, he said, will be in Washington, D. C.

5-Year Case Won By Guiana Union

Georgetown—The British Guiana Man Power Citizens' Association has emerged victor in a struggle of nearly five years to win workmen's compensation for a sugar cane cutter who was killed by lightning while at work in December 1960.

The employer rejected the claim on the ground that the death was caused by an act of God. The union took the dispute to court, where a magistrate awarded compensation to the victim's survivors. The company appealed but has now lost its last legal recourse.

NLRB Orders Montgomery Ward To Honor Agreement with Clerks

(Continued from Page 1)

company unlawfully refused to bargain with the union at stores in 14 states; conducted an illegal poll among employes as to whether they wanted the RCIA to continue representing them; instigated and encouraged decertification petitions among employes; and refused to put contract terms into effect at any store where a decertification proceeding was pending.

In Chicago, Ward management said it would appeal the ruling, made by NLRB members John H. Fanning, Gerald H. Brown and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

Union Vice Pres. Murray Plopper said while the union expects a federal court order will be required to get the company to comply, "nevertheless this decision is an important step toward final vindication of the union's position." Plopper is executive assistant to RCIA Pres. James A. Suffridge.

The NLRB hearings showed that while the union was trying to reach a national agreement with company representatives in 1963, a Ward official sent a three-page speech script and a "decertification manual" to stores where the RCIA represented employes.

At most such stores the manager or other Ward representative, reading from the company-prepared script, told employes that Ward was willing to give them new fringe benefits in the form of improved insurance, retirement and stock purchase provisions but that their union would not agree, the NLRB related.

Advised to Decertify

When employes asked, as they generally did, what they could do to obtain the benefits, called by Ward the "three giant steps," the answer was to decertify the RCIA as bargaining agent, the NLRB reported.

At later meetings company officials passed out ballots and conducted votes in 26 stores. The result was to eliminate the RCIA at 15, to retain it at 9, with the vote at two stores inconclusive, the NLRB said.

Summing up its review of the Ward drive to "sell" its revised benefit program to employes of all stores, the board declared:

"Clearly, but for the unlawfully instigated and assisted decertification petitions" at 39 stores, all 79 union-represented stores would have had the opportunity to ratify the national agreement reached Aug. 1, 1963, with the RCIA.

The firm's refusal to let employes vote at stores where decertification petitions had been filed was, the board said, "an integral part of its unlawful efforts to undermine the union."

Concluding that "a mere bargaining order would hardly remedy the effects," of Ward's unlawful conduct, the NLRB ordered the firm to take the action indicated and also to sign the full contract where ratified, stop encouraging or assisting employes to abandon the union and stop asking employes for copies of NLRB statements.

The company was ordered to give back pay to six employes laid off because of refusal to give company lawyers copies of their statements given to NLRB officers.

Under New Law:

Government Unions Post Michigan Gains

Detroit, Mich.—Locals of public employes moved swiftly to take advantage of recently-enacted legislation giving them representation and bargaining rights for the first time.

Units of the State, County & Municipal Workers and the Teachers quickly signed contracts after the Michigan legislature established procedures for exclusive recognition, mediation and formal agreements for unions of public employes and repealed the automatic firing penalties for strikers in the anti-labor Hutchinson Act.

SCME Local 1103 signed what is regarded as the first contract between a union and a Michigan municipality and will bargain for all employes of the city of East Detroit with the exception of policemen and firemen.

In Detroit, the Teachers local which had been designated as "negotiating agent" in its field of membership formalized its status by signing an agreement with the Board of Education making it sole bargaining agent for all teachers on wages, hours and working conditions.

SCME Local 430 won sole representation rights for employes of the Mackinac Bridge Authority, a state agency. SCME Local 92 won the first election conducted under the new laws, 162-103, among employes of the suburban Oakland County Road Commission.

Enactment of the new law affects some 300,000 workers and climaxed 10 years of effort by public employe unions. The change was supported by the State AFL-CIO and approved by the first Democratic majorities in both the House and the Senate in 30 years. Republican Gov. George W. Romney signed the bill.

Delaware and Connecticut also passed laws this year giving collective bargaining rights to public employes, and Minnesota strengthened the statute already on its books.

Details Spelled Out

The Delaware act gives state and county employes most of the bargaining rights enjoyed by workers in private industry but outlaws strikes. The right to organize is guaranteed, written agreements and the dues checkoff are authorized, and machinery is set up for elections and exclusive recognition. It may be adopted at local option by municipalities and towns.

The new Municipal Employe Relations Act in Connecticut establishes bargaining rights for city and town workers and provides for exclusive recognition, written agreements and machinery to resolve grievances and contract disputes.

Changes in the Minnesota law include procedures leading to formal recognition and implementation of the results of bargaining through a memorandum of understanding, a resolution or an ordinance; authorize conciliation in cases of bargaining disputes and allow for fact-finding should conciliation fail.

Mexican Farm Labor Banned on Coast in '66

Los Angeles—The U.S. Dept. of Labor plans to halt all use of imported Mexican farm workers in California next year, according to Glenn Brockway, regional administrator for the Bureau of Employment Security.

Brockway's report helped salve the sting of the recent department action authorizing California tomato growers to use 18,400 Mexicans for the rest of this season's harvest.

O. W. Pilleup, president of the Council of California Growers, said growers are adjusting to the elimination of foreign labor and by next year expected to use only a few Mexicans anyway.

Unionists Dubious

But some union officials suggested that this mild reaction indicated a belief by the growers that they will not be deprived of all foreign labor next year.

Congress last year, under strong urging from church groups and organized labor, refused to extend the old "bracero" program which in 1964 had permitted 128,000 Mexicans to come into California alone to work on farms. It was unfair to expect U.S. workers to compete with the Mexicans, Congress decided, and the program was eliminated.

But another procedure, under regular immigration laws, was used for what Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz said were emergencies to let in foreign workers during the first-year "transition period."

Total number of Mexicans used and expected this year is 21,000, according to Labor Dept. estimates. In terms of man-hours worked, this represents about 10 percent of the imported farm labor used in 1964.

State labor officials, however, feel there was no need for any braceros at all this year.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the State AFL-CIO said importation of the 18,400 braceros will mean a loss to California domestic workers of about $10 million in wages. He charged that the authorization was an "abject capitulation to California growers" and amounted to resurrecting "the old and discredited bracero program in another form."

Executive Sec. W. J. Bassett of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO said any shortage of domestic workers to harvest tomatoes "is a direct result of growing cynicism of American workers who have been burned too often by false recruitment promises and are now afraid to answer calls for jobs they fear are not there."

This referred to urgent grower cries for help early in the summer followed by a rush to the jobs by Californians who were often told the work wasn't available for all—at least not at the $1.40 an hour rate prescribed by Wirtz for growers who hoped to use the foreign workers.

Brockway said authorization of Mexicans to help harvest tomatoes was given only after studies by a special farm labor advisory panel headed by Benjamin Aaron of the University of California at Los Angeles, and that "the department plans no authorization at all for next year."

"By then we will have made the transition to an all-American work force, after the dramatic cutback of nearly 90 percent in man-hours worked by Mexicans this year," he said.



ROLE OF LABOR representatives on state vocational education advisory boards was examined by delegates from 32 state AFL-CIO central bodies at a conference at Michigan State University. Assisting them were (left to right) Russell Allen, associate professor at the university's School of Labor & Industrial Relations; Dr. Walter Arnold of the U.S. Office of Education; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin and Sylvia McCollum of the U.S. Office of Education.

Labor's Role Explored In Vocational Training

East Lansing, Mich.—The role of labor representatives on state boards and advisory councils on vocational education was explored by delegates from 32 state central bodies at a three-day meeting on the Michigan State University campus here.

They were assisted by experts from the AFL-CIO, government at the local, state and national levels, and the academic world at the first nationwide conference on vocational education ever sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. Cooperating were the university's School of Labor & Industrial Relations and the U.S. Office of Education.

The meeting was an outgrowth of enactment of the Vocational Training Act of 1963, which organized labor strongly supported. The act provides for state boards and advisory councils to administer and guide the preparation of workers at various levels of skill for full entry into the labor market.

The delegates and experts at a series of panel and discussion groups exchanged views on four major areas:

- New directions in vocational training and the meaning of the Vocational Training Act.
- New types of vocational education in states and communities, with special reference to training for existing jobs, not in skills that are now obsolete.
- The job of the labor representative on the state advisory council.
- The interrelationship between the Vocational Training Act, the Manpower Training & Development Act, the anti-poverty laws and other similar legislation.

The state advisory councils were described as a new concept which gives organized labor the opportunity to participate in planning to meet local or state manpower skill needs.

Labor representatives who participated included Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Pres. August Scholle of the Michigan AFL-CIO; Nelson J. Edwards, Auto Workers executive board member and a member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education; Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO; Fred Irwin, assistant to the president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin and Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan.

Other speakers included Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., then associate director of the School of Labor & Industrial Relations and now education director of the Steelworkers, and Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg, formerly AFL-CIO research director.



Court Upholds Strikebreaking Fines by Union

Chicago—The right of a union to fine members for crossing a union picket line during a strike has been upheld by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The court denied a review petition filed by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., which said it would appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The ruling upholds a National Labor Relations Board decision in cases involving the Auto Workers.

UAW Locals 248 and 401 voted to levy fines on some 200 members who crossed union picket lines during strikes against Allis-Chalmers plants in West Allis and LaCrosse, Wis., in 1959 and 1962.

In a 1964 decision, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the law "does not deprive a union of all resources against . . . its own members who undermine a strike in which it is engaged. When the strike is lawful and the picket line is lawful, we cannot hold that a union must take no steps to preserve its own integrity."

The fines, ranging from $20 to $100, were levied after trials of strikebreaking members—174 crossed picket lines to work in 1959 and 34 in 1962.

In its 4-1 decision, the NLRB said it would be hard to find a subject of more importance to a union than the loyalty of its members during "a time of crisis."

Skilled Craftsmen Held Vital to Nation's Growth

Chicago—The nation's supply of skilled craftsmen will determine how far U.S. industry can grow and develop, Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists told the National Transportation Apprenticeship Conference here.

Training of skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen costs "money, time and special effort," but a trained journeyman pays dividends for his employer and insures himself against long unemployment, the IAM leader said.

Siemiller and other speakers urged action now to expand and implement apprentice training programs to fill the manpower needs of today and the future.

More than 300 representatives of labor, management and government reported on training programs in four transportation fields—air lines, motor transport, railroads and marine transport.

William Winpisinger, IAM automotive coordinator who spoke shortly after helping negotiate an 11-state master agreement for 3,000 truck mechanics, called for joint labor-management efforts to train young apprentices. Training programs should look beyond the college-trained student to the high school dropout, he said.

Report on Programs

Pres. Michael Fox of the AFL-CIO Railroad Employes' Dept. reported on training programs he helped initiate to meet industry changes.

Individual sessions for each segment of the industry found participants stressing the theme that broader apprenticeship programs are increasingly necessary to meet the needs of modern business and industry.

Speakers expressed fear of the gap in service and employment which they said will result unless steps are taken to train young men adequately for the skilled trades and, before that, to interest them in mechanical training.

Nineteen apprentices from different parts of the country were honored at a luncheon for their outstanding work and were presented with certificates and pins by the conference.

The luncheon speaker, Manpower Administrator Stanley H. Ruttenberg, deplored the tendence of some industrial executives to "take the short-range view and neglect proper apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs." America's future, he warned, depends on an adequate supply of skilled and trained workers.

"Our work force of approximately 75 million will grow to 94 million by 1985," he said, "and the importance of apprenticeship, of on-the-job training and of vocational schools must grow with the work force."

Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training of the Labor Dept. reported on the status of a 28-month study of apprenticeships. Purdue University is making the study on a Labor Dept. grant in cooperation with the department's Office of Manpower, Automation & Training and the Federal Commission on Apprenticeship.

Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien of the Sheet Metal Workers was elected labor co-chairman of the conference to succeed Vice Pres. Joseph W. Ramsey of the Machinists, who had served three terms. Chairman Benjamin R. Miller of American Trucking Associations, Inc., was chosen management co-chairman to succeed J. J. Tordoff, manager, personnel management, United Air Lines.

Sent to White House:

Aid Bill Recognizes Role of Arts in Nation

Congress gave final approval to a new program of federal subsidies to enrich America's cultural life.

Up to $20 million a year will be available for grants to public and non-profit groups to encourage music, theater and other art forms and to advance frontiers of scholarship in the humanities—in fields ranging from archeology to philosophy. An additional $1 million-a-year is authorized for teacher training and development of educational facilities.

Separately-administered endowments would be set up in the two fields covered by the bill—the arts and the humanities. Each endowment would have a director and an advisory council. The overall program would be coordinated by a National Foundation on the Arts & the Humanities.

The AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the music and theater fields strongly supported the legislation, climax of a 10-year campaign for federal aid to the performing arts. Last year, Congress passed a compromise token bill, which set up a 25-member National Council on the Arts as an advivsory and research group but did not provide any federal subsidy.

Pres. Johnson this year gave strong support to the drive for federal aid to the arts.

While government can't "call artistic excellence into being," the President said in a letter to Congress last March, it can "create conditions under which the arts can flourish."

Salary Standards Set

Included in the bill sent to the White House was a provision strongly urged by labor assuring that professional salary standards would be met in performances assisted by government subsidy.

Although Presidents since George Washington have stressed the importance of the arts to the nation, the only direct federal aid has been the depression-born relief program of the Works Progress Administration in the 1930's.

Some states and cities have pioneered in recent years in making public grants for music and the theater, without interference with artistic freedom. State agencies would be entitled to federal funds under the bill.

The bill finally adopted was sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) in the House and by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) in the Senate, but many congressmen and senators of both parties were among its early supporters and cosponsors.

Strike Closes Nabisco Plants In 12 Cities

More than 9,000 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers walked out of 12 National Biscuit Co. plants in different parts of the country when negotiations broke down two weeks after the old contract expired.

The strike halted production of the firm's crackers, biscuits, pretzels and pet foods, and cut into its production of cereals. It was the first major walkout against the company since 1935.

ABC Vice Pres. John DeConcini said bargaining sessions broke up over improvements in wages and pensions, and added that he had no idea when negotiations would be resumed.

"When we left the company men and the federal conciliator," he said, "we told them we were ready to talk at any time, but we haven't heard from them yet."

Cracker and biscuit bakeries closed by the ABC walkout are in Houston, Tex., where the negotiations were held; Chicago; Philadelphia; Fairlawn, N.J.; Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh; Atlanta and Denver.

Also closed are plants making pet foods or pretzels in York and Chester, Pa., and Buffalo, N.Y., and a cereal mill in Oakland, Calif.

The company has a total of 30 plants, but the bulk of the production is concentrated in those struck, a spokesman for the firm said.

Labor Urges Updating Of U.S. Job Injury Aid

A package of bills to improve the workmen's compensation program for federal employes was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and the Government Employes Council at hearings held by a House Labor subcommittee.

Testifying for the AFL-CIO was Lawrence T. Smedley, an assistant director of the Dept. of Social Security. The Government Employes' Council, with 31 affiliated unions, was represented by its director, John A. McCart.

The union witnesses endorsed as a forward step an Administration bill, sponsored by Rep. William D. Hathaway (D-Me.), which would raise both the floor and the ceiling for benefits under the Federal Employes' Compensation Act.

At present, government employes disabled by on-the-job injuries or occupational ailments receive two-thirds of pay, plus a dependents' allowance which can bring the compensation up to 75 percent of wages—subject to a ceiling of $525 a month. The floor under benefits is $180.

The Hathaway bill would not change the formula. But it would set minimum benefits at $210 and the maximum at $685. The higher ceiling would mean that a larger percentage of injured employes would receive the two-thirds rate for a single person or three-fourths for a family.

The union witnesses also endorsed:

- A bill by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to allow compensation for loss of earning power to a worker with an injury which does not qualify as a major impairment but nevertheless diminishes his employability. The bill would also provide a lump-sum payment of two years' compensation to a widow who remarries.
- A bill by Rep. Carlton R. Sickles (D-Md.) establishing a model federal safety program, with standards for each agency prescribed by the secretary of labor. It would also create an advisory committee with both labor and management representation.
- A bill by Rep. Dante Fascell (D-Fla.) to allow an injured worker awaiting adjudication of his claim to receive his regular pay. It would also permit accumulation of vacation and sick leave during disability.



UNION WORKERS in Cincinnati proved friends indeed by bailing out two McGill University students, Stanley Lubin and Paul Zysman, who had paddled a canoe from Montreal to Cincinnati and then couldn't get back in time for opening classes. Cincinnati AFL-CIO Pres. Al Bilik got in touch with Business Agent Monty Erb of Carpenters Local 415, who arranged for a free crate to ship back the craft, and members of Transit Workers Local 627 told Business Agent Orville Henderson they would arrange for free bus transportation back home. More or less helping Pres. William Klaekner (left) of Local 415 as he fabricates the crate are (left to right), Erb, Bilik, Zysman, Lubin and Henderson.

National Origin Quotas Scrapped In Senate Action on Immigration

(Continued from Page 1)

which said the national origin quota system "reflected an attitude of ethnic bigotry" and "should be wiped from the statute books."

Another high-priority Administration measure — home rule for Washington, D. C.—was scheduled to reach the House floor Sept. 27, under a dischange petition signed by 218 congressmen.

Despite the number of signatures, however, home rule supporters were forced to accept a weakening of the bill in order to prevent its defeat.

The revised version makes the annual federal payment to the District of Columbia subject to congressional review, rather than automatic as in the Senate bill. It also makes other changes designed to pick up votes of congressmen who said they would support home rule "if . . ."

House leaders, concentrating on the home rule bill, abandoned plans to seek clearance for the wage-hour bill at the Sept. 27 session. That is one of the two days a month the 21-day rule can be invoked to bypass the House Rules Committee. The next opportunity would be on October 11.

Filibuster Threat

Whether the House is in session then may depend on the Senate battle over repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the provision allowing states to ban union shop agreements through "right-to-work" laws.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) has warned that he will personally lead a filibuster to block action. Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) announced after a White House meeting that he still intends to call up the repeal bill, probably by the end of September.

The Administration won a major victory — on the water pollution control bill—and lost a fight over the power of governors to veto anti-poverty programs in their states.

Both House and Senate gave final approval to the pollution bill, which had been held up in conference for months over the issue of federal standards of water quality for the nation's rivers, streams and bays. The final version was closer to the stronger Senate bill which had been supported by the AFL-CIO and the White House.

The poverty bill finally enacted has some curbs on gubernatorial vetoes of local work and training projects, but is weaker than the version originally agreed to by a House-Senate conference committee. The House rejected the conference report and the conferees then agreed to the House language.

Quick approval by the House Public Works Committee of a highway beautification program very close to that contained in a Senate-passed bill made it likely that final action will be completed this year. The bill is intended to require removal of billboards within 660 feet of highways and removal or screening of junkyards.

After concessions were made to exempt commercial areas, the Senate passed the bill, 63-14. It authorizes $320 million in federal funds for a two-year cleanup campaign.

Foes of public power, and of hydroelectric power, won a round in the House by dropping from the catch-all rivers and harbors bill the $300 million Dickey-Lincoln power project on the St. John River in Maine—designed to bring abundant power at low cost to a depressed region where power rates are among the highest in the country. The Senate bill includes funds for the project and the AFL-CIO expressed strong support for the proposal.

In telegrams to House leaders, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged support for amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act, which would remove a special exemption allowing the duPont Estate to control both bank and nonbanking properties, incuding the struck Florida East Coast Railway.

On deck for House action also is pay raise legislation for government workers. The House Post Office & Civil Service Committee went beyond Administration recommendations in reporting out a pay raise bill.

9-25-65

Engineers' Journal Names Unionist

AFL-CIO Industrial Engineer Bertram Gottlieb has been appointed to the editorial board of the Journal of Industrial Engineering, official publication of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers.

Members of the board function primarily as reviewers of articles submitted for publication.

Sidney Hillman Foundation to Continue Work

New York—The executive board of the Clothing Workers has voted to extend the life of the Sidney Hillman Foundation for five years beyond its scheduled termination in 1966.

The foundation was established to perpetuate the ideals and memory of the ACWA's founding president. It was set up at his death in 1946 to end 20 years later.

With funds contributed by the union and its members, employers in ACWA industries and some other unions, the foundation has granted more than $500,000 in college and university scholarships and lectureships.

Other activities have included more than $300,000 in grants to organizations active in such fields as civil rights, civil liberties, the labor movement, the development of history and the arts, and research. The foundation in addition has given annual prizes to a total of 75 writers for particularly worthwhile books, newspaper and magazine articles, and radio and television programs.

It also has made available more than 3.5 million reprints of noteworthy speeches and articles for use in high schools and colleges.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. X — Saturday, October 2, 1965 — No. 40

Teachers Win Goals In Chicago

Chicago—A collective bargaining election and general wage increases were wrested by Teachers Local 1 from the Board of Education four days before a scheduled strike would have virtually emptied the city's public school classrooms.

The pay raises range from $150 a year for a starting teacher with a bachelor's degree to $1,600 for a teacher with a master's degree, 12 years experience and advanced work. Beginning Jan. 1, a first-year teacher with a bachelor's degree will receive $5,500 a year.

The agreement on the collective bargaining election, subject to conditions the union accepted, came at a dramatic confrontation on a motion by Thomas J. Murray, vice president of the school board and president of Local 134, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as some 200 members of Local 1 watched.

Murray based his plea on the principle of majority rule.

"If most of the teachers want a union with collective bargaining rights," he told the board, "then they should have it. What's wrong with granting this if the teachers want it? This has happened in outlying towns and nothing serious has happened."

Other Victories

Teachers' unions have won bargaining rights in the Illinois communities of East St. Louis, Granite City, Cahokia, Madison County, and Proviso township in Cook County.

The Chicago AFL-CIO, which a day earlier had pledged full support to any strike the Teachers might be forced into, was given high praise by both Local 1 Pres. John M. Fewkes and AFT Pres. Charles Cogen. In a telegram of thanks to Council Pres. William A. Lee for his "invaluable assistance," Cogen said:

"Once again the labor movement has demonstrated its fundamental solidarity and commitment to democratic rights for all workers. The victory of the Chicago Teachers Union will give new impetus to our movement throughout the country."

The vote was 6 to 2. Not present was Raymond W. Pasnick, school board member and a long-term sup-

(Continued on Page 2)

Stewardess Keeps Job—And Husband

Chicago—Braniff Airways stewardesses can get married now without losing their jobs. Their union—the Air Line Pilots—won an arbitration decision reinstating a stewardess who was fired last year when the company discovered she had gotten married.

The arbitrator invalidated the "yellow dog" agreement to remain single which the airline requires its stewardesses to sign. The company had balked at sending the issue to arbitration, but the ALPA obtained a federal court order compelling a hearing on the grievance.

The union and its stewardesses division termed the decision a "precedent-setting breakthrough" on the airlines. The decision came a few days before the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission ruled that an employer can't, under the Civil Rights Act, fire a woman employe for getting married, unless he imposes the same penalty on male employes who marry.

Senate Braced for Battle On 14(b) Repeal Measure

An Editorial:

Blocking Democracy

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and the John Birch Society have ended up together in a common effort to prevent democratic debate and discussion of the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The John Birchers are deeply committed to blocking repeal of 14(b) and to subverting democratic procedure at any level to achieve their goals. A filibuster in the Senate to prevent a vote on repeal of 14(b) is one of their major objectives.

Dirksen is championing the same approach. He has exposed his real objective by threatening to filibuster the motion in the Senate to call up the repeal bill. This cynical device hardly jibes with his earlier pious explanation that he wanted only full discussion and debate.

Dirksen's role as leader of the Republican Party in the Senate does not fit in with playing the John Birch Society game—especially in view of Sen. Thruston Morton's war on the John Birchers in the GOP.

Morton, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, has had his fill of extremists and their tactics. He is on record as ascribing GOP defeats in the 1958 "right-to-work" elections to the union security issue.

We suggest that Dirksen would do well to heed the counsel of his GOP colleague on the John Birch Society and allow the 14(b) issue to come to a vote.

Dirksen Leads Fight to Bar Vote

The Senate is braced for a grueling battle over repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—the loophole which has allowed 19 states to outlaw the union shop.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he will call up the House-passed bill on Oct. 6. He estimated that "56 or 57" of the 100 senators will vote for 14(b) repeal—if they get the chance.

Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) reiterated, at a news conference, his determination not to let the bill go to a vote. In fact, he declared, he will lead a filibuster aimed at blocking a vote on the routine motion to take up the repeal bill.

Dirksen said he and his "25 or more" allies from both parties "don't want to overlook a single opportunity" to block the bill.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a television interview that Pres. Johnson has made his position in support of 14(b) repeal "quite clear."

Asked if labor expects "more" in the way of presidential support in the Senate fight, Meany replied:

"I don't expect the President of the United States to be a lobbyist for the American trade union movement and I think he's done what he could. If there is something else he should do, I'm quite sure he'll think of it. I will not have to remind him."

Meany noted that repeal was pledged in the 1964 Democratic platform. He said Dirksen was "dead wrong" in contending that the bill shouldn't be acted on because "the people don't know what it's all about."

He expressed confidence that "a comfortable majority" of the Senate is prepared to vote for 14(b) repeal. The ability to stop a filibuster depends, Meany observed, "on the attitude of the members" and whether they are willing "to stay in long sessions."

(Continued on Page 7)

Home Rule Plan Dealt Setback

The House took a cautious first step toward home rule for the District of Columbia but scrapped a labor-supported Administration bill which would have granted immediate self-government.

A bipartisan conservative coalition held home rule supporters in a parliamentary tangle and dealt the Administration one of its rare legislative defeats.

Senate Bill Strong

The Senate has passed a strong home rule bill, providing for an elected mayor and city council, coupled with an automatic federal payment to the District of Columbia to compensate for the tax-exempt status of the federal establishment, the city's biggest industry and landowner.

The House-passed bill provides for an initial referendum on whether Washingtonians still want home rule, with the election of a 15-member charter board if the vote is affirmative.

The board would draft a home rule plan to be submitted to the electorate. In each referendum, a majority of the registered voters must participate for the result to be

(Continued on Page 8)

Boeing Negotiations Seek Strike Solution

Seattle, Wash.—Negotiators for the Machinists and the Boeing Co. met here in search of a solution to the strike called Sept. 16 by the IAM in an effort to bring contract terms up to the level prevailing in other aerospace agreements.

After subcommittees tackled the key issue of Boeing's performance analysis system members of the full negotiating committee met for two days and issued a joint statement saying they "recognize the complexity" of the dispute and are "working to resolve all the issues."

Reports from strike headquarters at Boeing locations in 12 states indicated that union lines are solid and the strike is fully effective, the IAM said.

At Wichita, Kan., only about 60 of the 8,000 employes in the IAM unit are reporting for work. Union members reported passing the 1,100 mark in signing up former "free riders" for membership. At Cape Kennedy, Fla., only one of 380 Machinists returned to the shop.

Hurricane Betsy and its aftermath failed to dampen the spirit of New Orleans IAM members. At the Michoud, La., Assembly Facility, even those whose homes have been damaged by water are volunteering for picket duty, the union reported. Wichita pickets also were drenched by severe rainstorms.

Some 40,000 employes are affected by the walkout at Seattle and Renton, Wash.; Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.; Ogden, Utah; Huntsville, Ala.; Wichita and Cape Kennedy; and at Minuteman missile bases in Missouri, Montana, North and South Dakota and Wyoming.

The union struck after its contract expired and Boeing had refused IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller's offer to arbitrate three key issues—union security, company financing of health benefits for dependents, and a performance analysis system that the IAM says encourages favoritism, undercuts seniority and depresses wages.

The system is blamed by the

(Continued on Page 3)

Study Confirms Downward Trend In Labor Costs, Lag in Earnings

Unit labor costs in manufacturing have been moving down for the past five years while real earnings of workers have been lagging behind increases in productivity, according to a Labor Dept. study.

"The study verifies the position of the labor movement that unit labor costs in industry have been declining and that the buying power of wages has not kept pace with rises in productivity," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger commented.

The result of the study, by Jerome A. Mark and Elizabeth Kahn of the Office of Productivity & Technological Developments in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, appears in the current issue of the departmental monthly magazine, Monthly Labor Review.

"It represents strong factual endorsement," said Goldfinger, "of the need for more rapid increases in wages and fringe benefits in order to make it possible for workers' buying power to catch up with the rapid rise in productive efficiency."

The article shows a drop at the rate of three-tenths of 1 percent a year in average unit labor costs in manufacturing in the 1960-1964 period.

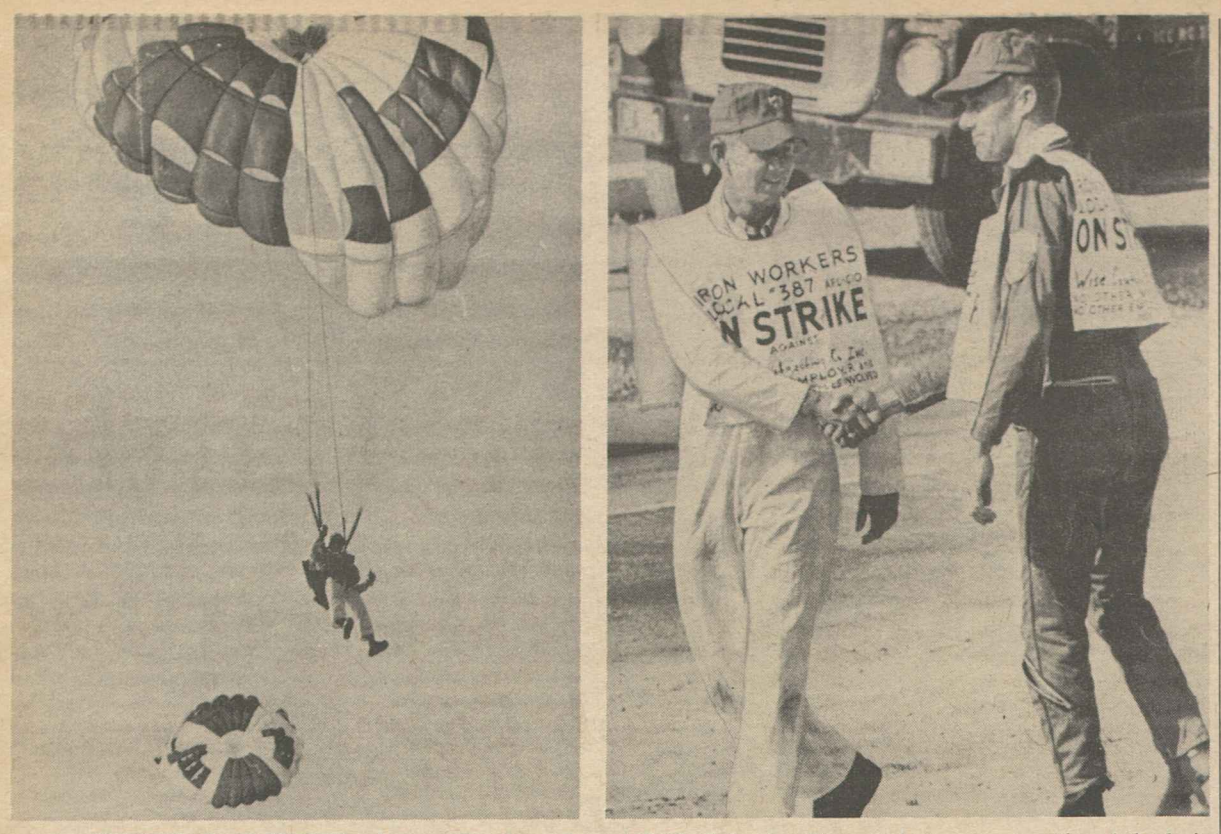
Lagging Wages

Wages and fringes in the same period rose at an annual rate of 3.3 percent, "substantially lower" than the average rate of nearly 6 percent over the previous postwar years. The productivity increase from 1960 to 1964 at an annual rate of 3.6 percent was substantially higher than the 2.4 percent average rise for that earlier period, the article says.

The "interplay of these patterns of growth," the article continues, resulted in "a rather distinct break in the direction of the postwar trend in unit labor costs."

One of the factors involved, the article states, is a drop in the proportion of production and maintenance workers in the total manufacturing work force. Back in 1947, it points out, 84 percent of all employes in manufacturing

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PARACHUTING PICKETS of Iron Workers Local 387, Atlanta, Ga., glide to construction job their union has been picketing. Members J. W. New and B. D. Knight shake after safe landing and prepare to take a turn on the line. They are members of a local sky-diving club.

Unions Upheld on Right To Quit Multi-Unit Talks

Unions have the same right as employers to withdraw from a joint contract-bargaining unit, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Three board members agreed that the publishers of the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press violated federal labor law when they refused to bargain separately at the request of Paper Handlers Local 10 and Printing Pressmen's Local 13 in 1963.

NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., ordered the publishers to bargain separately on request with the two unions. Member Gerald A. Brown dissented from the ruling, and member Sam Zagoria, who was not a board member when earlier proceedings were held, did not sign the decision.

The dispute started when each union, on Aug. 21, 1963 notified each publisher in writing that it was withdrawing from the multi-employer bargaining arrangement that had been in effect for more than 20 years. The locals gave their reasons for wanting individual bargaining at a meeting called by the publishers in November 1963. In a further exchange of letters—two by each side—the unions repeated their request to bargain individually and the publishers held out for joint bargaining.

The NLRB rejected a trial examiner's finding that the Paper Handlers had not withdrawn "unequivocally" from the multi-employer bargaining arrangement.

"The standards established for withdrawal from a multi-employer unit are, as the trial examiner noted, that adequate written notice of an unequivocal intent to withdraw be given," the board said. It found that such notice was given and the unions never changed their intent.

The NLRB upheld the ruling of another examiner that the News and Free Press should be ordered to bargain individually with Pressmen's Local 10.

"We believe that the legitimate interests of the parties and the policies of the act are furthered by multi-employer bargaining in certain situations," the majority said. But "our views . . . do not warrant . . . intervention in all situations to enforce multi-employer bargaining upon unwilling parties."

NABET Asks Professional Union Council

Montreal, Que.—A proposal for a council or department of professional unions within the AFL-CIO was roundly endorsed by delegates to the convention of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians.

Approval of the proposal was one of nearly 150 actions taken by the convention. About 130 proposed changes in the NABET constitution, virtually all of them minor in nature, were disposed of by the delegates.

The principal speakers were Commissioner Lee Loevinger of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission, who centered on federal labor legislation, and Pres. Louis A. Laberge of the Quebec Federation of Labor, the provincial body of the Canadian Labor Congress, who discussed problems of Canadian unions.

The delegates voted to step up organizational work in the broadcast motion picture area and in other sectors of the union's jurisdiction.

Establishment of a memorial library in honor of the late George W. Smith, first president of the union who died in July 1964, was authorized by unanimous vote. It will be set up in international union headquarters in Chicago.

Pres. Eugene P. Klumpp and Sec.-Treas. Arthur Hjorth were re-elected. James Harvey of Washington, D.C., defeated the incumbent Ken Moon of Hollywood, Calif., for the vice presidency, and Ronald J. Pambrun, Winnipeg, Man., was elected to the newly-created post of Canadian representative.

Union Shop Clause Anticipates Repeal

Plano, Tex.—Auto Workers Local 732 has won from the Chrysler Boat Co. here what it believes to be the first union shop agreement ever signed in Texas.

The union shop clause will go into effect 30 days after repeal of Taft-Hartley Section 14(b) or the state's own union shop ban.

The union's 100 members also won 21 cents in wage boosts over three years; an improved cost-of-living clause, an additional paid holiday, improved vacations and other benefits.

Chicago AFT Wins Raises, Vote Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

porter of bargaining rights for teachers, who was recently named public relations director of the Steelworkers and was in Pittsburgh on union business when the showdown took place.

The legal right of the board to agree to the bargaining vote, about which some members were doubtful, may face a court test by the Chicago Education Association, which represented some 3,500 of the city's 22,000 teachers compared to 12,000 in Local 1. Both the board and Local 1 agreed to "encourage" such a test.

The conditions the board set in authorizing the election, expected some time in October, include recognition of the right of teachers to join any organization they want to, thus precluding a union shop; recognition of the right of non-union teachers to present matters to the Board of Education as individuals; an agreement to hold further elections if it appears the bargaining agent does not represent a majority of teachers, and a ban on discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or sex.

It was agreed that the Illinois Mediation Service will conduct the election. If the service does not meet the costs, the parties agreed to share them.

Work Force Shifting:

AIW Urged to Open White Collar Drive

Chicago—Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog of the Allied Industrial Workers issued a strong call for organization of white collar, professional and technical workers as the Union opened its 15th biennial convention here.

Griepentrog, reporting to 400 delegates, noted that the AIW had gained 9,700 members in the past four years but declared that new techniques in organizing and a greater commitment by the union's 70,000 members are needed to bring the benefits of collective bargaining to the unorganized.

Job Trend Down

"It is true that at least two-thirds of all factory workers are organized," he said. "However, it is also true that factory workers as a percentage of the total work force, are declining."

Despite "remarkable organizing progress," union membership on a percentage basis is actually declining, he noted, because of the rapid growth of jobs for white collar, professional and technical personnel.

"This represents a serious threat to organized labor," Griepentrog declared.

He expressed concern over the growing gap in wages and fringe benefits between members employed by well-off concerns and those working for less-profitable companies.

The AIW president also urged a greater commitment to the nation's war on poverty, the civil rights movement and the fight to protect natural resources, because, he said, the burden of speaking for the poor and oppressed has fallen on labor's shoulders.

Mrs. Esther Peterson, assistant secretary of labor and special assistant to the President for consumer affairs, said the nation is witnessing great breakthroughs this year in legislation to help people.

She listed as unfinished business repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, extenson of coverage of the federal wage-hour law, programs to aid the consumer and utilization of the skills of all workers.

Mrs. Peterson said skills of many women workers are wasted through discrimination because of sex. She said major complaints under new laws banning such discrimination show that it takes such forms as separate seniority lists for men and women, two sets of rules for retirement, bias against married women and lack of opportunity to train for jobs now held by men alone.

"Extension of minimum wage protection to millions of workers not now covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act should be high on the nation's agenda," she said. "Many families living in poverty today do not need the services of welfare workers. They do not need public assistance. They do not need charity. What they need is a living wage."

She called, too, for legislation to protect consumers in the marketplace, including "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" bills.

Runaway Signs Pact After 110-Day Strike

The Sheet Metal Workers have successfully concluded a 110-day strike for a first agreement with the runaway Detrex Co. plant in Bowling Green, Ky., the union announced.

The strikers, whose lines held firm in the face of company and town police protection for strikebreakers, voted unanimously for ratification of a three-year contract providing:

- A full union shop.
- Reinstatement of all strikers to their old jobs with full seniority.
- A new funded pension plan co-administered by the union.
- Wage increases totaling 28 cents an hour; arbitration of disputes, and other job security provisions and benefits.

Executive Sec. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO told strikers the agreement was a "great victory" for all labor in Kentucky.

Of the 188 members who walked out June 8, all but 16 stayed out to the finish. At strike's end, union members took down their picket tent and planted a maple tree as a living memorial to the "courage and sacrifice" of strikers and their families. The tree now grows near the home of Local 433 Pres. Douglas Watts, across the street from the plant.

Other factors listed by union Dir. of Organization Edward J. Carlough were the cooperation of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, and observance of picket lines at Detrex plants in Detroit, Mich., and Ashtabula, Ohio, by other unions.

During the strike, Carlough said, as many as 32 of the 42-man Bowling Green police force were used on the picket lines. Numerous strikers were arrested on charges dropped after the settlement.

Detrex had "run away" from another AFL-CIO union in Detroit several years ago to avoid a union agreement, according to Carlough. The plant, which fabricates dry cleaning equipment, tried to continue production with 150 strikebreakers, he reported.



MAPLE TREE is planted by Sheet Metal Workers in Bowling Green, Ky., as living memorial to union members and families in 110-day strike against Detrex Co., just successfully ended. Tree grows on property across from the plant where picket tent, shown in foreground, stood near home of union president.

Battle Over Automation:

Job Protection Issue Key to News Dispute

New York—The newspaper strike and lockout by six non-struck newspapers in New York City has become a major battle in the struggle of workers in the publishing field to establish job safeguards against the onrush of automation in the industry.

The strike by the Newspaper Guild of New York against the New York Times went into its third week with few outward signs of progress, although negotiations have continued on a daily basis since the walkout began on Sept. 16.

The principal focus this week, however, was on bargaining between New York Mailers Local 6, an affiliate of the Typographical Union, and the Publishers Association of New York City. The Mailers, who wrap and bundle newspapers, had supported the Guild by refusing to cross picket lines. They made it clear, however, that they would not return to their jobs after a Guild settlement until they, too, reached an agreement with the publishers that would protect not only regular mailers but also substitutes against the impact of new mechanical or automated devices.

At midweek the Mailers accepted a compromise proposal put forward by Theodore W. Kheel, special mediator in the newspaper dispute, but the publishers who have been beset by internal differences did not immediately go along. John J. Gaherin, president of the association, did say there was some basis for optimism.

With attention centered on the Mailers dispute, talks between the Guild and the Times sputtered along. Exec. Vice Pres. Thomas J. Murphy of the New York Guild warned that the strike would continue for weeks if necessary for the Guild to obtain its basic objectives.

Paper Bolts Association

Meanwhile, the publishers' ranks were split by the resignation of the New York Herald Tribune from the Publishers Association. The Herald Tribune resumed publication Sept. 27, joining the New York Post which had stepped out of the association during the 1962-63 newspaper strike. The Post had continued to publish when the city's other major newspaper shut down Sept. 16 in support of the Times.

Kheel was hopeful that an early resolution of the Mailers' contract would pave the way for concentration on the Guild dispute with the Times. But negotiators for the Guild and the Times continued discussions of the intricate pension issue and reportedly had considerable work to do before addressing themselves to the knotty automation and jurisdiction questions.

There is no money issue in the Guild dispute since the union has indicated its willingness to accept the same economic package negotiated last spring by the ITU and the other craft groups. This would provide for a wage-benefit package of $12 a week over a period of two years.

The automation and jurisdiction issues, however, have loomed large in the dispute, because New York newspapers are on the threshold of new and far-reaching technological changes. These involve the use of computers both for type-setting in the ITU's jurisdiction, and for accounting, billing and numerous other functions in Guild jurisdiction.

The Guild represents 2,400 workers in the news, advertising, commercial and building services departments at the Times, of which 2,200 are Guild members.

Safeguards Asked

It has asked for safeguards against job loss or reduction in classification for regular full time employes when new processes or automated devices are introduced, or in the event of a merger or consolidation of newspapers in the city. The Times has offered job guarantees for regular employes as of last Mar. 31, but has added some restrictions that the Guild has found unacceptable.

In the jurisdictional area, the Guild has asked for a contract clause that would bar the introduction without its agreement of new automated processes that might affect its jurisdiction and that of another union. This issue arose because of concern that a computer might be installed in the composing room but that it would also be used for accounting and clerical work.

The Times refused to grant this veto power over automation crossing jurisdictional lines, although the publishers association agreed to a similar provision in its contract with the ITU. The craft unions negotiate with the association, whereas the Guild negotiates with each New York City newspaper on an individual basis.

The Guild has also asked for a full union shop in the news department of the Times. Other departments, except for advertising, have a union shop.



DELEGATES to General Electric and Westinghouse conference boards of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers joined striking Newspaper Guild members on a picket line in front of the Washington bureau of the New York Times. IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, left, and Sec.-Treas. George Collins lead the line. Earlier 250 delegates to a Packinghouse Workers legislative conference took their turn demonstrating support of the striking newsmen.

San Francisco Job Loss Soars In Wake of Newspaper Mergers

San Francisco—A sudden, drastic realignment of this city's daily newspapers has raised the prospect that some 800 jobs, perhaps more, will be wiped out.

The axe is due to fall Oct. 6 when a union-negotiated, four-week moratorium on firing ends.

Organized labor is vigorously protesting not only the job loss but also what the San Francisco AFL-CIO called "the end of a competitive press in this city."

The Hearst chain acquired a monopoly in the afternoon newspaper field by killing its former afternoon paper, the News-Call Bulletin, and replacing it with what had been the morning Examiner. That left the home-owned Chronicle with a monopoly in the morning field. The two dailies share a single, hybrid Sunday paper.

A jointly-owned, consolidated facility replaces the separate production, advertising, business, and circulation departments of the three papers with a single service, eventually with a single plant.

The actual loss of jobs, even after three weeks of operation under the new setup, remains anybody's guess. Early estimates put the figure at about 20 percent. The Newspaper Guild, representing the largest single group among the employes, has reported cuts which, if carried through, could substantially exceed that estimate.

Hearst Cuts Total 62

Hearst editorial cuts, resulting from combining its two papers, came to 62. Editorial staff reductions on the Chronicle, which has been stripped of much of its Sunday paper, are not yet known.

The Guild revealed that the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., the joint production facility, will slash 240 from the 525 advertising department jobs which had existed on the three separate newspapers. Cuts in business office and circulation departments had not yet been compiled.

Typographical Local 21 indicated it expects a reduction of about 150 jobs—from the 715 situations that had existed in the three separate chapels to about 560 or so in the combined composing room.

Employment of other crafts remained in flux under production pressures of the changeover.

The Guild was scheduled to return to the bargaining table with the publishers under a four-week extension of its contract which expired Sept. 26.

A special post-merger Guild meeting substantially buttressed contract demands with proposals for a four-day week, earlier and more generous retirement, longer vacations with a 13-week sabbatical every five years after 10 years of service. It also called for supplementing unemployment insurance for employes who are discharged, along with strengthened rehiring provisions.

The ITU local said it is preparing court action over refusal to process several major grievances growing out of the consolidation.

The local also has demanded that the Chronicle retract a front-page editorial in which the paper charged "certain dissident elements in the printers' union" with responsibility for what the Chronicle itself called its "most unattractive, abbreviated" paper.

Both papers, in their first week, were riddled with typographical errors, empty spaces, "reserved" for missing ads, and fewer than usual pages.

Russell Wagle, president of Local 21, countered the editorial with a threat of a $5 million libel suit.

Publishers Blamed

"The publishers are trying to lay the onus of mismanagement and lack of planning onto the union," he said.

The labor council's protest called on the Dept. of Justice to explain why it had failed to oppose the consolidation and urged a complete investigation.

"We have little faith that the new organization will remain within due bounds in setting rates or in the broad and impartial dissemination of news," the council declared. "All the fears embodied in labor's traditional opposition to monopolies are aroused by this situation."

Job Performance Plan Blocks Boeing Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

union for keeping Boeing wages well behind those of other aerospace firms.

As of June 1965, before contract settlement with Lockheed and Douglas aircraft firms, the weighted average hourly rate was $2.886 at Boeing's Seattle plant and $2.92 at Boeing in Wichita as against $3.186 for Douglas workers in Santa Monica, Calif., and $3.21 for Lockheed workers at Burbank, Calif., the IAM said. In the last three years, it added, the wage gap has widened by up to 10 cents.

The issues in the current strike have not changed since 1962-63, when management rejected the proposals of a panel named by the late Pres. Kennedy.

In an advisory election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, Boeing workers had voted by a 73.8 percent margin in favor of a union shop. The firm refused to yield, and the presidential panel headed by Saul Wallen declared:

"Boeing management has no monopoly on either patriotism or wisdom and some tangible recognition of that fact would be very much in order."

The panel said a union shop clause was justified and that "the national interest . . . urgently calls for the company to reconsider its position of rigidity on the union security issue."

When contract terms finally were agreed to, however, only maintenance of membership was retained in the new pact.

City of Chicago Agrees to Checkoff

Chicago—Fourteen unions representing city of Chicago employes reached an agreement with the city providing for payroll deduction of union dues.

Otto Loser, city controller, said the pact will cover both white collar and blue collar workers who agree to the checkoff, provided the unions present the city with a signed checkoff card for each worker by Oct. 15.

The drive for the dues checkoff was coordinated by the Chicago AFL-CIO on behalf of affiliates representing city employes.

6-Point Program Keys IUE Bargaining Goals

The executive board of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers has adopted a six-point program of collective bargaining objectives including an annual wage increase reflecting employe productivity.

Voting unanimously, the board called on all bargaining units to seek maximum coordination within IUE and in cooperation with other AFL-CIO unions.

Noting "spectacular" profit gains by the electrical, radio and machine industry, with an average rise of 27 percent in the 1965 second quarter as against a year ago, the board also recommended:

- A pension program divorced from social security benefits to provide adequate payments at retirement age, plus voluntary early retirement for long-service employes "with an adequate pension on which to live."
- Employment and income security to offset job displacement caused by automation.
- Increased leisure through holidays and vacations to enable employes to have a greater measure of self-development.
- Greater attention to such issues as company attempts to "make raids on or end incentive systems without adequate negotiations."
- More emphasis on the collective bargaining needs of white collar and salaried workers.

The IUE board cited new "groundbreaking agreements" in the auto, aluminum, can and rubber industries plus the recent basic steel settlement giving the Steelworkers gains of 47.3 cents an hour over three years.

Workers in industries where IUE holds bargaining rights should not lag behind in the "advance to newer and better measures of protection" because such industries are "in the vanguard in creating new devices for the transformation of industry and even the conquest of outer space," the board said.

Its remedies for job loss caused by automation include supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB), the right to move with the job, restrictions on subcontracting causing unemployment, and the elimination of "flagrant misuse of overtime."

Vancouver IWA Officer Gets Territorial Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Financial Sec. Stuart Hodgson of Woodworkers Local 1-217, Vancouver, B.C., has been named deputy commissioner of the Northwest Territories. He has served on the NWT Council since May 1964.

An Assist for the Arts

THE 89th CONGRESS has added another dimension to its unprecedented record by voting for the first time in the nation's history permanent support for the arts and humanities.

The bill signed into law by Pres. Johnson in a Rose Garden ceremony will bring direct federal aid to the visual and performing arts in the form of grants of up to $20 million a year.

Thus, finally, has come recognition that the federal government has a role to play to nurture and advance the arts and help enrich the culture of the nation. There have been countless speeches and articles on the vital role of the arts in the development of the nation. But aside from temporary federal aid during the depression era Thirties, there has been no sustained program.

A society, it has been said, is judged eventually on how it provides for its very young, its very old and those who have difficulty making their own way in the world. It is judged also on its attitude toward the arts and humanities, and specifically the extent of encouragement and support it extends in these areas.

Until the enactment of the arts and humanities measure, America was almost alone in the world in allowing the cultural activities of the nation to slide along despairingly and unassisted.

Now there is a program to aid and encourage growth, to help keep arts and artists alive as essential contributors to the nation's heritage, to help make available to Americans everywhere the cultural contributions which are presently limited to a few large urban centers.

The Great Society must be one of quality as well as quantity, and the quality of American life will be tremendously aided by this new measure.

The New York Blackout

THE PUBLISHERS Association of New York City has imposed a news blackout on millions of newspaper readers. Falling back on the patently phony excuse that the individual newspapers would be "whipsawed" by the unions, the publishers who are members of the association have abdicated their responsibility to give New Yorkers the day-to-day information they need especially during an important citywide election campaign.

The New York Newspaper Guild bargained for months with the New York Times on difficult and intricate problems without securing an agreement. It was finally forced to strike for its legitimate demands.

But the strike was against the Times, not the Publishers Association, and for all members of the association to shut down in support of the Times and its inability to reach a good-faith agreement with the Guild is to place narrow selfish interest ahead of the public well-being.

The publishers have long been involved in a "right-to-know" campaign, a program geared to complete free access to news and news sources. In New York, the members of the Publishers Association have decided in their collective wisdom that the public's "right-to-know" is a passing and incidental consideration.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and
Congress of Industrial Organizations
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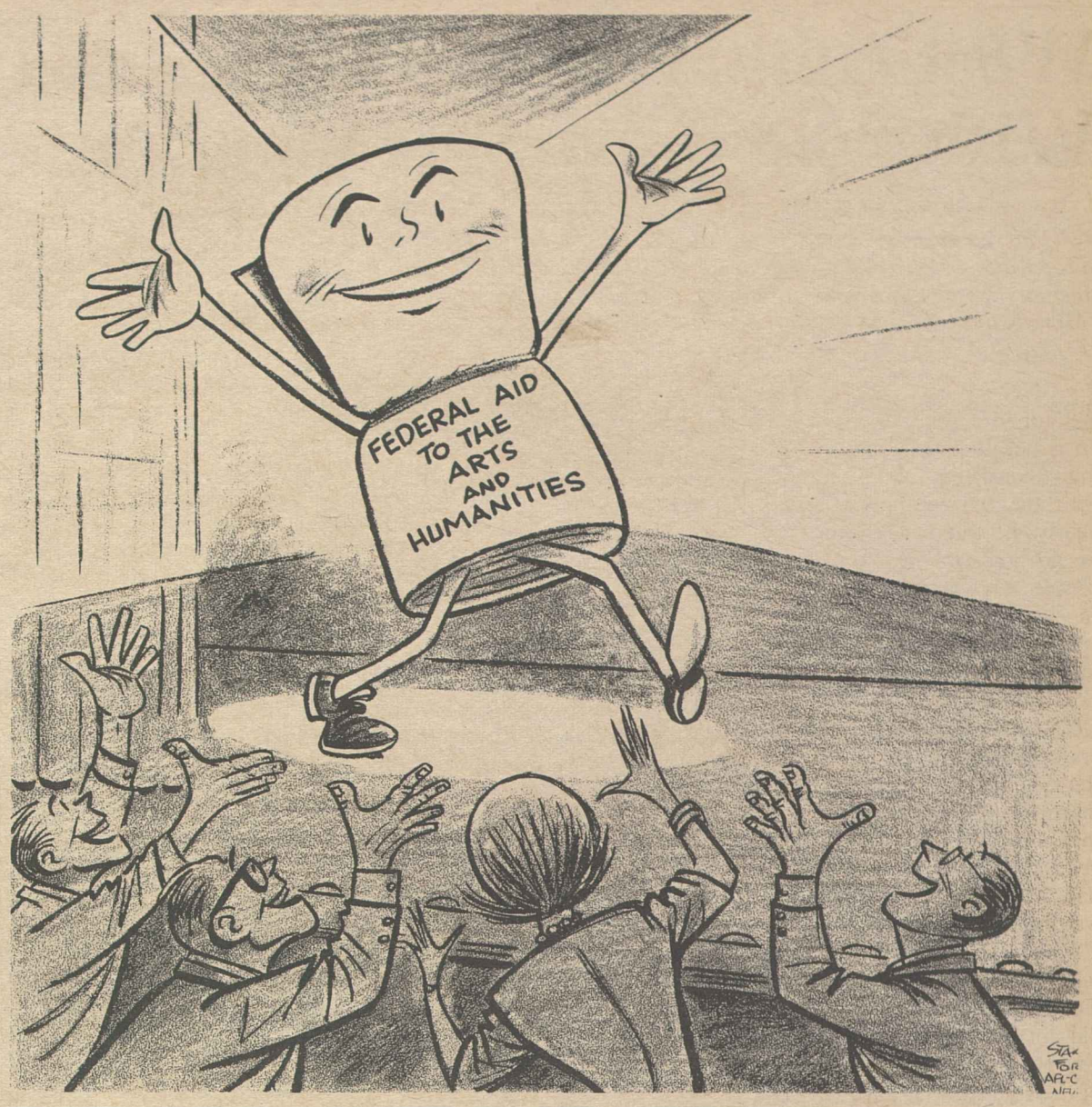
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, October 2, 1965 No. 40

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A Star Is Born



U. S. Observer Finds:

New Legal Rights of Unions Symbolic of Turkish Change

By Harry Conn
Press Associates, Inc.

ANKARA, TURKEY — It has been only in the last two years that the right to bargain collectively and establish unions had the support of law in Turkey. This, in itself, is symbolic of the changes that are taking place throughout the country and are most readily apparent in the impressively modernistic architecture of this capital city.

Turkey, with its strategic geographical location, holds a critical key in the struggle between East and West, between freedom and totalitarianism. It was in 1947 that Pres. Truman gave official recognition to this fact and the Truman Doctrine was established to help both Turkey and Greece fend off the threat from the Soviet Union.

Organized labor in those days, the AFL and the CIO, threw their combined support behind aid to the two countries which successfully achieved its objectives.

Turkey is partly European and partly Asian. If it should fall to the Communist bloc, the Soviet Union would find open doors not only in Europe and Asia, but also, to the great reaches of the Middle East and south to Africa. Fortunately, Turkey is basically oriented to the West and friendly relations with the United States are firmly based in history.

U.S. economic aid to Turkey began in 1948 and is now set up through the Agency for Intl. Development (AID). A total of $2.2 billion has been sent to Turkey through various programs in the last 18 years.

Assistance to Turkish trade unions has played an important part in the entire picture. Until recently, chief of labor liaison for AID was Roger Burgess, former vice president of the Transit Union and editor of its official publication, In Transit.

Under Burgess' direction American trade union experts have come to Turkey to help build responsible trade unionism, improve manpower programming, develop skills needed for Turkey's industrial growth through on-the-job training programs and improved labor statistics.

The Turkish Confederation of Labor is still feeling its way since legitimate trade unionism has only a limited history here. It is not organized on the basis of international unions with specific jurisdictions, but all locals are directly affiliated with the labor confederation. Also, while its role may be confusing to a westerner it is not politically oriented or in any way tied up with the Communist bloc or the left-wing and relatively uninfluential Turkish Labor Party.

THE UNITED STATES is the largest single employer as only about 10 percent of the Turkish labor force is employed in industry and 65 percent of these in establishments employing 10 or fewer workers.

A private contractor has been set up as the legal U.S. military employer here, the Tumpane Co. It employs about 7,000 Turks, 3,100 directly for the military. Ninety-five percent of these workers are unionists.

To resolve many problems arising in labor-management relations, a Pay Review Appeals Commission has been established to handle grievances. This innovation was approved by both the Departments of Defense and State. Members of the commission are an international lawyer in the United States Logistics Group (TUSLOG), a finance officer, a civilian personnel officer, a top Turkish officer and Halib Tunc, secretary-general of the Turkish Confederation of Labor.

While wages are low by American standards, the fringes are interesting. In addition to double time on Sunday there is portal to portal pay provided the distance to work is not excessive.

Modern Turkey presents a far different picture than most Americans expect. Few countries have a longer history, but for younger Turks the nation's real history began with the modernization program. Today Turkey is a strong American ally and organized labor in the U.S. has made a contribution of lasting worth.



Morgan Says:

West German Unions Credited With Role in New Prosperity

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

BONN—What does organized labor campaign for in a country where unemployment is not an issue? In the United States, despite the amazingly consistent climb in our economic growth with the upswing unbroken by a recession for nearly 4.5 years, there are still not enough jobs to go around for the people who want them. In West Germany there are not enough people for the jobs available. Foreigners, referred to in German as "guest workers," have poured into the country to meet the shortage. A strapping and thoughtful American university student I know has just finished a rewarding summer stint as a waiter in a family-run hotel in Bavaria. His fellow-workers included Greeks, Italians and Turks. Furthermore my purposeful young friend did not have to take any old employment he could get. He got the kind of job he wanted in the part of the country where he wanted work.



Morgan

With the problem of joblessness non-existent, for the present at least, in happy contrast to the conditions in Germany after World War I that spawned Hitler and Nazism, trade union leaders in the federal republic today have been concentrating on broader and longer-term sociological matters.

Like their opposite numbers in the AFL-CIO at home they want more federal spending in the "public sector" of the economy. They want a more vigorous program although Chancellor Ludwig Erhard and his dominant Christian Democratic Union boast that more homes have been built under their regime than at any other time in German history. The unions are also thumping for more and better schools and liberal revisions in workers' pension plans.

Unions have contributed substantially to the postwar recovery and economic growth of West Germany. Their leadership—and their rank-and-file—have been far more responsible, on the whole, than unions in Great Britain, whose precarious economy has been dangerously assaulted all summer by wildcat strikes, some of which have halted production and thrown thousands out of work over such absurd arguments as the intensity of a swear word a foreman used to a laborer.

Socialism in West Germany has become sophisticated. It has largely abandoned Marxist dogma and trappings. In the flag of the SPD, the Social Democratic Party, to which most—but not all—union members adhere, blue has replaced red as the dominant color. Such moves have created tensions. Die-hards have tried to dig in against a change in their classic concept of the "class struggle." But the trend is in the other direction, toward the American pattern of management and union collaboration—with some disruptive exceptions, admittedly—on how to share the profits and other benefits of a booming economy.

THIS MATURING PROCESS that has set in with German socialism is highlighted in a significant and highly useful little book called "Democracy in Germany," written by Fritz Erler, parliamentary leader of the Social Democrats and surely one of the most civilized men in western Europe today.

"The decline of ideology in Germany," Erler writes, "is welcome in that ideological struggle always poses the danger of totalitarianism." The SPD opposed nationalization of industry as not a "proper means" to the aim of getting ordinary people a better share of a growing economy's bounty. But, Erler maintains, "the unions are strongholds for democracy in West Germany . . . they know that only a free society has room for free unions, that every totalitarian regime starts with destroying the freedom of the unions in order to control the labor force." . .

Turning to the broader picture, Erler is almost prophetic in warning of the dangers to Germany raised by the acute nationalism de Gaulle continues distressingly to display. Democracy in Germany, he says, has made a vigorous postwar start but a new problem is "the possible revival of nationalism in Germany by an infection coming this time from France. German-French reconciliation is one of the greatest achievements following World War II. . . . But German-French relations should not be regarded as a kind of separate bloc. . . . There can be no European Community without France, but there can also be no European defense without the United States. I think we should not attempt to pool former nationalisms and now to bring them together in the same nationalistic spirit to form a common nationalism for two or for six countries."

The relevance of these sentiments to the leadership of organized labor in West Germany is easy to establish. Much of the efforts of Ludwig Rosenberg, head of the Deutsche Gewerkschaft Bund, the German trade union movement, has been and will be concentrated on the preservation of the Common Market and its institutions.

Major Problems Remain:

Record of 89th Congress Held Good Start on Social Needs

ORGANIZED LABOR'S top economist said Congress should move faster, not slower, in meeting the nation's domestic needs.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, rejected contentions that Congress has moved too far too fast during the present session.

Only a beginning has been made in attacking the "real social and economic problems" of the nation, Goldfinger said. The greatest need now is to build on what has been started and a slow-down "would be a mistake," he said as he was interviewed on the weekly AFL-CIO network radio program Labor News Conference.

Goldfinger listed rebuilding and renewal of metropolitan areas, a minimum wage boost and an improved unemployment insurance system as items that "should be high on the agenda of congressional activities."

He labelled as "sheer hokum" the charge of some conservatives that job training, aid to depressed areas and other self-help measures are of little value in meeting what they say are real problems of weak character, poor family relationships and lack of initiative.

"This is downgrading people and downgrading human aspirations," Goldfinger declared. "Back in 1931-32, we heard the same arguments when something like 25 percent of the American work force was unemployed.

"Most of us know then, and we certainly know now, that this is not true."

GOLDFINGER pointed out that since the many newly-enacted Great Society programs are just now getting under way, their economic impact to date has been slight.

However, he noted, the retroactive social security benefit raise alone will soon put an additional $835 million into the spending economy. And since almost all of it "will be going to relatively poor people—people who will be spending the money quickly," it will rapidly translate into increased sales, stepped-up production and job market improvements, he said.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger on the public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Alan Adams of Business week and other McGraw-Hill publications, and Joseph Hutnyan of United Press Intl.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



LOS ANGELES—California, a state notoriously volatile in its politics, is the same as usual only more so. A year before the November 1966 general elections, nine months even before the June primaries, the two parties are enjoying parallel civil wars over candidates and principles.

To take the Republicans first, the orthodox theory only a few months ago was that U.S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel would have to sacrifice his national career and run for governor—not chiefly because he was the only GOP figure who might win in 1966 against Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown, who will be seeking a third straight term, but because he seemed the only one with a chance to "save the party" by winning the Republican primary for moderates, thus unhorsing right-wingers who took over the machinery last year by backing Sen. Goldwater.

Kuchel's vote-getting power was marvelously demonstrated in 1962 when he won re-election by better than 700,000 votes while former Vice Pres. Nixon went down the drain by more than 300,000 votes trying to get elected governor. Nixon carried his then home state against Pres. Kennedy in 1960; he couldn't carry it in 1962 against Pat Brown.

The early polls sustained the theory: Kuchel was the top choice of Republican voters surveyed then, well ahead of former Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco, former Gov. "Goodie" Knight—especially well ahead of the rightists' new hope, screen and TV star Ronald Reagan, who raised so much money for Goldwater.

* * *

THIS THEORY has gone sour. Even before Kuchel said he wouldn't run, voter surveys showed Reagan climbing faster than Kuchel, Christopher and Knight for the GOP nomination. And just a few days ago, the right-wingers' champion publicly said he thought some nasty old extremists had got into the John Birch Society and he certainly didn't want any help from sources like that.

A Birch spokesman had already offered to get the society to endorse Reagan or attack him, whichever would "help" most. Reagan said that if Kuchel did run and win the nomination, he (Reagan) would back him against Brown, although the State's Young Republicans, Goldwaterites or to the right of Goldwaterites, had just flayed Kuchel's Senate record as un-Republican and urged his ouster from the party.

Kuchel, declining to run, still begged orthodox GOP leaders to unite on one moderate to beat back the evil new "Fascist" element. Nixon, back claiming to be a "national" leader rather than just a Californian, said this was understandable but not useful, and the party chairman threatened disciplinary measures against anyone speaking unkindly of any other Republican.

* * *

DEMOCRATIC family quarrels used to be even more spectacular than GOP quarrels, but clearly Democrats are also-rans this year although they are doing their best.

The president of the once powerful California Democratic Council (the liberals) has been critical of Pres. Johnson's Viet Nam and other policies, and Brown demanded that he resign. The CDC chief refused, saying he would support Brown in the campaign.

The CDC doesn't think highly of State Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh, who beat its endorsed candidate for the U.S. Senate, Alan Cranston, with Pierre Salinger in the Democratic primary last year. But Unruh will be on the ticket again, running for something (he wants to be governor himself some day, he publicly acknowledges).

He probably won't run against Brown, but Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty is making noises as if he might accept a "draft" into the Democratic primary. His issue? He says Brown's state policy precipitated the Watts riot and that the governor's Committee of Inquiry seeking the basic causes of the dreadful outbreak is a fraud and a phony.

Even for California, of course, Yorty is an oddball politician—a maverick, a loner. Against his threat, Brown looks entirely safe. Besides, despite the strains and erosions of seven years in office, Brown is still conceded to be an extremely capable governor.



CONGRESS SHOULD MOVE faster, not slower, in meeting the nation's domestic needs, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger (center) told Joseph Hutnyan (left) of UPI and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference, the weekly public service interview heard on the Mutual radio network.

4-Year Pacts Settle Toronto Masons' Strike

Toronto, Ont.—The last major disputes in Metropolitan Toronto's construction industry were settled with new four-year agreements providing wage increases of nearly $1 an hour that ended strikes by two unions.

The settlements, which also contained key improvements in fringe benefits, restored to their jobs more than 1,500 stone masons, members of the Bricklayers, and about 500 members of the Cement Masons.

The stone masons, who had been on strike for more than two months, receive 20 cents immediately and six further boosts for a total of 95 cents which will raise their hourly rate to $4.40 by April 1969. The Cement Masons, also out for two months, get a total of $1, starting with an immediate 20-cent raise and including further step-ups to a rate of $3.97 an hour by 1969.

The stone masons get an additional 3 cents an hour for welfare benefits; an increase in vacation pay from 4 to 6 percent effective Nov. 1, and establishment of a supplementary unemployment benefit fund to which the employers agreed to contribute 5 cents an hour. The agreement also limited the maximum weight of concrete blocks any worker would be required to carry to 50 pounds; beyond that he would be entitled to a helper.

The Cement Masons' agreement includes a weekly contribution of $2.40 by each worker to a new welfare plan which will benefit employes who lose time because of illness. Contributions begin Nov. 1.



NEGOTIATIONS in the strike of 9,000 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers at 12 National Biscuit Co. plants were under way in Washington, but picket lines were maintained throughout the country. Here midnight shift pickets at the Philadelphia plant are checked in by Capt. Walter Flowers of Local 492, which has set up lines at all sites within 60 miles and has the aid of two-way radio communication operated by ham members in a radio-equipped auto.

ILG Leader Gets School Board Post

Philadelphia—Vice Pres. William Ross of the Ladies' Garment Workers, manager of the union's Philadelphia Joint Dress Board and a vice president of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO, has been named to the newly-created nine-member Board of Education by Mayor James H. J. Tate (D).

Consumers Cautioned To Beware of Fraud

New York—Organized workers were cautioned to be on the lookout for frauds until proposed federal consumer legislation affords some protection against unscrupulous merchandising techniques. The warning was issued by State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz at a Community Services & Rehabilitation Institute held by the New York City AFL-CIO.

Characterizing frauds as "one of the worst crimes" perpetrated against consumers, Lefkowitz said every day's delay in securing federal protection puts millions of Americans "deeper in the economic hole." He advised union members not to sign any blank forms or contracts for merchandise on approval, to avoid spur-of-the-moment buying, and to watch trading stamp deals carefully. The New York attorney general, whose office maintains one of the few state consumer counseling services in the nation, asserted that consumer protection is needed at every level of government.

"The more you educate the consumer, the better you insulate against fraud," he declared, urging that consumer education be placed on high school curricula throughout the nation.

The institute also focused attention on mental health and alcoholism in industry. Hy Wainer, director of rehabilitation of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, suggested that organized labor ought to fight harder for legislation providing for funds to help combat mental illness more effectively.

"We are told there are signs of future federal aid for mental health programs, but promises for tomorrow are not enough to meet the needs that present themselves today," Wainer said.

Experts Back Views

His views were supported by Dr. Gerald Bauman, chief psychologist of the Lincoln Hospital Mental Health Service, and Sam Meyers of Auto Workers Local 259 in New York.

George W. McCarthy, executive director of the Long Island Council on Alcoholism and a consultant to the Community Services-Labor Rehabilitation Project, called on union officials to seek better understanding of this problem among their members. He held that the nation is witnessing a period of new hope and "exciting social experimentation" in curbing alcoholism in industry.

A highlight of the institute was the presentation of a plaque to Helen Rouse, recently retired CSA representative who served with the Red Cross for many years.

Wurf Cites Recognition Of Union Role in Cities

Montreal—Municipal government is one of America's biggest industries and it is time city employes enjoy the full benefits of collective bargaining, a union spokesman told a convention of the municipal executives here.

Addressing the Intl. City Managers Association, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes declared:

"The year 1965 will certainly be remembered as the year the public understood that the American city has come of age and that action must be taken soon to save our cities."

In 1965, Wurf added, there also came a "long overdue but rapidly accelerating recognition that trade unionism and collective bargaining have just as logical a place, and are capable of just as constructive a role as they have had in the private sector of the national economy."

With AFSCME passing the quarter-million mark in membership and growing steadily, the union intends, he said, to exercise its rights "to organize without harassment . . . to bargain with city government in a responsible way . . . to make a departure from low wages, and from the shoddiness of the system through which wage adjustments are handed out as political gifts."

Wurf noted that legislatures in Connecticut, Michigan and Delaware, among others, have authorized a legal sanction for exclusive recognition of the public employes union that is chosen to serve as bargaining agent.

He suggested that this step could prove a forerunner of "maturity and responsibility" in the union-management relationship in city governments.

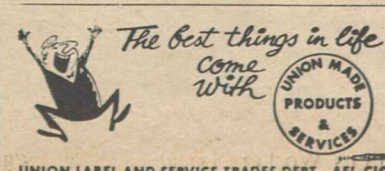
Union Election Victories Rise

Unions won a higher percentage of National Labor Relations Board elections in fiscal 1965 than at any time in the preceding five years—60.8 percent, the NLRB reported.

The figures for the preceding years ranged from a low of 56.1 percent in 1961 to 59 percent in 1963.

The net gain for unions in 7,776 NLRB elections held between July 1, 1964, and June 30, 1965, was 211,724 eligible members.

For the last six months of the fiscal year, the NLRB reported that AFL-CIO unions won 1,564 of the 2,569 elections they were engaged in for the same winning margin—60.8 percent. The victories added 115,232 eligible persons to federation bargaining units.



Workers' Needs Stressed:

U.S. Job Service Urged to Modernize

Minneapolis, Minn.—Full implementation of a national manpower policy demands expansion and modernization of the U.S. Employment Service and greater receptiveness to change by its administrators, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Stressing the point at the 29th annual meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies here was Miles C. Stanley, an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who coordinates organized labor's participation in the anti-poverty program.

Stanley urged the administrators to be less concerned with problems of financing and administration—though agreeing they should not be ignored—and to pay more attention to workers' needs:

"All who are concerned with poverty want to hear from you on such issues as the adequacy of benefits, the numbers and kinds of persons unable to establish entitlement, the family finances of claimants, and the changes they make when they are unemployed and when they exhaust their benefits," Stanley said.

Many of the programs being utilized in the war on poverty involve the USES, he said.

"But unless the Employment Service is adequately financed, unless it is structured to fulfill this broader mandate and unless it comprehends the purpose and significance of the new programs," he added, "these programs will founder, and so will the Employment Service."

'Greater Awareness' Sought

Stanley called for "much greater awareness" of a public employment service's role and mission "in a highly - mobile, highly - integrated, highly-industrialized and rapidly-changing economy."

He particularly urged abandonment of the service's orientation around local labor markets—"or, rather, pieces of local labor markets"—in favor of innovation he maintained is necessary if the service "is to fulfill its mission in a rapidly-changing economy."

"You have an important mission to perform—a mission that can contribute greatly to the work of this nation in building the Great Society and a better life for all the people," he concluded.

"It is, however, a mission that demands vision and vigor in the pursuit of your work, and a willingness to adapt to changing times and changing conditions.

"It is my earnest hope that the Employment Service will measure up to the challenges that it now faces. It is my belief that it can. It is my promise that the AFL-CIO will assist in any effort to assure that it will."

August Drop In Food Costs Lowers CPI

The cost of living in August took its sharpest drop in nearly three years and its first dip in a year under the prodding of lower food prices, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The bureau's Consumer Price Index showed a decline of two-tenths of 1 percent to a level of 110, the largest monthly drop since December 1962. Major factors were reductions in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables — although meat prices edged up—lower prices for used cars and gasoline, and cuts in appliance prices because of federal excise tax reductions.

Fruit and vegetable prices dropped 12.5 percent from July, a "hopeful sign" that the sharp rise in food prices may be over, according to Assistant BLS Commissioner Arnold Chase.

Because of past CPI rises about 52,000 aerospace workers will get cost-of-living increases of 1 cent an hour and some 6,000 chemical workers will get 2 cents.

A separate report showed that factory workers' take-home pay dropped slightly because of lower average hourly earnings. A typical worker with a wife and two children, the BLS said, took home $96, or 30 cents less than in July.

Kohler Strikers Win Reinstatement Appeal

A federal court has ruled that three groups of Auto Workers who struck the Kohler Co. from 1954 to 1960 still have rights to reinstatement and backpay which the company has not yet honored, but the workers will not win their long battle until further hearings are held.

Two judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said Kohler has not yet purged itself of contempt of court for its treatment of workers it failed to rehire—those who refused to return because Kohler shortened the workweek and failed to lay off strikebreakers, because Kohler failed to bargain in good faith with the UAW, or those who cited both reasons.

The workers are the last of the UAW strikers whom the National Labor Relations Board and the courts ordered the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing wares firm to rehire, discharging strikebreakers if necessary.

When Kohler enlarged its work force rather than break its promises to the replacements, "it violated the decree" of the NLRB, Judges David L. Bazelon and Henry W. Edgerton wrote. Judge Wilbur K. Miller dissented.

The court sent the case back to Special Master Edward M. DuQuaine, retired Wisconsin state judge, for further findings of fact on exactly which workers are entitled to reinstatement, and to the NLRB for backpay hearings.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey said the ruling will result in eventual payment of several millions of dollars to the workers.

Jobless Rate Drops To 2.8% in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's unemployment rate for August dropped below 3 percent for the first time since 1957, declining to 2.8 percent.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that joblessness stood at 211,000 out of a labor force estimated at 7,490,000. The number of jobs increased by 28,000 between July and August, and total employment in August was 4.4 percent above the August 1964 level.

Grain Traders Hit:

Sea Unions Defend Ship Cargo Laws

AFL-CIO maritime unions charged that "middlemen" grain traders, out to "take as much money as possible from the farmer and the government," are trying to scuttle America's merchant marine by abolishing all cargo preference laws and policies.

The present requirement that 50 percent of wheat shipped to the Soviet bloc nations be carried on American ships is fully in accord with national policy, a union spokesman told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The committee, headed by Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), is holding hearings to determine whether the 50 percent requirement should be abolished in the hope that Soviet Russia would then buy U.S. surplus wheat.

Testifying for AFL-CIO sea and dock unions was Exec. Sec. Hoyt S. Haddock, of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, one of two groupings of sea unions. He appeared on behalf of Pres. Thomas Gleason of the Longshoremen; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and Joseph N. Curran, president of the Maritime Union and of the Maritime Committee.

Haddock pointed out that the grain traders were able to make a profit on the 1963-64 wheat sales to Russia and could do so today despite admittedly higher shipping costs in U.S. ships.

But, he charged, a "reasonable profit" is apparently not enough for the exporters. Haddock added: "In our view, it is the tremendous increase in profits which would ensue if American exporters were able to use foreign-flag ships exclusively which constitutes the real motivation behind the present drive to eliminate the American-flag shipping requirement."

He pointed out that there is no indication the Soviets are in the market for American wheat or that any sales have been lost through the cargo preference policy.

He charged, however, that the Maritime Administration has over the years failed to carry out congressional intent to develop a strong merchant marine. As a result, he said, American-flag vessels now carry less than 9 percent of the nation's foreign commerce.

American seamen and dockworkers do not begrudge the farmer the subsidy he receives on the wheat he grows, Haddock stressed.

"We only oppose the elimination of the American merchant marine from participation in transporting the products of our abundance," he said.

If shipping cost differentials have in any way stopped sales of surplus wheat—"which we most seriously doubt"—the government should make up the difference in rates between U.S. and foreign ships, Haddock urged, "just as is currently being done in every other phase of wheat sales."

Labor Costs Drop, Real Wages Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

were production or maintenance workers. In 1964 the ratio had declined to 75 percent.

Over the whole postwar period, the study indicates, "real compensation per man-hour of all manufacturing employes and production workers kept pace with the gains in productivity for the economy." It adds:

"Over the last five years, however, the less-than-average increase in hourly compensation for all employes and production workers was reduced by the 1 percent per year rise in consumer prices so that real compensation per man-hour lagged behind the greater-than-average advance in productivity."



FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE to the longshore and shipping industry by Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen were marked at a reception in New York given by a number of AFL-CIO maritime unions and the Jewish War Veterans. Shown with Gleason (second from left) are Pres. I. W. Abel (left) of the Steelworkers; Milton Waldor (center), JWV national commander; AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers.

Mounting Unfair Practice Caseload Lengthens Labor Board Time Lag

The time lag in processing cases through the National Labor Relations Board took a turn for the worse in fiscal 1965 despite the "determined efforts" of the staff to cope with an ever-increasing load of work, NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman said in his annual report.

With new high records set in the filing of unfair labor practice cases and the supervision of union representation elections, there was a slight increase in the time required for processing both types of cases—from a median of 56 days to 58 in the year ended last June 30.

This was a "vast improvement" over the 116 days required in 1958 but still does not meet the record low median of 45 days achieved in fiscal 1961 when "speed of case handling was the paramount objective," the report said.

The goal of Ordman's operations in fiscal 1966 is to "work back toward that figure" of 45 days without forfeiting "high quality service," he declared.

Ordman cited these reasons for the increase in the time lag:

- The rise in refusal to bargain charges against employers from 28.5 percent in 1964 to 34.8 percent.
- The effort of regional offices to give the parties time to settle disputes before complaints are issued.

Resolved Cases Rise

The efforts toward voluntary settlements yielded a 7.6 percent increase in resolved cases, Ordman said. But the result was a further buildup in time required for investigations and hearings from the filing of charges through investigation and the issuance of a complaint.

Ordman praised the "dedication, efficiency and professional competence" of his staff in the face of this burden of work:

- A record intake of 28,025 unfair labor practice and representation cases.
- A rise in meritorious unfair practice cases from 33.4 percent in 1964 to 35.2 percent.
- A record 7,824 elections conducted; 3,781 unfair practice cases settled or adjusted; $3.5 million returned to employes unlawfully discriminated against; job reinstatement offers secured for 3,800 workers.

The general counsel's office, Ordman said, processed 1,308 appeals through the courts, but the main impact of the rising caseload was felt in the regional offices where "approximately 92 percent" of all cases filed with the NLRB are processed to conclusion without referral to the board in Washington.

Ordman pointed to the legal record in concluding that the quality of NLRB investigations, decisions on complaint issuance and field efforts "continue at a high level." The record shows, he said, that the legal position of the general counsel was upheld wholly or partly in 82 percent of the cases as against 80.2 percent in 1964. In appellate courts, the board's position was sustained, wholly or partly, in 79.7 percent of the decisions, an increase of 1.7 percent in a year.

Immigration Reform Bill Cleared to White House

Congress gave final approval to an Administration bill abolishing the discriminatory national origin quota system of admission to the United States.

The bill, a major goal of Pres. Johnson and the late Pres. Kennedy, sets a ceiling of 120,000 immigrants a year from western hemisphere nations and 170,000 from the rest of the world.

Until July 1, 1968, when the bill becomes fully effective, unused quotas under the present system could be assigned to countries where there is a backlog of visa applicants. Parents, wives, husbands and minor children of U.S. citizens would be exempt from quota limits.

In other major legislative developments:

- Pres. Johnson approved a bill boosting pensions for some 650,000 retired federal employes, survivors and dependents. The hike is 11.1 percent for persons who retired before Oct. 1, 1956, and 6.1 percent for later retirees, including those who retire before this Dec. 1.
- Congress sent to the President an Administration bill allocating $340 million over three years for regional medical centers specializing in research in treatment of heart disease, cancer and stroke.
- The President signed a bill authorizing government subsidy for an experimental effort to develop high-speed passenger rail service.
- Federally-supported national theater, opera and ballet companies will be among the fruits of the new Arts & Humanities bill, Johnson declared at a White House signing ceremony. He said the new foundation will also commission musical works, assist orchestras and bring performing and creative artists to universities.
- A federal pay raise bill was scheduled for House action, with indications that congressmen would trim the committee-approved 4.5 percent raise and eliminate a pay raise for themselves.

Pat Gannon Gets Labor Dept. Post

Patrick H. Gannon, a former labor reporter and magazine executive, has been named deputy director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Information, Publications & Reports.

Gannon, in the early 1950s was a Washington reporter for the New Newspaper Service, which served a chain of newspapers then owned by the Typographical Union. Later he served in editorial, advertising and marketing posts with various magazines and as a consultant in the field.

He is a native of Spokane, Wash., and a graduate of the University of San Francisco.

Arizona AFL-CIO President Dies

Phoenix — Arizona State AFL-CIO Pres. William J. Harkness died here of cancer at the age of 62.

He was secretary-treasurer of Laborers Local 383 in Phoenix and was a former Democratic member of the state legislature. Harkness was elected last spring to a two-year term as president of the state central body, after having served for some months as acting president.

Gov. Samuel P. Goddard, Jr., (D) issued a statement praising Harkness as a "statesman" who "fought vigorously for the labor movement" and "respected the interests of the public."

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mary Harkness, two sons and eight grandchildren.

Under the State AFL-CIO constitution, the first vice president, William D. Shafer of Communications Workers Local 8519 in Flagstaff, becomes acting president.

Senate Girds for Battle Over 14(b) Repeal Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Mansfield told newsmen he plans to lengthen the Senate workday, but will not seek to keep the Senate in session around the clock. After about 10 days, he said, he might run a test of strength on a move to limit debate, which would require a two-thirds vote.

Not all opponents of 14(b) repeal are committed to the filibuster. But the hard-core opponents say they are prepared to keep talking "until the snow flies."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent session in New York, declared that the filibuster against 14(b) repeal "must be broken."

The council expressed confidence that most senators "will stand firm for their convictions" and "will insist upon voting."

Pres. Johnson has urged Congress to repeal Section 14(b) and ease "conflicts in our national labor policy" which "have divided Americans." And Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz termed 14(b) repeal a "top priority" goal of the Administration.

The House voted 248-171 in July to bypass its Rules Committee and bring the bill to the floor. It then passed the repealer, 221-203.

The Senate Labor Committee early in September voted 12-3 to clear the bill, declaring it would remove a source of "bitterness" in competition among states for industry and would establish "a uniform federal rule governing union security agreements."

Only one change was made by the Senate committee in the House-passed bill. A provision was added spelling out methods by which persons whose religious beliefs bar union membership may contribute the equivalent of dues to a union-selected charity.

UNESCO Unit Cites Union Housing Aid

New York—Efforts of labor organizations, including the AFL-CIO, to assist in providing housing for workers in less developed nations was recognized by the Committee on Housing, Building & Planning of the United Nations Economic & Social Council at a meeting here.

The council adopted a statement noting the AFL-CIO's financing of housing and related projects in Latin America, and the technical assistance, including the training of skilled workers, provided by the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Intl. Federation of Building & Woodworkers and their Affiliates in different parts of the world.

Among those attending a meeting of the non-governmental organizations accredited to the council were Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and Dr. Heinz Umrath, housing representative of both the ICFTU and the IFBW.

Follows Humphrey Plan:

LBJ Consolidates Civil Rights Units

Pres. Johnson announced a reorganization of the government's civil rights agencies along lines recommended by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. The President said the effect will be "to streamline and strengthen" the programs.

The following changes were made by Executive Order:

● The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, set up to enforce non-discrimination standards for companies doing business with the government, is being abolished. Its contract supervision functions will be performed by the Dept. of Labor. The Civil Service Commission will have responsibility for another committee function —to assure that government agencies do not themselves discriminate in employment or promotion. The Plans for Progress program, under which business and labor pledged to promote equal employment opportunity policies, will continue on a private, voluntary basis.

● The President's Council on Equal Opportunity, set up earlier this year as a coordinating agency for the government's civil rights programs, would be abolished. Its executive secretary, Wiley H. Branton, has been named a special assistant to the attorney general to conduct a "full and vigorous and swift" program of voter registration for Negroes in the South.

Humphrey, in his report to the President, said each government agency and official should be held responsible for administration of all programs without discrimination. Too many interagency groups and committees, Humphrey indicated, result in delay, duplication and diffusion of responsibility.

The report also recommended, and the President agreed, that a reorganization plan be submitted to Congress next year shifting the Community Relations Service from the Commerce Dept. to the Justice Dept., and that its clearinghouse and data gathering functions be assigned to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, which already has similar functions.

The changes announced by the White House do not affect the role of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, set up under the Civil Rights Act to administer the fair employment program.

Automation Premium Given Ship Engineers

Licensed engineers assigned to automated ships of eight U.S. companies will receive premium pay of 10 percent above their base rate under a ruling by a special presidential panel.

Three panel members agreed on the additional compensation for engineers who complete a training program for work on any "mechanized, semi-mechanized or retrofit vessel"—the last being a vessel re-equipped with automated devices.

Panel Chairman James J. Reynolds, Lane Kirkland and Theodore W. Kheel also ruled that their determination is retroactive to June 16, 1965; that premium pay shall go to all classes of engineers including relief engineers, and shall be limited to automated vessels in which the parties have agreed to a lesser engineer complement than on conventional vessels of a similar class.

Reynolds is an assistant secretary of labor; Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; and Kheel, a New York arbiter.

The three were named by Pres. Johnson to settle key unresolved issues in the 1965 contract dispute between the Marine Engineers and eight steamship lines. The decision on premium pay was the panel's first.

The lines involved are the Bloomfield Steamship Co., Farrell Lines, Inc., Grace Lines, Inc., Gulf & South America Steamship Co., Inc., Lykes Bros, Steamship Co., Inc., Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., Prudential Lines, Inc., and the United States Lines Co.

Job Stability Goal of Tire Strike Pact

Mayfield, Ky.—A 14-week strike of Rubber Workers protesting long annual shutdowns of a General Tire & Rubber Co. plant here has ended in an agreement designed to produce more employment stability.

The new pact, negotiated by URW Local 665 and management with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, gives older workers the option of going on layoff status with 65 percent of their wages in supplemental benefits or working short workweeks.

The plant's 600 workers ratified a settlement package valued by URW Rep. Francis Maile at 35 to 38.5 cents an hour. Besides wage hikes totaling 29.2 cents an hour the pact improves vacations and other fringe benefits, Maile said. He was assigned here by URW Pres. George Burdon.

Mediation Service Dir. William E. Simkin announced in Washington that the vote, after an earlier turndown, reversed a management decision to close the plant. Since production was begun here four years ago, workers have conducted four protest strikes, it was reported. The plant produces tires for passenger autos as original equipment.



RECEPTION HONORING Minister of Labor & Social Services E. N. Mwendwa (left) of Kenya, given by the African-American Labor Center in New York, drew scores of United Nations officials, including U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg (right). Between them is Irving Brown, executive director of the center and UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

House Deals Setback To Home Rule Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

valid. Any home rule charter approved would then be submitted to Congress, with either house empowered to reject it.

Vast differences between the two bills pose a problem for House-Senate conferees, yet to be named. Home rule supporters had a number of alternatives to consider.

Self-Rule Principle

The most optimistic view was that the House, for the first time in generations, had passed a bill which at least endorsed in principle self-government for the capital city.

It took a discharge petition to break the stranglehold of a southern-dominated District of Columbia Committee and bring a home rule bill to the floor. And it took all of the persuasive powers of Pres. Johnson to get the required 218 signatures.

A number of the signers, however, agreed only to help bring the legislation to the floor and reserved the right to oppose passage or to condition their vote on various amendments.

Sponsors of home rule drew up a substitute bill, making concessions designed to pick up votes—including a provision requiring congressional appropriations for annual federal payments to the District of Columbia. They announced this would be substituted for the original bill when it was brought before the House.

They won the first test—a 213-183 vote to discharge the committee and take up the bill. But from there on it was all downhill.

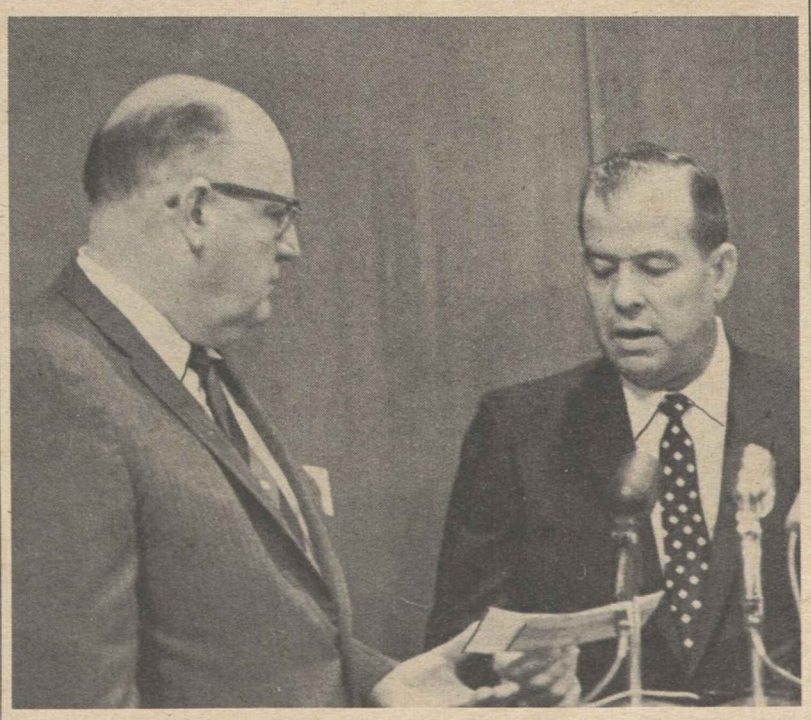
Hard-core opponents, led by Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), considered the wiliest member of the House in parliamentary jocketing, made only a token effort to kill the bill outright. Instead they threw their support to the "charter board" bill sponsored by Rep. B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) which was advanced as a compromise.

Home rule supporters agreed to still another concession in the hope of picking up needed Republican votes—an agreement to make elections non-partisan. But the number of Republicans won over by this move was small.

In the parliamentary jostling on the bill, it was the Sisk amendment which came to a vote first. After having been adopted by a non-record vote, it came to a rollcall under a procedure which left home rule supporters with no maneuvering ground. If the Sisk amendment were defeated, the House would then be barred from further amendments of the original strong bill. If the Sisk proposal were adopted, no other amendments would be in order. In either case, the House would not be able to vote on the compromise measure.

The Sisk amendment was adopted, 227-174. A motion to recommit and thus kill home rule entirely was beaten, 266-134. The "charter board" bill was then passed, 283-117.

Although northern opponents of home rule insisted that their stand was not motivated by the fact that a majority of the District of Columbia's residents are Negro, a number of hard-core southern opponents spoke bluntly of their unwillingness to give self-government to a city with a Negro majority.



AFL-CIO CHECK for $25,000 for the relief of victims of Hurricane Betsy was presented to Vice Pres. Robert Shea (left) of the American Red Cross by Exec. Vice Pres. Gordon Flory of the Louisiana AFL-CIO in the office of Gov. John J. McKeithen of Louisiana in Baton Rouge.

Bank Merger Bill Scored

The AFL-CIO asked the House to turn down a Senate-passed bill which would legalize bank mergers now declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote members of the House Banking Committee that the bill "would exempt a vital industry from effective antitrust regulation."

Unions Reach Job Disputes Understanding

A "common understanding" as a preliminary step to resolving current jurisdictional disputes between the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the Laborers has been reached by the presidents of the two unions.

In a joint letter to all locals, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers and Pres. Joseph V. Moreschi of the Laborers directed their followers "not to engage in any strikes, slowdowns, work stoppages or picketing of any kind" over jurisdictional disputes. They urged the locals to discourage employers from referring such disputes to the National Labor Relations Board or the National Joint Board.

The letters instructed local representatives to meet at the job site and "exercise their best judgment and practical experience" to resolve any dispute that may arise, with the employer present "whenever possible." Every effort should be made to resolve the dispute locally before referral by either local to its international office, Schoemann and Moreschi said.

They added:

"When a dispute has been referred to the two international offices, each local union shall furnish a full set of facts . . . and, if possible, an agreed-upon statement of the dispute. Both international offices shall seek to adjust the dispute directly, first by the jurisdictional department, then by an officer of each organization designated by the general president."

The letter also said each president would appoint a committee to meet for the purpose of resolving the "various conflicting jurisdictional claims" of the unions.

10-2-65

Election Bylaw Struck Down As 'Too Harsh'

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A local union bylaw requiring candidates for office to have at least a 75 percent attendance record at the local's meetings over a two-year period is "too harsh," a federal judge ruled.

U.S. Dist. Judge Edward Dumbauld ordered Glass Bottle Blowers Local 153, of Washington, Pa., to change the rule before the next regular election but did not overturn the results of the past election.

The lawsuit was filed by the secretary of labor on complaint of a member that he was ruled off the election ballot in 1963 when he was a candidate for the Local 153 presidency.

The judge dismissed the suit, filed under the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, but told the Labor Dept. it could file a later suit if the bylaws are not changed. Under the 75 percent attendance rule only 11 members, or 2.2 percent, were eligible for office in 1963, he noted.

Judge Dumbauld said that encouragement of attendance at meetings is a "very proper" union objective but that the rule in question goes too far.

September Jobless Rate Dips to 4.4%

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 9, 1965 | No. 41

14(b) Repeal Vote Stalled As Filibuster Grips Senate

Joblessness Breaks to 8-Year Low

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's overall jobless rate edged down to 4.4 percent in September, with total unemployment breaking below 3 million for the first time in eight years, the Labor Dept. reported.

The opening of schools in September had the greatest immediate impact on the job picture, while the continuing economic expansion slightly improved the position of most groups in the labor force.

The jobless rates worsened slightly, however, for non-whites, teenagers and young men in the 20-24 year bracket.

The key 4.4 percent jobless rate for September, adjusted to account for seasonal influences, is the lowest since September 1957. It means 44 of every 1,000 persons in the labor force are actively seeking work and cannot find it. While the jobless rate touched 5 percent last February, it declined since and had leveled off at 4.5 percent in July and August.

The summary job figures, based on census surveys, showed total employment falling by 1.8 million to 72.4 million in September. The drop in non-farm jobs, some 1.4 million, was about as expected. Farm employment, however, fell more than seasonally because of poor weather

(Continued on Page 4)

New Mexico Kills Senate Voting Dodge

Santa Fe—New Mexico unions helped bring about a resounding referendum defeat of a proposal to substitute "weighted voting" in the state senate for "one man, one vote" apportionment.

The State AFL-CIO fought the plan and called on union members to "work as hard as you can to see that it is defeated." It was one of eight proposed state constitutional amendments submitted to the voters for ratification.

The voters turned it down by a margin of more than two-to-one, 33,445 to 16,520.

Next step is expected to be a court-ordered reapportionment of the Senate in accord with "one

(Continued on Page 3)



STATUE OF LIBERTY is in the background as Pres. Johnson hails enactment of a new immigration law ending the discriminatory "national origin" quota system. Among those gathered at Liberty Island for the signing ceremony were Boris Shishkin, representing the AFL-CIO and the American Immigration & Citizenship Conference; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, an AFL-CIO vice president; Hatters Pres. Alex Rose and Steelworkers Legislative Rep. Jack Sheehan.

Federal Reserve Report:

Rise in Productivity Outstrips Pay Gains

The productivity of factory workers continues to outpace wage gains so far in 1965, extending the trend of the past few years, the Federal Reserve Board has reported.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for September noted with satisfaction that output per manhour in manufacturing has risen at a clip of about 4 percent per year since 1960—"a higher rate than for the postwar period as a whole or for any of the preceding cyclical upswings."

Furthermore, said the Bulletin, preliminary data for the first 8 months of 1965 show this rate of productivity being maintained, "with little evidence of a slowing down that in the past characterized later stages of cyclical expansion."

While productivity was rising at an annual rate of 4 percent, wage gains in manufacturing increased by only 3 percent over the past year, the same as in the previous year, the Bulletin reported. The 3 percent wage rise was based on "total hourly compensation in manufacturing, including fringes and earnings of salaried workers."

The Bulletin said average hourly earnings in manufacturing in August were $2.60, up 8 cents or 3.2 percent over August 1964. When overtime pay is excluded, the Bulletin added, "the advance of 2.9 percent has shown little deviation from the average rate of increase in straight-time earnings in the 1960-64 period."

The Board pointed out that, since wage gains, including fringe benefits, have been just about paralleling productivity gains, unit labor costs have achieved "stability" during the current expansion.

Wages Lag

"In the current period," the Bulletin said flatly, "wages have increased more slowly than they did in earlier expansions and productivity has advanced somewhat faster."

A recent study by the U.S. Dept. of Labor described the unit labor cost situation more strongly and more precisely. This came

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Asks Defeat Of Tabling Motion

By David L. Perlman

Senators struggled for the "right to vote" on repeal of Section 14 (b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the face of an end-of-the-session filibuster launched by some two dozen hard-core opponents of repeal.

Supporters of the House-passed repeal bill—a majority but not the two-thirds needed to cut off debate—looked for backing among a middle group of senators who have not taken part in the filibuster even though they oppose 14(b) repeal.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany branded the filibuster "a travesty upon the legislative process."

He warned Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), who organized the filibuster, that "the good name of the Senate" and "public confidence in the fairness of its procedures" has been endangered.

Labor and its friends in Congress did not resort to a filibuster to block passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, "though we felt very strongly that it was wrong," Meany reminded Dirksen.

"We do not ask that you vote with us, if your honest views are against us," Meany stressed. "We ask only that you allow the Senate to perform its duty, and permit all others to vote their views."

Text of Meany letters on Pages 6 and 7

The first test of Senate sentiment on whether to take up the 14(b) repeal bill was set for Oct. 8, and Meany said in a wire to senators

(Continued on Page 11)

Federal Pay Hike Voted By House

The House voted 370-7 to give 1.7 million federal employes a two-step pay raise, severance pay and improved fringe benefits.

The first-step raise would be 4 percent—higher than the 3 percent increase originally sought by the Administration, but less than the 4.5 percent recommended by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee. A further raise would come automatically next October under a formula based on private industry salaries for comparable levels of work.

Sponsors reluctantly trimmed the amount of the raise to improve the bill's chances in the Senate, and lessen the risk of a presidential veto. Administration spokesmen nevertheless contended that the amount is still too high in testimony before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

(Continued on Page 12)

Wage, Security Gains End Boeing Walkout

Seattle, Wash.—The Machinists voted to end a 19-day strike against Boeing Co. installations in 12 states after winning notable job and union security improvements and a 51-cent-an-hour package of economic gains in a new three-year contract.

More than 34,000 employes of the big aerospace firm returned to work after approving the settlement by a margin of 85 percent. The union said the vote, held at local union meetings by secret ballot, ranged from 10-1 in favor at Seattle and Renton, Wash., to a slight majority in favor at remote missile base sites.

A sombre note at ratification meetings was the announcement of the unexpected death of the chief IAM negotiator here—Pres. John Sullivan of District Lodge 751.

Stricken with a heart ailment Sept. 30, Sullivan died Oct. 4 and was buried Oct. 7 after services in St. Catherine's Church. He was 50, and a veteran union leader at the Boeing plant.

The settlement included wage increases of 8 cents an hour for each year of the contract, improvements in health and welfare benefits, voluntary savings, sick leave credit and quarterly adjustment of the escalator proviso tied to the cost of living. In addition, the union won

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IAM Votes Approved:

Pay, Security Gains End Boeing Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

these advances toward its three major objectives:

- An interim agreement to work out a permanent substitute for the "performance analysis" that has aggravated relations with employes.
- Acceptance of an IAM proposal that management urge all newly hired employes to join the union; free access to worksites by IAM business representatives and grand lodge representatives at any hour; improved seniority for union shop stewards, in the form of a proviso that the steward will be the last worker in his section to be put on the job "surplus" list.
- Company payment of medical insurance coverage for the dependents of workers at the rate of $7.50 per month for the first two years, then at $10.

The union struck Sept. 16 after many months of negotiation and management refusal to accept IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller's offer to arbitrate the three key issues. A major union objective was to improve the manpower control system, and this objective was achieved, the union said.

The settlement provides that the union may serve a strike notice within 30 days if labor-company negotiators do not arrive at a satisfactory substitute for the system within six months.

Another gain, the union said, was a step toward more union security—management agreement not to send new employes a letter advising them they need not join the union, but instead advise them of the IAM's part in winning contract benefits and recommend they join the union.

New Books Cover Internal Disputes

The AFL-CIO has published two volumes dealing with the federation's internal disputes plan for the use and information of affiliates.

One volume contains texts of determinations of the impartial umpires for the years 1962-63. The second volume is an index digest to the determinations for the same years.

Copies of the two-volume set are available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division at $5.00 per set. The volumes will not be sold separately.

Labor Dept. Names Compliance Director

Deputy Administrator Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., of the Bureau of Intl. Affairs in the Labor Dept. has been named director of the department's new Office of Federal Contract Compliance by Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Kheel Offers Plan In Times Impasse

New York—Mayor Robert F. Wagner's personal mediator in the New York newspaper dispute, Theodore W. Kheel, made recommendations for settlement of the key issues in the three-week old strike, but both the Newspaper Guild and the New York Times management termed them unacceptable.

The recommendations dealing with job protection, automation, pensions and union security led, however, to scheduling of further negotiations with the mayor expected to take part himself.

Kheel's proposals called for Times participation with the Guild in a jointly administered pension plan separately constituted for employes in the Guild bargaining unit; a guarantee of job protection in the face of automation as well as subcontracting; protection of the Guild's jurisdiction in connection with changing job requirements, and a full Guild shop for employes in commercial departments, but not on the news staff.

Pressures for a settlement of the dispute between the Guild and the Times increased following final resolution of differences between New York Mailers Local 6 and the Publishers Association of New York City. Negotiations in the Guild strike had been stalled while Kheel concentrated on the Mailers' situation which directly affected six of the city's newspapers represented by the Publishers Association.

The Mailers and publishers had announced agreement last week on the crucial job security issue, but a hassle over contract wording and precise details of the terms held up settlement until last Sunday.

The Mailers had been seeking job protection not only for regular workers but also for substitutes when new automated processes are introduced in newspaper mailing and packaging facilities. Local Pres. Thomas M. Laura expressed satisfaction with the settlement, but declined to disclose details pending a report to members at a ratification meeting.

Proposals Urged

Senators Jacob K. Javits (R) and Robert F. Kennedy (D) of New York both urged Mayor Wagner to recommend settlement terms to end the strike, which began Sept. 16. Six other newspapers, which were members of the Publishers Association, shut down in support of the Times, but the Herald Tribune subsequently withdrew from the association and resumed publication on Sept. 27. The New York Post, which had resigned from the association two and one-half years ago, never did cease publication.

The Guild reported that it was paying strike and lockout benefits to about 4,000 members at a cost of about $181,000 a week.

AFL-CIO Convention Call Sent to Affiliates

A tribute to the memory of Pres. Kennedy, high praise for the legislative achievements of Pres. Johnson and a pledge to "start now" on the 1966 election campaign feature the AFL-CIO convention call mailed this week to all affiliates.

The call, signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, notes that the convention will mark the 10th anniversary of the merged federation, "10 years in which merger has been welded into true unity."

The convention, the AFL-CIO's 6th constitutional session, will open Dec. 9 at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. The call declares:

Two years ago the convention of the AFL-CIO was addressed by the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy.

A week later, John Kennedy lay dead by assassination.

It is manifest that we and the nation still mourn John F. Kennedy; that we painfully miss his youthful verve, his buoyancy, his gay courage. He was the personification of all our hopes, all the best that we wanted for ourselves and our sons.

Fortunately for America, John Kennedy had insisted that his Vice President should be a man wholly equipped to assume the highest office in the land.

It is a lasting tribute to the memory of John F. Kennedy that Lyndon B. Johnson in a short two years has written an outstanding record of legislative achievement unmatched in any other period of the nation's history. We can look forward with confidence that the welfare and security of the American people is in good hands.

Delegates to this Sixth Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations have much reason for a feeling of satisfaction.

We meet on the 10th anniversary of the first AFL-CIO convention—10 years in which merger has been welded into true unity.

We meet after the most productive congressional session ever held—a session whose achievements will mean a better life for Americans for generations to come.

At no time in the AFL-CIO's first decade has the present been so praiseworthy and the future so promising.

Yet, because the labor movement is by nature dedicated to the perfect society—the best, not just the better—satisfaction with the recent past must be interwoven with the goals and the problems of the immediate present.

Let us, therefore, begin with the problems.

By far the greatest of these is foreign affairs. Under pressure of increased Communist aggression, the war in Viet Nam has become bigger and bloodier. America's repeated appeals for peace, for unconditional negotiations at any time and any place, have been answered only by new attacks by the Communist forces. The threat of a wider war is real; and despite the misguided protests of some Americans, peace could not be assured by surrendering 14 million unwilling men and women to Communist rule, nor should it.

Our country is committed to a defense effort halfway around the world which no one likes and too few understand. Because we in the AFL-CIO, we who are delegates to this convention, represent 13.5 million Americans, we have a special duty to understand, and to bring our members to understand, that the fight for human liberty is just as vital in those anonymous jungles as it was at Omaha Beach or Iwo Jima.

The peril from abroad is not the only unsolved problem. There is also work to be done here.

The ideal of free public education to the highest level for every young American, without limits save those of ability and ambition, has been brought within reach. The principle has been established; Congress has yet to provide fully adequate means.

A war on poverty has been launched on many fronts; but not enough has been done to combat two fundamental causes of poverty, unemployment and submarginal wages.

Medicare has at last been won, along with higher social security benefits. This was a tremendous victory, but it by no means completes the sort of social security structure the nation should have.

Truly equal citizenship for all Americans has twice been affirmed by law in the last two years—by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and by the voting rights act of 1965. Both have had and will continue to have immense effect in breaking the discriminatory patterns of American life. However, laws are effective only if they are actively implemented. Neither the government, the employers nor the labor movement can claim a 100% score in that respect. The remaining pockets of discrimination must be cleaned out.

Urban problems, from housing to transit, finally gained congressional attention, not only through specific bills but through the creation of a new Cabinet department to coordinate the programs they authorized. But urban America, where 70% of the people live, has been so long neglected that much more is needed.

Conservation of unspoiled areas won notable victories over the last two years, but entrenched greed remains a formidable force. The AFL-CIO must remain ever alert to the national interest in preventing wanton destruction, and in promoting the preservation of all natural resources for the national good.

A 35-hour workweek is essential if the general goal of full employment is to be reached. Yet up to now, Congress has not given either the problems of full employment or the shorter workweek the attention both deserve.

Reasonable, practical protection for consumers against usury on the one hand and deceit on the other has been urged (with irrefutable evidence) by countless witnesses at congressional hearings. Nothing has happened.

At this time, the question of repeal of Section 14(b) is still unresolved. The House of Representatives on July 28 by a vote of 221 to 203 passed the repealer. This question, as of the moment, is coming before the United States Senate under the threat of a filibuster.

Other matters are also pending. Overdue modernization of unemployment insurance, with federal minimum standards, is in progress; a better wage-hour law with broader coverage and a realistic minimum wage is in sight.

But the passage of both, as presently written, would not be satisfactory and even greater improvement will be necessary.

There has been more progress than that indicated above, and there are more problems as well. The convention will develop, define and refine the specifics.

One point, however, should be evident to every delegate. What happened in 1965 was the direct result of the elections of 1964. Whether the legislative progress of 1965 can be carried on into 1967 and 1968 depends upon the elections of 1966. It is as simple as that.

Therefore, with the 1966 election less than a year away, we have an obligation to ourselves, our program and our country to start now on a campaign to preserve and strengthen the progressive majority in the Congress.

Thirty-one years ago, the record of Congress under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt earned from the voters a resounding endorsement which broke the tradition of off-year losses for the party in power.

This Congress, and this President, deserve no less.

ILG Staff Vote Invalidated by Appeals Court

New York—The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has directed invalidation of a representation election held in 1961 among organizers and business agents of the Ladies' Garment Workers, dismissal of charges the ILGWU refused to bargain, and rejection of the petition that led to the election.

The court agreed that the National Labor Relations Board had improperly sustained the union's challenge of 10 ballots in the 1961 election. When the board undertook to carry out the Circuit Court's order to count some of them, they were found to have disappeared from the board's files. The employes' union asked that it be certified on the basis of the original 115-113 vote, the NLRB asked for a new election, and the ILGWU asked that the case be dismissed or that if a new poll be ordered, it be limited to the voters whose ballots disappeared.

The ILGWU newspaper, Justice, said the court ruling had "vindicated" the position of the union. On Feb. 6, 1961, the ILGWU executive board had adopted a policy statement declaring that there was no justification for a "union-within-a-union."

The board, however, instructed the union's legal staff not to oppose representation proceedings if the unit were limited to staff organizers and did not include business agents, who it said provide guidance "in the discussion and determination of union policy."

Committee Set Up:

Unions Join to Fight For Merchant Fleet

AFL-CIO maritime unions and departments will seek the united support of labor and the nation for a "strong merchant marine vital to national security and a prosperous economy," they announced at a meeting in Washington.

Officials of 15 shoreside and seagoing unions met with Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and reported adoption of the following four-point program:

- Establishment of the Joint Maritime Labor Committee as an expanded and continuing organization, with a full-time national director, to carry on an "all-out fight" to strengthen the merchant marine.

- **Condemnation of the so-called Interagency Task Force Report which, the committee said, "seeks to solve the problems of the American merchant marine by scuttling it" and "completely ignores the record in support of a stronger merchant marine, developed over the past year by the President's Maritime Advisory Committee."**

- Obtaining united support for the U.S.-flag fleet and conducting "intensive legislative and political activity."

- Reaffirming the goal of preserving the present government requirement that at least 50 percent of grain shipments to Soviet-bloc nations be carried in American-flag vessels.

Committee Chairman Thomas W. Gleason said all those who attended the meeting reaffirmed the position taken in February 1964 that government agencies and commercial grain traders should observe a presidential "commitment" that 50 percent of grain shipments to the Soviet Union should be in American-flag vessels.

Gleason, who is president of the Longshoremen, said an Interagency Task Force report, submitted to the secretary of commerce, would do more damage to American shipping than the Japanese military attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

The report, he said, proposes to eliminate all U.S.-flag passenger ships, build American ships in foreign shipyards and take other steps which would cost the jobs of 20,000 U.S. seamen.

Redistricting Dodge Killed In New Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

man, one vote" standards. Presently counties containing only 13 percent of the state's population can elect a majority of the senate.

Opponents of the weighted voting plan pointed out that extra votes would be given to representatives of larger counties only for voting by the entire senate. In committees, where most of the legislative work is done, the weighted voting would not apply.

Executive Sec.-Treas. A. B. Rodriguez of the State AFL-CIO also reported that New Mexico voters followed labor's recommendations on five of the other seven proposed amendments. These included a labor-opposed amendment which would require a constitutional convention to change the state constitution, eliminating the present method of legislative action, followed by referendum ratification.

The state labor federation "strongly recommended" that the proposal be defeated, and it was rejected, 27,783 to 19,833.

By contrast, labor-supported amendments liberalizing restrictions on school bonds and investment of school funds were approved by three-to-two margins. Voters, however, turned down a labor-backed proposal for a pay raise for members of the legislature.

Oregon AFL-CIO Elects Officers

Seaside, Ore.—The Oregon AFL-CIO re-elected Pres. J. D. McDonald and 1st Vice Pres. Herbert Barker at its convention here and chose Edward J. Whelan of Fire Fighters Local 43, Portland, to succeed Sec.-Treas. James T. Marr, who will retire Dec. 1.

Legislative Dir. George Brown, of Woodworkers Local 3-3, Portland, won another term also. McDonald is a member of Meat Cutters Local 143, Portland, and Barker of Meat Cutters Local 324, Eugene.

Spread of Automation Reaches Bill Posters

Cleveland, Ohio—Automation has made inroads even into the venerable trade of attaching posters to roadside billboards, the Bill Posters reported here at their 35th union convention.

A machine that spreads paste automatically has increased production 10 to 15 percent per longhandled brush and reduced job opportunities, the convention learned.

The new process was tried out as an experiment in two cities and, since the last convention in 1962, has been adopted by most outdoor advertising firms, according to the report.

With delegates present from 59 U.S. locals and one in Canada, the convention voted to support industry efforts to compete more vigorously with television and newspapers for the advertising dollar.

The delegates re-elected Pres. John Gavin, Cleveland, and Sec.-Treas. John J. Grady, New York, for three-year terms; raised per capita payments by locals from $1.25 per member per month to $1.40, and chose New York City for the next convention in 1968.

Four vice presidents were re-elected and a fifth, Anthony Jacobs of Boston, was chosen to fill a vacancy. The four are Ned Becker, Westchester, N. Y.; Harold Keller, Philadelphia; William Cunningham, Chicago, and Orville Sullivan, Los Angeles.

The convention approved resolutions urging U.S. senators to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act permitting states to make the open shop compulsory, and praising the voting rights act and the anti-poverty program.

Reporting that two locals in southern "right-to-work" states have been lost since the last convention, the delegates agreed that repeal of 14(b) would change the organizing climate beneficially. They debated a proposal to replace master agreements with local pacts but took no final action.



TWO GUEST SPEAKERS, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (center) and Sec.-Treas. Walter Burke (right), of the Steelworkers, are welcomed to the convention of the Allied Industrial Workers in Chicago by AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog.

AIW Convention Sets Age Limit for Officers

Chicago—A resolution making retirement at age 65 compulsory for officers and staff members was adopted, with some limitations, at the 15th biennial convention of the Allied Industrial Workers here.

Officers can run for re-election at age 63 or 64 and serve full terms under the plan, and staff members now employed will be permitted to work past age 65 so as to complete the requirement of 15 years service to qualify for pensions.

The convention voted the officers and executive board members, who also are regional directors, salary increases of 20 percent, but rejected a proposal for a 25-cent boost in the per capita tax.

The salaries of Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog and Sec.-Treas. Gilbert Jewell were hiked from $18,000 to $21,000, while the board members went from $13,200 to $15,840. The per capita payment is now $3 per month, of which 50 cents goes into a strike fund. The additional 25 cents, if approved, also would have gone into the strike fund.

A motion that would have required a secret ballot vote on contract ratification and changes in voting procedures at the convention was defeated on the ground that it would have permitted a few large locals to control a convention.

The delegates voted support for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw the union shop, and resolved to wire their senators asking defeat of the filibuster initiated by Sen. Everett McK. Dirksen (R-Ill.), to prevent a vote on repeal.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) said the greatest domestic problem of the coming generation is conservation of natural resources, and urged the labor movement to back a federal conservation program.

Assistant Dir. H. H. Bookbinder of the Office of Economic Opportunity said the war on poverty has placed vital programs on statute books, helped hundreds of communities to launch their own programs to aid the poor, mobilized the poor to help themselves, and "disturbed the conscience of America."

Randolph Appointed To Conference Post

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president and a long-term leader in the fight for civil rights, will serve as chairman of the White House Conference on Civil Rights scheduled for Nov. 17 and 18, Pres. Johnson announced.

Vice chairmen will be Morris B. Abram, New York and Atlanta, Ga., lawyer, and William Coleman, Jr., Philadelphia attorney. Johnson said the basic aim of the conference is to stir up "new efforts to include the Negro American more fully in our society."

Pay Data Stall Voids Attempt To Oust Union

A petition for decertification of a Milwaukee union was dismissed by the National Labor Relations Board on the ground that management delayed five months before providing wage information asked by the union.

The board agreed with Leather Workers Local 47 of the Meat Cutters that no effective collective bargaining could take place during the five-month period and that no question about representation rights could be raised until the employer, the Gerhardt-Vogel Tanning Co., had honored the union's certification for at least a year.

The union was certified as bargaining agent July 9, 1963. A little more than a year later a decertification petition was filed, alleging that the union no longer represented a majority of employes and requesting an election.

The union filed a charge that the firm unlawfully refused to bargain, but later withdrew the charge when the employer furnished information on wages. It was only after the NLRB regional director informed the company he intended to issue a complaint that the information was furnished and bargaining could resume.

The NLRB ruled the decertification petition was not timely because the union had not had an opportunity for a full year of bargaining.

Nabisco Walkout Ends, 25-Cent Package Won

A new two-year contract worth slightly more than 25 cents an hour ended a two-week strike by 9,000 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers at plants of the National Biscuit Co. in a dozen different localities.

The walkout was the first major strike against the company since 1935 and, according to the union, was a complete success, with operations completely closed down.

The settlement yielded wage increases of 7 cents an hour the first year and 10.5 cents in the second, and provided for an additional 3 cents in pension contributions—for a total of 16 cents—to raise benefits to a new high of $150 a month for workers who retire at 65 after 25 years of service.

Another 2.15 cents an hour was earmarked for improved hospital, surgical, medical and illness benefits, including the addition of a major medical clause with a maximum of $10,000 for a single illness.

The vacation schedule was improved at a cost of three-quarters of 1 cent per year. ABC members, who belong to 10 local unions, will get four weeks after 19 years of service and three weeks after nine years during the first year of the agreement, and four weeks after 18 years and three weeks after eight years during the second. The schedule now calls for four weeks after 20 years and three weeks after 10.

Classification adjustments were valued by the union at another half-cent, and other improvements raised the total value of the settlement just above the 25-cent level.

The agreement was worked out at sessions in the Executive Office Building in Washington, adjacent to the White House, where they were moved from Houston, Tex., on invitation of Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Presiding was Deputy Dir. Robert H. Moore, assisted by Commissioners Elmer Kincaid of Houston, Tex., and John Wilson of Newark, N. J. Union negotiators were led by Exec. Vice Pres. John DeConcini.

Women's Bureau Fills Midwest Regional Post

Mary Manning, a social science adviser in the Legislation & Standards Branch of the Women's Bureau, has been named midwest regional director of the bureau, with headquarters in Chicago, by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

UAW Strikes Bridge Gap In Canada Pay

Toronto, Ont.—Two strikes for "catch-up" raises bridging the gap between Canadian and U.S. rates were successfully concluded by the Auto Workers for 6,000 members.

At separate meetings, UAW members ratified new three-year contracts covering 4,800 employes of DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada at the plant here, and 1,200 at the nearby Brampton, Ont., plants of American Motors (Canada).

The AMC workers walked out Aug. 14. By a margin of more than 87 percent they ratified a contract with first-year wage increases ranging from 15 to 42 cents an hour. In other respects, the agreement followed the Ford of Canada "pattern"—additional increases of 6 cents an hour or 2.5 percent in the second year, 7 cents or 2.8 percent in the third year; 10 paid holidays, an extra week's vacation, a prescription drug plan, $20 in retroactive pay and other improvements.

DeHavilland workers, who struck Aug. 24, ratified new terms by a 78 percent margin. They included first-year raises of 15 to 24 cents an hour, $40 settlement pay, a prescription drug plan and pattern "fringes."

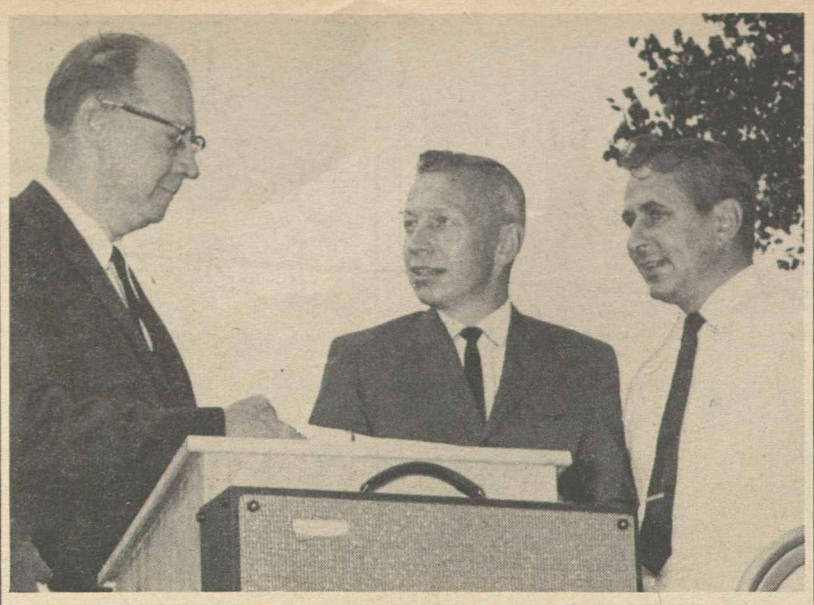
Handicapped Society Thanks Union for Aid

Gary, Ind.—Some 1,500 union craftsmen who contributed their labor over a three-year period to build a $500,000 children's center received the thanks of the Lake County Crippled Children's Society at a two-day open house and dedication here.

The building tradesmen and members of their families were guests at the open house and a dinner where the society expressed its gratitude on behalf of 150 handicapped children. Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning was the principal speaker. Indiana Lieut. Gov. Robert Rock addressed the dedication the following day.

The center was hailed as the largest building of its kind ever built with volunteer labor. Construction was supervised by a building committee of the Northwestern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO. Some 26 affiliated unions also raised $100,000 for materials. Employers provided additional aid.

The society enlisted the council's help in housing services for children and adults in the areas of speech and hearing. Heading the labor volunteers were Sam Coker, Cy Mendelsohn, George Tichac and Council Pres. Harold P. Hagberg.



OWNERSHIP DEED for Trade Winds, $500,000 children's rehabilitation center in Gary, Ind., is presented by Pres. Harold P. Hagberg, left, of Northwestern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, to Pres. Robert C. Gasser, center, of Lake County Crippled Children's Society. Indiana Lieut. Gov. Robert Rock, right, gave dedication address at center, built by building tradesmen who volunteered their labor and also donated more than $100,000 for materials.

Rail Firemen Shift To New Quarters

Cleveland, O.—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen have completed the job of moving into a new headquarters building in suburban Lakewood and will formally dedicate the building Oct. 20 with an open house and banquet, Pres. H. E. Gilbert said.

The 64,000-member union bought a two-story building and enlarged it for use by the five national officers and 90 employes. The new address is 15401 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, 44107; new telephone number, (216) 228-3000.

Jobless Rate Drops To Eight-Year Low

(Continued from Page 1)

in the survey week.

The opening of school cut teenage employment by 2.1 million from August, the Labor Dept. said. It also accounted in good part for the addition of 550,000 adult women, mostly teachers and other school employes, to the employed total.

The number of employed adult men fell by 250,000 to 43.7 million, the Labor Dept. said, although no change is expected this time of year for this group.

Total employment compared to a year ago was up by more than 1.6 million, the report noted. Non-farm employment showed an increase of 2.1 million over the year to 67.7 million. Teenage employment showed a healthy gain, rising 550,000 over the year or double the gain this group showed between September 1963 and 1964.

The unemployment picture showed some improvement over the month but with several dark spots persisting.

Total joblessness dropped by 383,000 from August to 2.9 million in September. The last time the actual number of unemployed was below 3 million was in October 1957, the Labor Dept. pointed out. But, after the figures were adjusted for seasonal influences, the unemployed total showed a drop of only 100,000 to 3.3 million.

A clearer view of the unemployment problem can be gained by comparing individual jobless rates to the overall 4.4 percent rate.

Men's Rate Stable

For the key group of adult men, the September jobless rate was 3.1 percent, continuing the low level of the past several months. The rate for married men—the important breadwinner group—dropped from 2.6 percent in August to 2.2 percent in September, equal to the low set in March 1957 and below the rate for any other month since the data first became available monthly.

The jobless rate for adult women moved down slightly to 4.2 percent, putting this rate at its lowest since October 1957.

Several rates went the other way. The teen-age rate, which had fallen to a three-year low in August, moved up from 12.4 percent to 13 percent, though this group showed improvement over the longer term.

The non-white jobless rate worsened from 7.6 percent to 8.2 percent in September. Some 600,000 comprised this group of non-whites. The jobless rate for whites improved from 4.1 percent to 3.9 percent; some 2.3 million whites are jobless.

The rate for young men 20-24 moved up from 5.8 to 6.2 percent. Compared to a year ago, the unemployment picture is markedly improved in every respect. Total unemployment, at 2.3 million, is down 450,000 from September 1964 and down 650,000 from two years ago.

The overall jobless rate of 4.4 percent compares to 5.1 percent for September 1964. All of the individual jobless rates, including those of teen-agers and non-whites and young men, are down compared to a year ago.

The best indicator of the nation's use of its manpower—labor force time lost—is substantially improved over the year. This measures time lost through unemployment and part-time unemployment. Total man-hours lost in September was 4.7 percent; this is down from 5.1 percent in August and down a full point from the 5.7 percent of September 1964. It means the economy operated at 95.3 percent efficiency in terms of manpower.

Federal Reserve Report:

Rise in Productivity Outstrips Pay Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

in an article entitled "Recent Unit Cost Trends in U.S. Manufacturing" and appearing in the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

The Labor Dept. article said study of data on productivity and labor payments discloses that "unit labor costs in U.S. manufacturing have remained almost completely stable during the latter part of the (postwar) period . . ." and added:

"This stability has been especially marked during the past 5 years, contrasting with substantial increases that occurred during the first part of the period."

Wages Lag

The shift occurred with "greater-than-average increases in productivity and less-than-average increases in hourly compensation for all employes."

The Labor Dept. reported "a sharp decline" in recent periods. From 1957-64, unit labor costs rose by six-tenths of 1 percent per year; from 1960-64, they fell by three-tenths of 1 percent per year.

The variations in the movement of unit labor costs changed in other respects as well. The 1947-60 period showed brief periods of rapid ups and downs. In contrast, the 1960-64 period showed relative stability, with "very small increases in two of the years and decreases in the other two years," the Labor Dept. report said.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger said the Labor Dept. study verifies the claim of organized labor that unit labor costs have been moving downward and that wage hikes have lagged behind productivity increases.

Goldfinger said the Labor Dept. study, which was carried out by the Office of Productivity and Technological Developments of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, offers "strong factual endorsement of the need for more rapid increases in wages and fringe benefits."

The Labor Dept. study also pointed out that the less-than-average rise in wage gains of the past 5 years was reduced by the 1 percent per year rise in consumer prices. This would increase the amount by which wage gains lagged behind the rise in output.

A companion study appearing in the current Monthly Labor Review, "Cost Trends in Nine Industrial Nations," observed that, in terms of unit labor costs, "American manufacturers are now in a significantly better competitive position vis-a-vis foreign producers than they were in the late 1950's."

The Federal Reserve Bulletin said that among the factors behind the 4 percent rate of growth in productivity were the sustained economic expansion, modernized plant and equipment encouraged by rising profits, tax programs to induce investment and pressures to minimize costs.

Labor income—counting wages and salaries and all employer payments to pension and welfare funds—rose to an annual rate of $389 billion in the second quarter, the Bulletin said. This was a rise of 7.4 percent over the year compared to a 5.0 percent average annual gain in the preceding two years. The greater advance was mainly due to increased non-farm employment and a longer workweek in manufacturing, the board said.

Brewery Union Parley Stresses Political Action

Cincinnati—The need for political action by the American labor movement keynoted opening sessions of the 38th biennial convention of the Brewery Workers here.

Pres. Karl F. Feller urged the 233 delegates to fight for repeal of Section 14(b), the so-called "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Al Barkan, national director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, expanded on Feller's theme and told of labor's long fight against 14(b). Delegates voted to send telegrams to all senators urging their votes for its repeal.

Sec.-Treas. Robert Bollard of the Ohio State AFL-CIO spoke of the importance of political action on the state and local levels, and Nicholas Zonarich, director of organization of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called for development of new techniques to organize "white collar" personnel.

Delegates voted to change the period between conventions from two to three years.

They also approved, by a 2-1 vote, a 50-cent increase in per capita payments to the international, bringing the total to two dollars a month. Feller, who urged the increase, said the money was necessary to resist raids by the ousted Teamsters and to expand organizing activities.

As another step in the expanded organizing drive, the delegates set up "policy workshops" to pinpoint problems in the organizing field. The workshops, to be held midway between conventions, will not have the power of conventions although they will normally draw many of the same delegates.

The convention viewed a specially prepared film in which Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey lauded the record of Congress and declared that there was a real fight ahead next year to elect to Congress men who would keep the Administration's program moving ahead.

Rep. John J. Gilligan (D), freshman Cincinnati congressman, who upset a long-entrenched Republican in the last election, brought a laugh when he suggested that "Cincinnati, which used to be know as Taft-land, in the future would be known as Gilligan's Island."

CORRECTION

All three cigar plants of John H. Swisher & Son are under union contract, the Cigar Makers pointed out in correcting a story which appeared in the AFL-CIO News. The cigar Makers have contracts covering the Jacksonville, Fla., and Waycross, Ga., plants; the Tobacco Workers have organized the Cullman, Ala., plant.

Prudential Agreement Averts Agents' Walkout

The Insurance Workers and the Prudential Insurance Co. have reached tentative agreement on a new two-year contract covering more than 17,000 members of the union in 35 states and the District of Columbia.

The settlement providing benefits valued by the union at $6.20 a week, was reached after the former contract expired and Prudential agents had voted by a 5-1 margin to authorize a strike. James Holden of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service brought the parties together for the final settlement talks.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said major gains include company agreement to pay the full cost of $8,000 worth of basic group life insurance; reduction in pension plan contributions by agents from $5.10 a week to $1.62, and the right to retire at age 60 with full pension benefits.

The union's 17-man negotiating committee headed by Vice Pres. Joseph Pollock recommended acceptance of the agreement. IWIU locals will meet by Oct. 15 to vote on the settlement. It provides:

- An increase of $4.50 a week in take-home pay, including a $3.48 reduction in each employe's contribution to the pension plan and a cut of $1.02 in contributions to the group life program.
- Early retirement, two increases in commission rates and improvement in the widow's benefit provision of the insurance program, all at a cost totaling $1.70 weekly.

In announcing the settlement, Gillen said the union had for the second straight time succeeded in staving off company efforts to downgrade working conditions. The final agreement improved a "last" company offer of $1.80 in take-home pay increases and a previous offer tied to a reduction in future pension benefits, according to union negotiators.

If ratified, the contract will be retroactive to Sept. 27.

U.S. News Finds Rich Get Richer

Those conservatives who believe the United States is on the rocks might find some solace in the current issue of U.S. News & World Report.

There are now 90,000 millionaires in America, a sevenfold rise since 13,000 of these richest of the rich were counted in 1948, reports U.S. News.

The magazine was less clear on how these millionaires built up total holdings of some $250 billion than on how they plan to keep it.

Millionaires like corporation stock—not for dividends but for the capital gains tax limit of 25 percent, the article reported. They like state and local government bonds, too; the interest is tax-free.

Income Tax 'Neglected':

Money Woes of States, Cities Seen Nearing Critical Stage

So many state and local governments are beset by a problem common to workers — not enough money to pay the bills—that a fresh look at the "too frequently neglected" potential of state income taxes is proposed in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

The money problem has approached crisis proportions since the end of World War II and no respite is in sight as the population expands and the need for services provided at state and local levels continues to grow, writes AFL-CIO Assistant Research Dir. Frank Fernbach in a Labor's Economic Review feature of the magazine, The Financial Crisis of State and Local Governments.

The bills the state and local governments must meet have soared spectacularly in the last few years. Much of the rise has been due to the simple fact that there are a lot more of us than there used to be, and more are being born every day. To serve us, state-local payrolls rose from 4.5 million employes in 1953 to 7 million in 1963 and an estimated 8 million this year, Fernbach notes.

State and local governments are building more schools and colleges, and paying higher salaries to more teachers and maintenance employes. They are building more roads, enforcing more laws with more police officers, expanding recreational facilities and helping to build more hospital, prison and other facilities just to meet the demands of a growing population.

Two Alternatives

Two related avenues of approach to the financial crisis suggest themselves in addition to direct taxation, Fernbach says—an outright federal tax credit against income taxes paid to the states, and a substantial increase in federal grants-in-aid.

There are "compelling reasons of economics, equity and even politics" for taking another look at the possibility of state income taxes, he notes.

"While every tax increase involves a risk for political leaders who support it," he writes, "the time may well have come in many states when failure to meet pressing public needs is fully as hazardous as the risk in seeking more tax revenue with which to pay for them.

"What is more, there may be no greater political jeopardy—and perhaps less—in supporting income taxes based on ability to pay than in supporting further levies on property, payrolls and consumers."

State income taxes were on the statute books of 30 states as the postwar period of expansion got under way, but only three states have been added to the list since then. By way of contrast, Fernbach points out, 16 states adopted general retail sales taxes between 1947 and last July 1, raising the total number with such revenue-raising devices to 39—and 19 of the original sales tax states increased their rates in the same period.

Greater utilization of personal and corporate income tax resources by the states could allow for elimination or at least easing of such regressive levies as the sales tax, he notes. He cites a U.S. Treasury study showing that regressive state and local taxes are clipping the country's poorest citizens—individuals with less than $1,500 annual income and families with less than $3,000—for some $650 million a year.

"Because of the burden of these regressive taxes on the neediest—and on millions of moderate and lower income families as well—a more favorable climate for the increased use of state income taxes seems to be emerging," Fernbach writes. "The three new ones enacted since the end of World War II were all placed on the books during the course of the last four years.

"Public officials are realizing, in addition, that as national production and income go up, the revenue yielded from income taxes shows the fastest growth. Since public service costs are mounting so rapidly, the tax with the greatest automatic revenue-growth potential has very much to recommend it."

Part of the burden of income taxes levied by states, he points out, can be passed on to the federal government by individuals itemizing deductions as the U.S. income tax law permits.

States with weak income tax laws or none at all, he says, "are forfeiting the advantage to themselves" of this revenue-raising device.

To help make state tax structures more equitable, he suggests, Congress could consider a state income tax "credit" when comparable progressive income tax systems are enacted.

This credit would be deducted by the taxpayer from his federal income tax, not from the taxable income as at present, and would constitute his state income tax. Its liberal nature means that the states would get more and more of their income from the progressive income tax with hardly any increase to the taxpayer—either individual or corporate—and with Uncle Sam picking up most of the tab.

Tax Subtraction

"Furthermore," Fernbach notes, "moderate and lower bracket taxpayers would directly benefit: they would be permitted to subtract the credit from their federal tax liability, whether they itemized or not."

He observed that as the economy grows, federal income tax revenues increase "very rapidly" and declared that much of this rising yield "can and should be shared with the states and localities."

Fernbach is not overly-hopeful that regressive taxes, such as sales levies, can be rolled back because "state and local revenue requirements are now so great."

"Nonetheless, significant steps toward greater overall state-local tax equity can be achieved," he added.

"In almost all states, a substantial part of the rising revenue needed surely can be met through increased use of progressive income taxes—with or without a federal credit—and a large part of the yield should be shared with local governments. By this means, increases in property taxes and the extension of sales and payroll levies can be stayed."

He urged first priority for an end of sales taxes on food, and noted that much of the loss could be recouped by extending the tax to services, which are now largely uncovered.

Local Income Tax

"The regressive local payroll tax, moreover, can be converted into a progressive local income tax; this can be done if the cities adopt a local income tax as a percentage of what their citizens pay under a graduated state income tax. And the states can well be the collecting agents."

The revenue problems of all states and their localities are so severe, Fernbach says, that expansion of federal grants-in-aid also is imperative. Traditionally U.S. aid has been aimed at two major ends, he writes—to encourage states and localities to initiate or expand vital public service programs under the stimulus of federal matching funds, and to help the poorer states and local government "achieve minimum standards in the performance of important public services which could not otherwise be financed from their own resources alone."

The federal government allocated grants totaling $8.5 billion in 1963—200 percent more than a decade earlier, Fernbach notes. But the increase, he points out, accounted for only 16 percent of the $35 billion rise in state and local revenues over the same period.

Thanks to new federal programs for education, health services, Appalachia and other purposes, the grants will exceed $11 billion this year and more than $13 billion in 1966, he says.

"This, indeed, is a trend in the right direction," he writes, "yet much more can and should be done. The mounting revenue needs for the states and localities—and particularly of the poorer states and the metropolitan areas—require the massive assistance that only a more rapid expansion of federal grants can provide. Fortunately, as the growing national economy brings in more federal tax receipts the means are at hand to divert substantially more revenue via federal grants to hard-pressed state and local governments."

Fernbach points to the fact that in addition to opening their coffers to federal money, state and local governments have a responsibility to show "far more initiative" in doing something to fill them. This is especially so, he says, in view of the predicted doubling of the burgeoning metropolitan area population by the year 2000.

Change 'Overdue'

"Wherever state income taxes are ineffectively utilized, or aren't levied at all, a change is overdue," he writes. "Moreover, because of the greater ability of the states to levy and collect taxes, state revenue-sharing with the hard-pressed localities must be substantially increased. The unfair burden of regressive sales and payroll taxes can be reduced, at least. State aid should improve the administration of their property taxes and make these levies more fair.

"Other forms of state-local inter-governmental cooperation must be undertaken. The establishment of metropolitan area planning commissions— to study ways to improve services, eliminate duplication and waste and to plan orderly metropolitan area growth—should be encouraged by the states.

"The consolidation of political subdivisions—particularly the smaller school districts—should be spurred. Coordinated resources conservation and development programs that mutually affect and will serve many localities—to assure an adequate and unpolluted water supply, for example—must be supported by the states. . . . The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has proposed that each state establish a permanent Office of Local Affairs to seek better forms of state-local cooperation.

"The success of almost all of their undertakings depends essentially on leadership by the states. What too often has been lacking is not forward-looking ideas, but the will to implement them."

The federal government must do even more than share its revenue with the states and localities, Fernbach declares. It must initiate new forms of cooperation to help solve interstate problems along the lines of the 11-state Appalachian rehabilitation program.

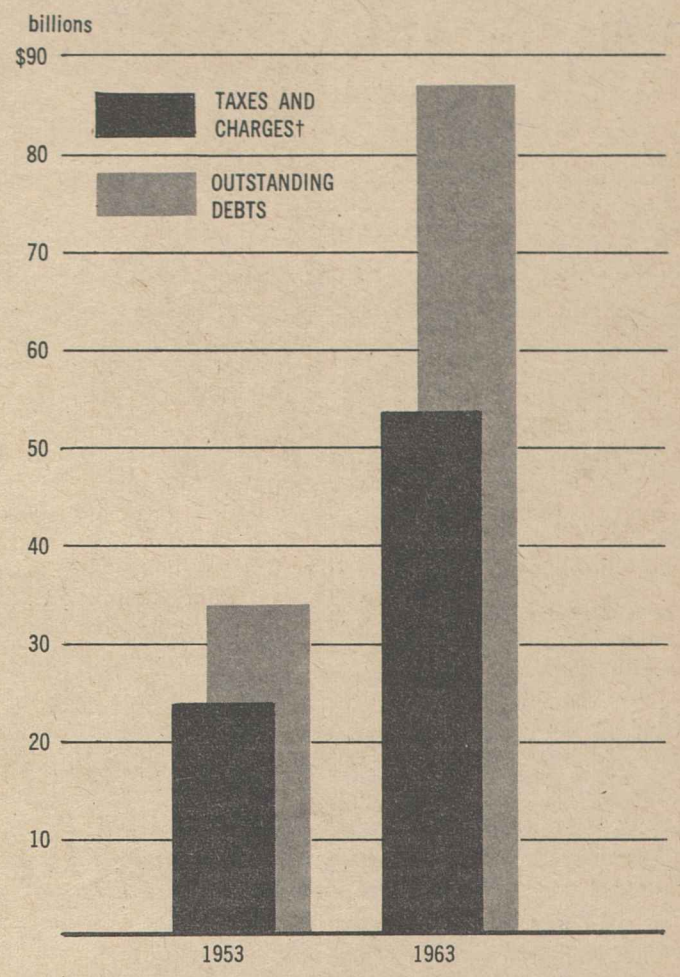
In filling in the background for his proposals, Fernbach cited records showing that between 1953 and 1963, annual state-local spending to meet general needs soared from $28 billion to $65 billion. Total spending for civilian needs by all levels of government in 1963 was $85 billion, of which the states and communities raised and spent $56.5 billion. The remaining $28.5 billion was the non-defense share of the $100 billion the federal government spent.

Most of the increase in state-local spending, he continues, was financed by these governments themselves through increased general taxes and charges. In addition, they went into debt at a far greater rate than the federal government—nearly 160 percent over the decade with money owed climbing from $34 billion to $87 billion.

The rise in spending is not the result of any "wild spree," but is due to the fact that "almost everywhere, civilian public service needs" in the areas traditionally served by state and local governments "far outpace the financial ability of the states and localities—and particularly the metropolitan area—to cope with them."

How State and Local Debts Are Outpacing Tax Collections*

1953-1963 (in billions of dollars)



*Refers to taxes and charges from own sources, excluding federal grants.

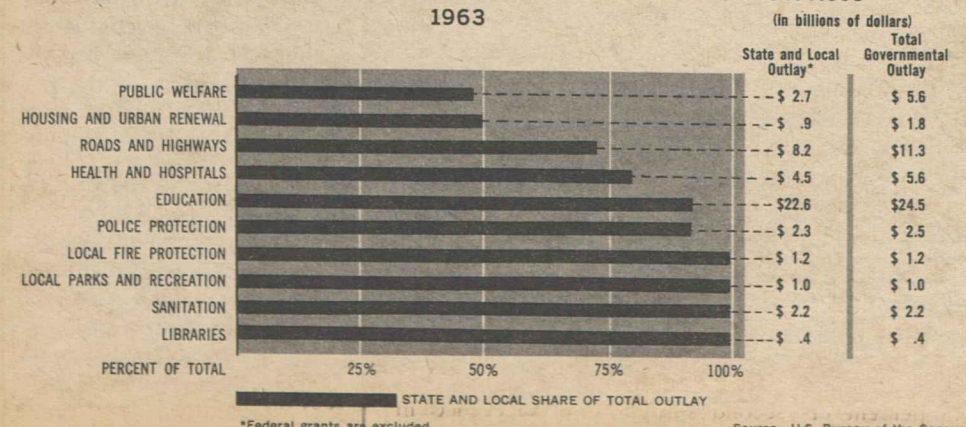
†Excludes revenue from publicly operated utilities, liquor stores and insurance trust systems.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The State and Local Share of the Cost of Civilian Public Services

1963

(in billions of dollars)



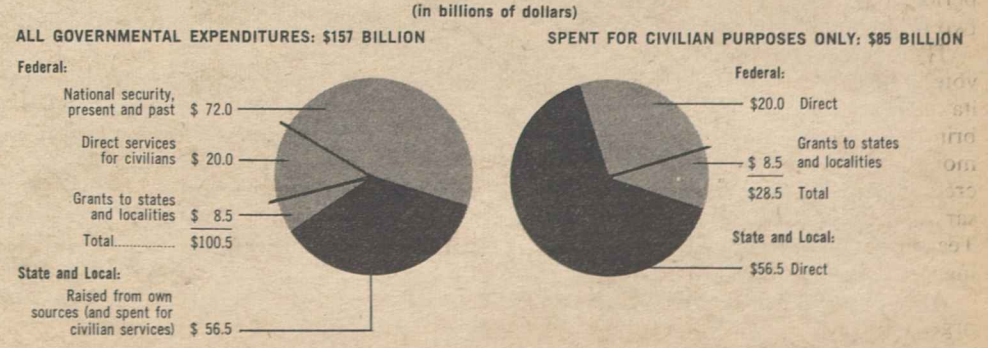
*Federal grants are excluded.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Government Spending and Where it Goes*

1963

(in billions of dollars)



*Refers to the fiscal year. Excludes outlays for government insurance trusts and state and local publicly-owned utility and liquor store expenditures.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

A Letter to Sen. Dirksen

WHILE I HAVE often disagreed with your views and with your votes on public issues, I have always respected your sincerity and your devotion to the United States Senate as a great instrument of democratic government.

Now, however, your role in organizing a campaign to frustrate Senate action, where action is long overdue, raises grave doubts on that score. Certainly the attempt, by filibuster, to prevent a vote, or even consideration of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, is a travesty upon the legislative process.

The only conceivable excuse for "extended discussion"—inadequate public knowledge and understanding of a question—clearly does not exist in this case. For some years, the issue has been the subject of legislative contests and referenda in many states.

Since 1958, the people of seven states have had the opportunity to vote in state-wide referenda on the question. Over-all, 6,800,000 voted against a "right to work" law and 4,650,000 voted for it. Six of the seven states (California, Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, Washington and Oklahoma) rejected such a law and only one (Kansas) approved it.

Furthermore, the matter of repeal of 14(b) was specifically faced, widely debated, and the verdict of the public established, in the national elections of 1964.

Yet now we have the odd spectacle of a group of senators, in response to the blind animosities of anti-labor elements in our society, trying to prevent this bill from even coming to the floor. Success in this undemocratic procedure would come at the expense, not just of labor alone, but of the good name of the Senate, and of public confidence in the fairness of its procedures.

In 1947, when the Taft-Hartley Act incorporating Section 14(b) was before Congress, there were many who regarded this legislation as unfair and unwise. Yet the members of the Senate who held this view made no attempt to organize a filibuster against it, nor did we in the trade union movement who were its victims ask them to do so. We did not attack nor seek to impede the legislative process itself. We accepted the decision of the majority of the elected representatives of the public, even though we felt very strongly that it was wrong, and conformed to it, confident that this wrong would ultimately be corrected through the same democratic process. We pleaded our case to the ultimate forum of public opinion as expressed in the election of representatives, and we feel that we have been vindicated in that forum.

Now we are entitled to a fair count and final vote on this issue in the Senate of the United States. The best interests of the American people will be served only if every member of the Senate is counted, either for or against repeal.

We do not ask you to vote with us, if your honest views are against us. We ask only that you allow the Senate to perform its duty, and permit all others to vote their views. Surely we and the public at large are entitled to this.

George Meany

Goal! Goal! Goal!



Federationist Editorial:

Government of Viet Nam Urged To Befriend, Not Harass, Unions

Following is an editorial, Turn for the Better in Viet Nam, written by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the October issue of the American Federationist.

IN RECENT WEEKS there has been a meaningful improvement in the critical Viet Nam situation. This turn for the better is due to a number of factors. The determination of our government and the superb fighting capacities of the enlarged American armed forces is the paramount reason for the changed picture. This has served to lift the morale of the courageous South Vietnamese people and to increase the effectiveness of their military forces. Credit is also due to the participation of cooperating nations like South Korea, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. The growing sympathetic understanding of our country's policy and position in Viet Nam among the peoples of Asia, Europe and the developing countries is as significant as it is encouraging.

In consequence of this combination of forces, the much-vaunted Viet Cong "monsoon offensive" has been stopped cold. Actually, in some vital combat areas the initiative has passed into the hands of the Americans and South Vietnamese fighting to defend the territorial integrity and independence of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Certain significant developments have come in the wake of this turn for the better. In the Viet Cong-ridden regions, the people are beginning to lose their fear of the Communist guerrilla terrorists. What is more, the Viet Cong forces are becoming bone-tired.

In sum, these developments confirm the soundness and effectiveness of Pres. Johnson's basic policy—readiness to negotiate for a just settlement of the conflict and determination to fight, if necessary, until the people of South Viet Nam are assured peace, national security and freedom. In this light, it is gratifying to note that more and more people in our own country are showing greater understanding of and rendering wholehearted support to Pres. Johnson's course.

It would, however, be a costly mistake to conclude that the most difficult tasks in the Viet Nam crisis have already been met. It would be far from the truth to say that the terrible conflict is about to end. The Hanoi dictatorship has contemptuously spurned the numerous American offers for unconditional peace negotiations. This Communist regime has rebuffed similar peace moves by the United Nations and the "nonaligned" nations.

Furthermore, the Communist enemy is still very strong. It enjoys the full backing of Moscow and Peiping for continuing its subversion and aggression.

Given this new situation, the first task the forces of freedom and peace face in this arena of terrible warfare is to convince the people that they have good and urgent reasons to fight against the Communist forces. It would be self-deception to hide the fact that very much remains to be done towards the building of a government of, by and for the people of South Viet Nam. It is rather easy to set up a government which rules by terror, but the great need and overriding aim here is to develop an effective democratic government which would stand out in clear and inspiring contrast to the ruthless totalitarian dictatorship in North Viet Nam.

NOR CAN WE exaggerate the urgency of proceeding with increased vigor to develop an extensive land reform program and to put into effect other long overdue social reforms. In fact, the improved overall situation provides more favorable conditions for such beneficial social changes, for a social transformation that will profoundly change for the better the conditions of life and labor for the great mass of the people. This is the best way to win the people for the war and to win the peace for the people.

In this connection, we must emphasize with all the energy at our command that our government would be very well advised to impress forcefully upon the Ky regime the urgency of its discontinuing its hostile attitude and acts against the Confederation of Viet Nam Workers (CVT) and the organizations of the peasantry. The American military forces can do much in this direction by impressing upon the cooperating Vietnamese military commanders the enormous importance of befriending rather than harassing and hounding the spokesmen of labor.

Unless these organizations of the people are assured their right to play a constructive and vital role in the protection and building of their nation, social justice and democracy have very little chance of developing in this pivotal area of Southeast Asia. Persecution of democratic labor is no way of prosecuting the war or winning the peace. Building the democratic forces is the only way to win a better day for the long-suffering people of all Viet Nam.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, October 9, 1965 No. 41

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Six Major Reasons:

Meany Tells the Senate Why It Should Vote to Repeal 14(b)

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Oct. 7 sent the following letter to all members af the U.S. Senate:

IN A MOOD of political cynicism, certain editorialists and commentators—and, indeed certain senators—have portrayed the Senate of the United States as too bored with legislative duties to consider 14(b) repeal on its merits.

We in the AFL-CIO do not believe the Senate will put vacation before duty.

We are convinced that the Senate will debate H.R. 77, as amended, on its merits and will vote it up or down, as the facts deserve. That is, of course, all we ask—a clear and decisive vote.

Because we are convinced there will be such a vote, despite the legislative maneuvers of this hour, I want to set forth for you our arguments for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley law. As cogently and factually as I can state it, this is our case for repeal:

1. SECTION 14(b) is grossly inconsistent with the whole body of federal law. The 80th Congress ceded to the states the right to impose more stringent (but not less stringent) restrictions with respect to union security. This action flies in the face of the original constitutional declaration that on matters where the federal government has assumed jurisdiction, federal law shall be superior to state law. There is no comparable provision anywhere in labor-management relations law; indeed it would be analogous to a federal minimum wage from which a state could opt out if it preferred sweatshop wages.

2. OUTLAWING the union shop has been unpopular with the voters. Since 1958, the so-called "right-to-work" law has been rejected by referendum. The states and the votes where "right-to-work" was defeated follow:

California: For 2,079,975, Against 3,070,837
Colorado: For 200,319, Against 318,480
Idaho: For 118,718, Against 121,790
Ohio: For 1,160,324, Against 2,001,512
Washington: For 339,742, Against 596,949
Oklahoma: For 352,267, Against 376,555

Only Kansas, by a vote of 395,839 to 307,176, approved such a law.

3. THE UNION shop is intrinsically fair. Under the federal law, a union that has won recognition as bargaining agent for the workers in a particular unit has an inescapable legal obligation to give equal protection to every worker within that jurisdiction, including any who may have opposed the union. In view of this absolute legal obligation, enforceable by law, it is reasonable and correct for the union to seek a contract requiring all workers to assume their portion of the responsibility for maintaining the trade union instrumentality—which is all that a union shop requires.

4. PERSONAL LIBERTY, or freedom from compulsion, is not a legitimate argument against the union shop. American society is replete with examples of instances where a minority is bound by the majority decision. A householder has to pay his share of taxes to support a fire department in an administration he did not want, for the fire department has to protect him along with everyone else. In many states, a lawyer can only practice if he belongs to the bar association. A union shop is one more condition of employment, mutually established by agreement between the union and the employer. If at any time a majority of the workers do not want a union shop, the law establishes a procedure through which they can abolish it. If an employer does not want a union shop agreement, he can refuse to sign one.

The repeal bill makes provision for the tiny minority of workers who have genuine religious scruples against membership in secular organizations. This amendment, inserted by the Senate committee, has our full support.

Perhaps the best evidence that "compulsion" is an empty charge is that those who supposedly suffer from it—the workers in union shops—are heartily in favor of it. From August 1947 to October 1951, when the law provided for such union shop votes, the NLRB conducted 46,119 union shop authorization polls. The union shop was authorized in 44,795 of these polls, or 97.1 percent. Put another way, more than 5.5 million votes were cast for the union shop, or 91 percent.

5. REPEAL of Section 14(b) would eliminate one more aspect of destructive interstate competition—the attempt to lure industry by promising low wages and weak unions. Such competition has had a provable adverse effect on many states whose industry has been pirated. Additionally, such competition hurts the national economy by lowering consumer purchasing-power. It hurts the "winners," too, who gain only those enterprises whose wage scales are too low to create a prosperous community.

6. FINALLY, it seems clear to us that the American people have spoken out clearly for repeal of Section 14(b). The issue was raised in nearly every senatorial and congressional campaign last year. And was, of course, a clear issue between the presidential candidates. We earnestly believe that the majority view should prevail in the Congress.

These then are the facts about Section 14(b), the reasons why we believe it should be repealed.

But whether a senator agrees with our position or not is less important than the clear fact that in a democracy the people have a right to know how their representatives stand on vital issues.

So we ask you to insist on voting on this issue; we hope you will vote to repeal Section 14(b).

'Direct Tie-In' Charged:

Foes of New Immigration Law Linked to Right-Wing Groups

RIGHT WING groups that fought against civil rights reforms also tried, but failed, to block the new immigration law, a union spokesman has charged.

Jack Sheehan, legislative representative for the Steelworkers, said there is "a direct tie-in" among the anti-civil rights, anti-immigration reform and anti-labor groups. He was interviewed on Labor News Conference on the Mutual radio network.

Sheehan recalled that certain groups had mounted an organized effort to brand every immigrant "a suspected subversive," but Congress rejected their contention because "the facts prove otherwise."

The most basic change in U.S. immigration policy made by the new law is that applicants for entry and eventual citizenship will be selected on the basis of their skills, not their place of birth or origin, Sheehan said. He noted that organized labor strongly favored ending the national origin quota system, which will be the principle effect of the new law. The system, adopted in 1924, is "outdated and discriminatory," he declared.

He credited increased concern among Americans for the individual dignity of all men with arousing the wide public support that the new law has.

SHEEHAN SAID that while the new policy will result in some increase in the number of immigrants, its effect on the work force will be slight—about three one-hundredths of 1 percent. "We in the labor movement don't think that this will cause any undue hardship," he added.

The new law will help improve understanding among people and widen "our horizons, as far as international affairs are concerned," he continued. "There is good reason to expect that (the new immigrants) will contribute a great deal to this nation, just as immigrants have all through our history," he added.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program were Julius Duscha of the Washington Post and Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



SAN FRANCISCO—Political reporters meeting here developed an apparently unanimous opinion that the right-wingers' new hero, Ronald Reagan, was running way ahead for the GOP nomination for governor—and that the crazily turbulent state party thus was clearly getting ready to commit suicide again as it did last year with Sen. Goldwater.

You can get a different opinion—not as to Reagan's probable nomination but as to the "suicidal" effect on the state party—from knowledgeable Californians who are both Democratic and liberal. They believe, at least as of now, that Reagan would run a powerful race against incumbent Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, who will be seeking a third straight term.

The judgment is based on a handful of facts, a few expectancies plus the pure speculation inseparable from prognostication.

ITEM: They look at screen actor George Murphy's Senate victory over Democrat Pierre Salinger—not the Johnson landslide against Goldwater—as the 1964 California contest that furnishes reliable guidance for 1966.

"A movie-TV star is pure poison for a mere professional politician," they warn. "The practiced, trained entertainer looks good and sounds good on television, inevitably, because he's just doing another act. The politician, out of his natural element, may bumble. Murphy made Salinger look terrible."

It is a fact, candidly declared to this reporter at the Republican National Convention in July 1964 by a Murphy publicity adviser, that Murphy would "win" just off his old movie films with Shirley Temple.

"Look," said the publicity man, "millions of Californians watch the old movies on late TV. Well, Murphy in the Shirley Temple series was always a good guy, never a bad guy—and he never got the girl. We'll get these old movies on TV all during the campaign—and all the women will love him and 'mother' him by voting for him."

The Murphy movies were, as promised, played night after night on TV. Explain it as a freak, maybe, but more than 750,000 California voters cast ballots against Goldwater but for Murphy.

ITEM: Reagan can be "cleaned up" from his extremist right-wing reputation as effectively as Murphy was last year, the pessimists groan. Murphy went into the campaign as an avowed Goldwater supporter—but once nominated ran the other way.

Reagan is already running from the John Birch Society image, they observe, under tutelage of the political public relations firm of Spencer-Roberts & Associates.

ITEM: "Reagan will have more, not less, Hollywood professional help than Murphy," the gloom-mongers warn. "You set those Disney writers loose and they can make any candidate sound wonderful. Look at Reagan's TV-money fund-raising speech last year; it was the most effective Republican speech of the campaign."

Brown will bring to the campaign acknowledged, politically useful assets, the liberal Democrats declare. He has been in the civic sense, one of the country's best governors. He has won twice previously.

But he got his million-plus plurality in 1958 against stodgy, arrogant, bumbling Bill Knowland, they point out. In 1962 he got only 300,000-plus against former Vice President Nixon—a national figure but one with piled-up resentments working against him as well as against Democratic incumbents.

"Brown can win" his apprehensive friends say, "with a generally heavy Democratic victory and plenty of national help. But Reagan will run closer than most people think."

Things may look different next summer as election day nears. But serious discussion of a possible Reagan victory, meaning a powerful Goldwaterite California delegation again in the 1968 Republican National Convention, should be frightening to GOP leaders like Governors Rockefeller, Scranton, Romney and Smylie and Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky, who has just said the GOP should kick the Birch Society "right in the tail."



IMMIGRATION REFORMS survived an attack by the same right-wing groups that fought civil rights reforms, Legislative Rep. Jack Sheehan (center) of the Steelworkers noted on Labor News Conference. Julius Duscha (left) of the Washington Post and Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star questioned him on the AFL-CIO-produced weekly public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Firings Because of Garnishees A Growing Problem for Unions

By Sidney Margolius

UNION COUNSELORS and officials in many areas have become increasingly concerned over the firings of workers because of garnishees.

A garnishee is a court order directing your employer to turn over a specified part of your pay to a creditor. The amount that can be taken from your pay varies in different states.



Some employers automatically fire if a man has more than one or two garnishees. Others may not permit any.

A worker fired for garnishment may not even be able to get unemployment insurance. The Los Angeles AFL-CIO Community Services office points out that "this type of discharge may be classified as misconduct" under state unemployment laws.

Several times in recent years bills which would bar firings because of garnishees have been introduced into the New Jersey legislature. So far none have been passed. But a new bill has been introduced this year as the result of efforts by union officials.

New York State this year almost got a law barring garnishee firings. After two years of intense effort by the Hotel Trades Council there, the legislature passed the bill. But Gov. Rockefeller vetoed it. He had asked the advice of the New York County Lawyers Association, which told him that a garnisheed employe is likely to be a poor worker.

As this writer has pointed out, a garnishee often becomes a coercive collection weapon in the hands of high-pressure installment dealers. They can use the threat of job loss to force payment of debts that may have been unfairly or even fraudulently contracted.

The Hotel Workers and other New York unions are going to try again to get the anti-garnishee firing law in that state.

"Once we get a law making it unlawful to discharge purely because a garnishee has been served on an employer directing him to make payments to the creditor from the worker's wages, that is all we need to prevent firing," says Julia Algase, assistant to the president of the Hotel Trades Council. "This law also would insure that if an employer does fire because of a garnishee, this would not be considered a voluntary quit under unemployment insurance, or that an arbitrator won't say the discharge is justified."

The coercive nature of garnishees is shown in a case reported by Shirley Kronberg, a former waitress who has been trained by the union to be a counselor for members with consumer problems. One worker had contracted a debt of $135, and had made four payments of $14 each. The merchandise proved to be faulty so she brought it back to the seller and figured she didn't have to pay any more. This is a frequent misbelief of debtors. Her pay was garnisheed. Even though she no longer had the merchandise, she now owed $117, including the original balance of $79 plus penalty costs stated in the contract she had signed.

The Legal Aid Society pointed out that the only action possible would be to make the seller put up the merchandise at public auction. But auctioned goods bring very little.

One of the fallacies in Rockefeller's veto of the anti-garnishee firing bill in New York was the assumption that debtors are properly served with notice and have sufficient chance to arrange to pay.

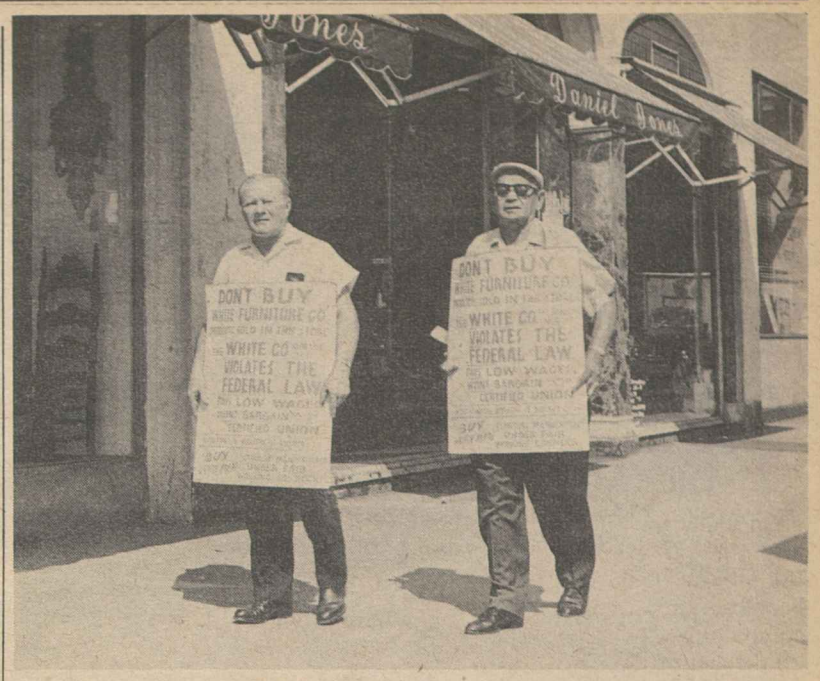
Mrs. Kronberg called one marshal who had seized a union member's belongings, and asked at what address the notice had been served. The marshal mentioned an address at which the worker had not lived for several years. Mrs. Kronberg pointed this out. The marshal retorted that he didn't care; that he had a signed statement from the process server that he had served the summons.

EVEN WHEN notice is properly served, the marshal may require that the debtor pay up the accumulated arrears before the marshal will consider giving a "letter of abeyance" to show the employer, Mrs. Algase reports. Obviously it usually is impossible for a man who has been unable to meet current payments to pay all his back debt at one time.

The wide extent of the problem is shown in a report by the Better Business Bureau of Akron, O. In one recent year Akron Municipal Court records reported 12,000 garnishments. Two retailers alone were responsible for almost 20 percent of these. One company filed 1,500 garnishments. Other cities with records of many garnishees include Washington, D. C., San Francisco and Birmingham.

In some states, as Oregon and Illinois, garnishments have led to bankruptcies because of the high amounts creditors have been able to take from pay, unlike the somewhat more humane New York rule that only 10 percent can be taken no matter how many creditors garnishee.

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FURNITURE WORKERS pickets advise public not to buy products made by White Furniture Co. of Mebane, N. C., in a nationwide consumer education campaign. Pickets from union's New York district are shown. The union won an election at the White plant in October 1964, but has been unable to get the firm to bargain, it says. Unfair labor practice charges against White are pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Michigan Survey:

Mood of Confidence Found in Consumers

THE AVERAGE American consumer's current mood is confident and optimistic, according to the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

In a report on its latest quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy, the center cites a number of optimistic signs:

"At present there are no indications of doubt or uncertainty about the continuation of good times, unlike in 1956 and in 1962 when many people entertained the notion that prosperity could not endure without interruption over a period of several years. The expectation of a recession is now less common than at any time during the last 15 years, and an unusually large proportion of people expect further income increases."

The report points out that the center's Index of Consumer Sentiment (based on 1956 average) has continued to rise slowly during the last eight months and stood at the end of August at 103.2. The figure early in 1965 (101.5) already was substantially higher than the 1963 level.

The war in Viet Nam represents a new development which has created widespread concern, the report says, and yet has contributed to the belief that the domestic economic situation would remain good. "People's views of the domestic effects of international conflict have undergone a change in the recent past," the report explains."

"During the numerous cold war crises that have occurred during the last 10 years, the majority thought that the domestic economy would suffer and were inclined to postpone some of their discretionary expenditures because they (1) expected inflation or tax increases, or (2) thought that the international threat must cause uncertainty and economic dislocation, or (3) they believed that unfavorable developments were bound to have unfavorable effects.

"These expectations are much less frequent today, although the international situation causes more concern than at any time since the early stages of the Korean war. The impact of a shooting war is seen differently from that of a cold war and, in addition, very many people have acquired new opinions about the strength of the American economy in the recent past."

SUBSTANTIALLY fewer respondents than at any time since 1958 believe that unemployment will rise during the next 12 months, and more think it will decline.

The majority of respondents in the latest survey said that in their opinion a recession would not happen again—a view that may be attributed not to a favorable evaluation of the cold war's impact on the economy but to the recent past performance of the economy.

At present inflation is not considered a serious threat by consumers even though the majority continues to expect some price increases.

In August 1965 intentions to buy cars were expressed by slightly more families than in the summer of 1964 or of 1963.

The trend of incomes is up, the report reveals, and income gains have been spread over a larger proportion of families than in the previous 10 years. Close to 40 percent of all families reported that their income went up from January to August 1965. (Close to 50 percent reported income increases during calendar year 1964.)

With the stock market break now forgotten, the income tax cut no longer salient, and awareness of the excise tax cut practically nonexistent, the consumer may need new economic stimuli to maintain his confidence, the economists suggest: "Yet the widespread income increases and the almost universal awareness of good times may continue to support consumer optimism over a long period."

From Soup to Nonsense:

Our Wonder-of-Wonders Dept. Seems to Be Working Overtime

By Jane Goodsell

CASE NUMBER 1. When Jim Cassidy, an enthusiastic fisherman departed for a day of fly-casting on the Umpqua River, he told his wife to be sure to have the frying pan sizzling hot and ready for the mess of trout he'd be bringing home for dinner. At 5 o'clock, Jim Cassidy arrived home with his creel brimful of speckled browns and rainbows.



CASE NUMBER 2. Agatha Hensley invited 10 guests to a 7 o'clock dinner party. Dinner was served promptly at 7:30, and late arrivals were told that it was too bad they didn't show up in time for a cocktail.

CASE NUMBER 3. When Stanley Wintermute was stopped by a policeman for going through a red light, he remonstrated, "But Officer, I'm positive the light was green when I entered the intersection!" The officers admitted that his own eyes might have deceived him and apologized for having wrongly accused Mr. Wintermute. He expressed hope that Mr. Wintermute held no hard feelings.

CASE NUMBER 4. Margie Summers, a 13-year-old high school freshman, was told by her mother to clean up her room immediately. Margie promised to do it in a few minutes, just as soon as she finished listening to one more Rolling Stone record. Margie played one more record and then cleaned up her room, just as she'd promised.

CASE NUMBER 5. Mrs. Horace Johnson telephoned the plumber, Henry Quigley, to tell him that her washing machine was sloshing water all over the floor. Mr. Quigley assured Mrs. Johnson that he would be there first thing the next morning to fix it. Sure enough, at the stroke of 8 the following morning, Mrs. Johnson's doorbell rang, and there was Mr. Quigley.

CASE NUMBER 6. Juanita O'Toole received a letter from her bank stating that her checking account was overdrawn by $34.56. According to Mrs. O'Toole's own reckoning she had $56.78 in her account, and she wrote an irate letter to the bank telling them so. The next day she received a contrite telephone call from a second vice president. He told Miss O'Toole that her figures were 100 percent correct, and begged her forgiveness.

Sponsored by Labor Council:

Youth Project Underscores Jobs as Key to Poverty Fight

Oakland, Calif.—A three-month youth employment project just completed by the Alameda County AFL-CIO has given dramatic support to organized labor's thesis that the key to problems of poverty and social disorder lies in more and better jobs.

Last spring the council, citing the fact that the Oakland area had one of the highest unemployment rates in the country and that the problem was most acute among young people, developed a project offering jobs and basic work experience to 200 youths aged 16 to 21, and applied for a federal grant under the Economic Opportunity Act. It was made clear that the project would find its principal beneficiaries in Oakland's non-white community which constituted some 20 percent of the city's nearly 400,000 population.

The Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington swiftly approved a grant of $235,761, California Gov. Edmund G. Brown signed it as required by the federal act, and the project was in business.

Congressman Jeffery Cohelan (D-7th Dist.), who was instrumental in winning prompt approval of the grant, described it in a telegram to Labor Council Executive Sec. Robert Ash as "one of the first" to any labor organization under Pres. Johnson's War on Poverty program.

A project director and staff were hired, four area supervisors and 16 job foreman-instructors were recruited from the ranks of unemployed union craftsmen and other experienced union workers, and a list of specific work projects was obtained from community nonprofit agencies.

Requests Screened

Job requests were screened as to social usefulness or need, variety and interest of the work involved, realistic target date for completion and—very important—the inability of the agency concerned to finance the work through private industry channels. Requests were cleared with the unions involved to assure that no jobs were taken from union members.

On June 14, recruitment of the young workers began. Applicants were sought through schools, church organizations, the State Employment Service, welfare rolls, youth centers, union resources, and parole and probation rosters. Requirements were: age 16 to 21 inclusive, family income of not more than $4,000 a year for a family of four, less for a smaller family, and willingness to work.

A sort of reverse standard of selection was applied: in general, the more bleak the family circumstances, the more unpromising the applicant's history, appearance, manner or personality, the better his chances of selection.

The response was overwhelming. In less than three days, nearly 700 had applied for the 200 openings. The task of selection was an agonizing one—especially when a youth met all the stated requirements but had to give way to others who clearly were in greater need of such a program. But the 200 were finally selected—140 boys and 60 girls. Of these, 25 were on parole and many more were on probation or had previous police records. About half were from broken homes. A large number came from families receiving public assistance. A high proportion were school dropouts. About 90 percent were Negro.

On June 28 the actual work projects got under way.

From the first, a pattern of dramatic improvement became evident. With few exceptions the young workers tackled their tasks with eagerness and hustle. The work and the prospect of regular $1.25-an-hour wages seemed to promote new feelings of self-respect, ambition, pride in their work, and responsibility. Many of the young people opened bank accounts for the first time in their lives. They began to dress better, both on and off the job.

A supervisor of a group of girls working in a union office reported that her charges had matured remarkably in a few short weeks—"no more gum chewing and bubble popping and they've gained a new respect for each other and for themselves." She added that most of the girls were planning to return to school in the fall—now that they had a little money for school clothes and supplies.

Another foreman, a member of a Teachers local, had this to say:

"At the beginning, we all agreed to treat them as young but mature men and women, not baby them the way we do in the schools. All of a sudden, they were proud of themselves—proud of themselves and the community." He noted that dropouts and absenteeism were lower than in the schools. The young people began to dress better after one or two paychecks, he reported, and this even had an effect on other youths in their neighborhoods.

About midway in the 12-week project, a number of the youths were asked how they felt about the whole thing. Several answered frankly that without these jobs they would be walking the streets and very likely getting into trouble.

Money 'Feels Good'

"Now I have money in my pocket that I worked for, and it makes me feel good," said one, adding, "Why should it be so hard for us young people to find jobs?"

Several workers said they were learning to do things they never thought they could do, and this contributed to their feeling of accomplishment and self-respect. One young man of 16, asked about problems of work and schooling, replied: "School may be free, but it takes a lot of money to get to it."

Significantly, the experience had a profound effect not only on the young workers but on their foremen-instructors too. Harold Wilson, the labor council's community services director who acted as project coordinator, reported: "We conceived this project with the idea that experienced working men could guide kids in proper work channels. This has happened just as we foresaw. What we didn't foresee was how deeply the experienced workers would be affected too. They've come to understand kids and their problems; they've gotten not only involved but enthused. Many of the foremen took their jobs just as jobs. Now most of them would stay on even if their pay were cut."

The periodic reports all foremen were required to submit amply bore out this assessment. One foremen movingly closed a report on his workers with these words: "May God stamp his approval on these young lives."

Of the 260-odd youths taken on during the life of the project, 66 were separated prior to termination of the work. Thirty-one of these quit voluntarily—six of them reportedly to take better jobs.

Sixty-seven of the youths were cited for "extraordinary performance," another 84 for "adequate peformance." A total of 136 had perfect attendance and 97 were absent one to three days each—a remarkable record, the supervisory personnel agreed.

It may have been only a coincidence, but Oakland officials noted a sharp drop in juvenile delinquency during the months the project was in operation, even though there was a rise in the suburbs in the same period. This is how the official report to the Office of Economic Opportunity summed up the impact of the project:

Project a Symbol

"In the final analysis, the Oakland Community Work Project was a symbol, not a milestone or a monument. The fact that 200 young people appeared to benefit from a carefully designed and constructed work experience hardly proves anything. Wages of $1.25 an hour are hardly calculated to bring sudden affluence or social status. On the other hand the evidence is unassailable that the project did produce at least temporary change for the better in the physical and spiritual lives of its participants—and this includes the adults as well as the youth.

"Everyone associated with it was convinced that it represented, in microcosm, the kind of changes that could be brought about in our national life by a really massive, determined, uncompromising attack along the whole broad front of Economic Opportunity.

"The crucial question, then, is this: will the community of Oakland and the community of the United States of America pick up where the project left off, or will these 200 youths be allowed to slide back into the morass from which they so hopefully appeared to be emerging? Can the symbol be transformed into a touchstone, the touchstone into a milestone, the milestone into a monument on the road to the Great Society?"



WORK EXPERIENCE project for youth, sponsored by the Alameda County (Calif.) AFL-CIO, gave three months of training to young men and women from the most poverty-stricken homes. Here a group of the trainees, working under a union foreman, refurbishes the interior of an Oakland social agency building.

UAW Parley Explores Pension, Training Needs

Chicago—Discussion of "portable pensions," a program to ease a growing shortage of skilled workers and a firm stand against contracting out of maintenance or production work were highlights of the 11th Auto Workers Skilled Trades Conference here.

UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the two-day parley, told the 1,200 delegates and guests from 300 locals that the union will keep a close watch on attempts to contract out work that has been done by UAW members.

Reuther said the union will ask Congress for a federal insurance program to protect private pension plans. He compared the proposal to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures bank deposits. The proposed legislation would guarantee continued benefits to retirees if the company, union or pension fund went broke.

The UAW president also reported that the union is seeking to develop a plan which will allow a worker to carry his accrued pension rights with him from company to company or industry to industry if he shifts jobs.

The resolution on the manpower shortage stressed the need for more apprentices. Delegates called for full use of the federal Manpower Training & Development Act, which provides money for on-job apprenticeship training.

UAW representatives were directed to stress advantages of the federal program to companies that balk at initiating apprenticeship programs because of cost. The resolution states that where pre-apprenticeship plans are already in effect, federal funds should be used to help bolster these courses.

It also urges immediate introduction of apprenticeship programs in industries lacking on-job training.

Teachers Buy Bonds to Build Union Growth

Teachers' Pres. Charles Cogen has announced an intensified organizing and collective bargaining campaign, to be partly financed through the sale of bonds to AFT members.

Last year the union added 20,000 new members and put 24 additional organizers on its staff, Cogen reported. This school year it expects to add 12,000 or more.

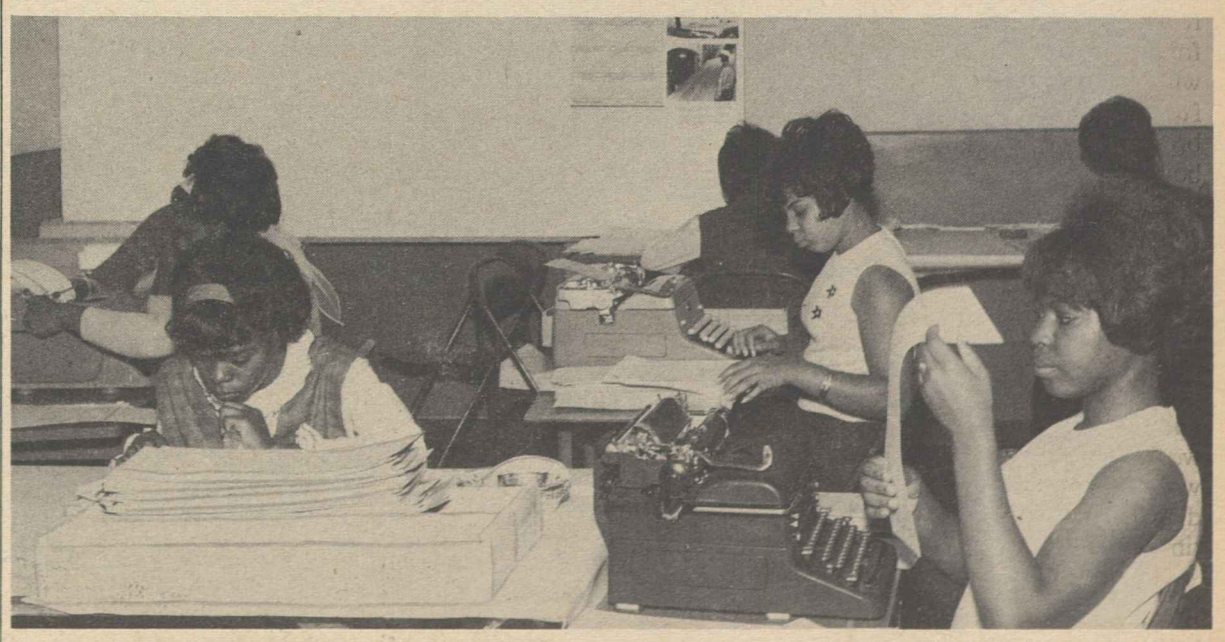
The AFT has won major victories recently in Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia.

More than $100,000 worth of debenture bonds have been sold to members or pledges promised, and another $100,000 will be offered, Cogen said. In addition, the AFT has been pledged aid from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., seven international unions and other sources totaling some $800,000, he announced.

Labor Editor Dies in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio—John F. Cummins, who started three labor newspapers and later served as Cleveland Newspaper Guild treasurer, died here at 67 and was buried after services in St. Peter's Church, North Ridgeville, Ohio.

Cummins was labor's "man of the year" after retiring in 1963 as editor of the Cleveland Citizen and Guild treasurer. He was publisher of the Cleveland Union Leader when it was consolidated with the Citizen after the AFL and CIO bodies merged here.



CLERICAL WORK in the community work project office and in various union headquarters was performed by some 60 girls such as these who were among the 200 young people enrolled in the union-backed training program.









LABOR INTERESTS bring Pres. Johnson into frequent contact with union leaders at the White House. Top, he greets Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians after signing the bill providing U.S. aid to the arts and humanities. Second from top, he accepts a fireman's hat from Pres. William D. Buck of the Fire Fighters to start off Fire Prevention Week as Sec.-Treas. A. E. Albertoni (left) and Washington Fire Chief Henry Galotta look on. Next, he presents Chairman George E. Leighty of the Railway Labor Executives' Association with a pen he used to sign the High-Speed Transportation bill, and at bottom he accepts the Charles B. Stillman Award of the Teachers from AFT Pres. Charles Cogen with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany standing by. The President himself is a former teacher.

California Offers Example:

Old Order's Political Control At Stake in Districting Fights

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—A bitter battle in California's State Senate over a court-dictated reapportionment ultimatum is as good an example as any of the resistance of state legislators everywhere to the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions—and for their prayer that somehow these decisions may be upset by the pending Dirksen amendment to reverse the high tribunal.

In Sacramento, a special reapportionment session is bogged down — temporarily — because actual application of the "one man, one vote" rule would mean that about 18 Northern California state senators would lose their jobs, and far more populous Southern California would gain them.

In short, the 18 potential victims are being asked to approve a plan to vote themselves out of office.

There is more to the story than this. Effective control of much of California's fiscal policy and welfare policy is tied up with continued existence of the State Senate as presently constituted. So the lobbies with a vested interest in keeping taxes down—such as unemployment insurance levies on employers—are playing games to aid the threatened 18.

The State Senate, as well as the General Assembly, is heavily controlled by at least nominal Democrats, but key committees dictating unemployment insurance levels and similar issues are headed by Republicans, appointed by and with the consent of the theoretically dominant Democrats.

Lobbies Like It

The insurance and real estate and employer lobbies like it this way, because the GOP committee chairmen are safely "conservative" and are depended on not to rock the boat. With a different kind of senate, the lobbyists fear, their friends would either be out of office entirely or out of power.

But consider just the 18 menaced senators and their private feelings. They realize their political futures are jeopardized, and they naturally are fighting for their lives, squirming and plotting to find a way out, to evade the federal and state court orders.

As of now, they seem likely to lose. There appear to be just enough senators ready to support the court-dictated reapportionment plan to give the redistricting bill a bare majority for passage.

One of the 18 genuinely threatened "losers" consoles himself with the hope of appointment to a state judgeship. Another speculates on running for Congress in a normally Democratic district now held—by freak—by a Republican. Another thinks he may "move south" and find a new Senate district.

Others think—or hope—that, come what may, they can still be elected in proposed enlarged districts.

Agony Real

But the agony of the 18 is genuine and their feeling of frustration equally real.

They argue interminably that the U.S. Supreme Court decisions were improper—that their present tiny, sparsely settled districts have a "right" to individual representation for special sectional or economic reasons if not for numbers of people. They rage at the California State Supreme Court that handed down the ultimatum — actually drawing the lines for new and enlarged districts—giving the legislature only until Dec. 9 to approve the plan, or have it imposed on them by the court itself.

Yet after three weeks of the special apportionment session they see no way out. They don't even speculate on the possibility that the state court will reconsider its action. They haven't been able to invent an alternative plan, acceptable to them, that they think the court will approve.

"We are just like the prisoner who stood before the judge," muttered one unhappy prospective victim. "You are sentenced to death and you have a choice," says the judge. "Do you want to pull the trigger or shall I?"

So the prospect is that by early in November, the State Senate will join the lower house in approving the court edict (this timing would give members the chance to establish one-year residence in populous areas they hope to establish as new bases of power).

They still talk about the shred of hope held out by the proposed Dirksen amendment—the revision of the U.S. Constitution sponsored by the Illinois Senator, GOP floor leader in Washington, that by overriding the U.S. Supreme Court would necessarily modify the State Supreme Court's application of the "one man, one vote" doctrine.

Even that hope is just a shred—nothing more. Dirksen is persistent, ingenious and determined, but his proposed amendment was once rejected by his Senate peers and even in revised form cannot be passed until next year at the earliest. So many state legislatures have already been reapportioned that the prospect of 38 state ratifications in 1966 is admitted to be minimal.

But California's menaced 18 state senators refuse gracious consent to their own elimination. They continue to play for time, hoping that something will turn up. They will capitulate when and if forced, by that feared one-vote majority against them, when the Senate can no longer put off the evil day.

The Sacramento picture is an example of all the elements familiar in other states—Maryland offers a parallel—of state legislative resistance to the "one-man, one-vote" doctrine.

They hate and despise the doctrine: It is hated in other states, which is why so many "halfway" plans have been upset by the courts and the legislatures ordered to try again.

They fear, as the lobbyists fear, the threat of new kinds of state assemblies in which control passes at last to members representing people in city and suburban areas, where the great bulk of our population lives and problems are urban in nature, involving such issues as vast aid for schools, transit systems, housing and recreation.

Radical changes are being made in the system, but as the old order passes, it fights every inch of the way.

Government to Spur Drive on Joblessness

Monterey, Calif.—Federal officials told a tripartite conference on employment here that vigorous government action—including putting $17 billion a year into job-creating civilian channels—will hopefully drive down unemployment to the 3 percent level by 1970.

Pres. Johnson's highest economic talent will continue to insist that "maximum employment" is a realistic goal, said Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

R. Thayne Robson, executive director of the President's committee on manpower, disclosed in one panel session that the next Congress would be urged to allot $17 billion a year on public works and other programs to keep the job picture bright.

He suggested that husky increases in spending in the civilian sector of the economy are needed if the line is to be held on unemployment.

Robson indicated such spending would prime the nation's annual economic growth rate from the present 4 percent to 6.5 percent by 1970. This would deflate the unemployment rate to an area of about 3 percent of the work force, federal automation experts think.

About 60 hand-picked representatives of labor, business and the academic world deliberated at the 4-day conference, called by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, on how best California can cope with social and economic pressures raised by changing technology and a continuing record population growth.

Ackley said the outlook for a rising gross national product remains rosy with nothing in sight to keep the GNP from tacking on a $40 billion increase this fiscal year. This is $2 billion more than earlier estimates and projects a $670 billion GNP for the year.

"We also see the economy closer to our interim target of 4 percent unemployed, a figure not achieved since April 1957," he said.

Ackley was cautiously optimistic about the steady decline in unemployment figures, citing the over-the-year drop in the Negro jobless rate from 9.8 to 7.6 percent and among whites from 4.5 to 4.1 percent, as of August.

War Economy Unlikely

He said the demands of Viet Nam gave no signs of "overheating the economy" or forcing a consumer choice between "guns or butter."

"We will never retreat again if stagnation threatens the national economy. Our commitment to maximum employment has taken on more meaning than at any time since enactment of the Employment Act of 1946," Ackley said.

The California conference was highlighted by labor's insistence that a state economic development agency and a manpower and automation commission be revived. Both vehicles were snuffed out of existence by the last legislature's refusal to appropriate new budgets for them.

California's worrisome unemployment rate of more than 6 percent triggered the conference. Also clouding the sessions was the enigma of dealing with social and economic conditions in ghetto areas like Los Angeles' Watts district, where rioting in August cost 37 lives and millions of dollars in property losses.

Filibuster Stalls Senate Vote on 14(b)

Meany Letter Scores 'Travesty,' Urges Defeat of Tabling Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

that a vote against a motion to sidetrack the repeal bill is "absolutely vital."

On the eve of the test vote, this was the legislative situation:

- Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) had moved to make H.R. 77, the 14(b) repeal bill, the business before the Senate. This is a routine motion, normally adopted by unanimous consent.

- Dirksen and a team of some two dozen conservatives from both parties immediately began a filibuster to prevent Mansfield's motion from coming to a vote. Dirksen took the floor with a stack of what he said were 3,000 newspaper editorials opposing 14(b) repeal. If necessary, Dirksen proclaimed, he would read them all.

- **Under Senate rules, no vote can be taken as long as a senator wants to talk on a motion, subject to these two limitations: (1) the Senate can curtail debate by a two-thirds vote of those present, and (2) no senator may speak more than twice in any legislative day.**

- Ordinarily, in a filibuster, the majority votes to recess rather than adjourn at the end of each day so that eventually the two-speech limit is reached. However adjournment can be forced by lack of a quorum —the 51 out of the 100 senators needed to do business. Thus a majority must be able to have at least 49 senators on hand or nearby, since all but two of the filibustering senators usually stay away from the floor during a quorum call.

Meany Wire

"On behalf of the entire AFL-CIO," Meany wired senators opposing the filibuster, "I urge you to be present, to answer every quorum call. . . ."

- To bring about an initial test of strength, Mansfield announced a vote on tabling his motion to take up the 14(b) repeal bill. He himself, he said, would vote, against tabling.

He told the Senate that the Administration's position on the issue is clear. He added:

"Pres. Johnson upholds fully the Democratic Party platform of 1964 which calls for repeal of Section 14(b). He has asked Congress again and again to repeal Section 14(b). He has expressed approval of the House passage of H.R. 77 to repeal Section 14(b). He would like to see the Senate act to repeal Section 14(b). . . .

"We know where the President stands on 14(b). We know where the House stands. What remains to be seen is where the Senate stands." Senate action can be delayed for weeks or months by the filibuster, Mansfield warned bluntly, "unless, not a simple majority but a preponderant majority of the Senate decides otherwise."

'Battle Weary'

Dirksen, in the opening minutes of his filibuster, played heavily on the theme that "senators want to go home."

"They are battle weary," he said. "they are fatigued." Some, he said soothingly, look forward to recreation and rest while others have political fences to mend before "the shadow of 1966" elections.

Meany, in a letter to all senators, rejected the picture of a Senate "too bored with legislative duties to consider 14(b) repeal on its merits."

The AFL-CIO, he said, doesn't believe "the Senate will put vacation before duty."

He listed labor's case for repeal of Section 14(b) in the expectation that the Senate will "insist on voting on this issue."

While pressing for passage of the repeal bill, Meany criticized a letter sent out by Typographical Union Pres. Elmer Brown demanding that senators repeal 14(b) and threatening them with defeat if they do not support labor's position. Supporters as well as opponents of the repeal bill attacked the tone of the letter, and Meany told newsmen in reply to questions that he would "resent" such a letter himself and that Brown "does not speak for the AFL-CIO" on the issue.

Ironically, the first Senate clash in the 14(b) debate matched Dirksen, representing one of the 31 "free" states which do not ban the union shop, with Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.), whose state is one of the 19 with "right-to-work" laws.

Dirksen contended that the union shop destroys the "freedom" of workers and that the issue is "not to make a man grovel under a union dictator."

Bass replied tartly that he was seeking for workers and employers in Tennessee the same right now enjoyed by workers and employers in Illinois—to negotiate a union shop if they so desire.

He had not originally intended to enter the debate, Bass said, but was moved to do so by his recollections of the "great things" the labor movement has done for the nation.

Because of unions, he said, wages and working conditions have been improved, sweat shops eliminated, and "working people can own their own homes, automobiles, television sets and send their youngsters to school."

About half of Dirksen's filibuster allies were from the Deep South, veterans of civil rights talkathons such as South Carolina's Strom Thurmond (R), who began his speech with a can of soup at his desk for sustenance. But a number of the South's veteran senators were sitting this one out, and some were joining in the effort to bring a vote on the issue.

Meany wrote Dirksen that "the only conceivable excuse" for delaying the bill would be "inadequate public knowledge and understanding" of the issue.

But this problem, he stressed, "clearly does not exist" on 14(b) repeal. For years, Meany noted, "the issue had been the subject of legislative contests and referenda in many states."

Voters Opposed

In seven state referenda since 1958, he noted, 6.8 million persons voted against "right-to-work" proposals and 4.65 million voted for it. The issue was "widely debated" in the 1964 elections "and the verdict of the public established."

Now, Meany added, "we are entitled to a fair count and a final vote on this issue in the Senate of the United States."

There were counter-pressures, too. The National Right to Work Committee, which has fought to outlaw the union shop in every state, called for "a flood of commendatory wires and letters" to senators filibustering 14(b) repeal. And in a pointed "news brief," the committee claimed that Pennsylvania Republican congressmen who voted for repeal "have lost some important campaign contributions."

The committee's executive vice president, Reed Larson, added a new argument to his case against 14(b) repeal. The "real motive" of the drive for repeal, he contended, is "establishment of a labor government" in the United States "based on compulsory unionism."

Farm, Religious Groups Urge Vote

Leaders of farm and religious organizations called on members of the Senate to vote for repeal of Section 14(b).

Pres. James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union, wired senators to "stand squarely for repeal" of the Taft-Hartley section that permits state "right-to-work" laws. He urged them to "stick it out for whatever time it takes to get a vote."

The Rev. John F. Cronin, assistant director of the Social Action Dept. of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, wired senators the conference's strong endorsement of the House-passed repeal bill as amended "to protect religious freedom" adding, "we ask your support for this important legislation."

14(b) Repeal Supporter Wins Louisiana Primary

Crowley, La.—A labor-backed supporter of Pres. Johnson handily defeated an avowed Goldwater conservative to win the Democratic nomination in Louisiana's 7th Congressional District.

The winner, Edwin W. Edwards, is unopposed in the general election to be held Oct. 26. He will fill the vacancy left by the death last July of Rep. T. Ashton Thompson, who also was a liberal Democrat.

"Right-to-work" and the Negro vote were key issues in the campaign.

Edwards, a 38-year-old state senator from Crowley and the son of a sharecropper, publicly supported repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. He stressed racial harmony.

His opponent, Gary Tyler of Lake Charles, had campaigned for Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election.

Tyler sought votes as a "right-to-work" supporter. He "accused" Edwards of courting the "Negro bloc vote," a dynamite-laden charge in most of the South.

Edwards won, 51,963 to 44,672.

His victory, Edwards declared, "set aside once and for all time the notion that a man can gain public office by preaching bigotry and hatred."

The predominantly rural southwest district includes a large part of Louisiana's French-speaking "Cajun" population and the heart of the state's rice-growing farmland. Its largest city is Lake Charles. About one-fourth of the district's population is Negro, slightly under the average for the state.

Sen. Douglas Scores 14(b) As 'License' to Kill Unions

Springfield, Ill.—Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is a "hunting license" for states "to weaken or break unions," Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) charged here.

Douglas spoke to the Illinois State AFL-CIO convention on the same day the state's junior senator, Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, opened a filibuster aimed at preventing a vote on 14(b) repeal.

Under Dirksen's leadership, Douglas warned, "the old conservative Republican-Dixiecrat alliance is in full swing" and "will use every trick in the book to defeat us."

He reminded the delegates that the reasons for repeal of 14(b) must continually be spelled out even though "we know" it is bad legislation and although it may be "futile to argue with hardboiled opponents of unionism."

There remains, he said, a large number of "good people" who approve generally of unions but "are not fully informed about the issues and may be swept off their feet by high-powered propaganda from anti-union sources."

Douglas stressed that, contrary to the impression given by opponents of repeal, the abolishment of 14(b) would not result in "compulsory unionism" or establishment of "a union shop by law."

It would merely mean, he noted, that workers and employers in 19 "right-to-work" states would have the same rights as their counterparts in the other 31 states. They would be free to bargain on the issue of a union shop just as they now negotiate on a wide range of subjects from wages and hours to coffee breaks.

Many of the 19 "right-to-work" laws, Douglas said, were passed because state legislatures were malapportioned, with a minority of the population electing a majority of the legislature.

He said he was cancelling a large number of speaking engagements in the state to return to Washington to answer quorum calls on the 14(b) issue.

"I do this," he said, "because I believe in the righteousness of our cause and because I also believe in our following the pledge of our [Democratic] national platform."

Union Leaders in GOP Appeal to Their Party

Three Republican union presidents, members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, appealed to the GOP not to become "the anti-labor party" or "the filibuster party."

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Lee W. Minton of the Glass Bottle Blowers and Pres. James A. Suffridge of the Retail Clerks sent the following telegram to all Republican senators with a copy to Party Chairman Ray Bliss:

"As Republicans who are also vice presidents of the AFL-CIO, we are deeply dismayed to see the Republican Party officially leading a campaign to prevent the Senate from voting on the repeal of Section 14(b).

"We do not want to see the Republican Party become the anti-labor party. Even more, we do not want the Republican Party to become the filibuster party, a discredited title that has reposed on the other side of the aisle. We realize that many of you disagree with us on the issue of 14(b) and we respect your right to do so; there has always been room for honest differences among Republicans. But surely there can be no disagreement on the fundamental right of the Senate to vote on an issue after reasonable debate.

"We urge you not to tarnish the name of the Republican Party by tactics so long associated with the obstruction of progress and the denial of human rights."

Omens Favor Repeal Forces

If you believe in omens, the outlook for repeal of Section 14(b) should be bright.

The House took up the repeal bill on July 26, which happened to be the birthday of the bill's sponsor, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), and later passed it.

In the Senate, the bill's chief sponsor and floor manager is Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). The Senate battle over 14(b) repeal began Oct. 4.

That was McNamara's birthday.

Timken Pact Matches Gains In Basic Steel

Canton, O. — Contract gains matching or exceeding the basic steel "package" have been negotiated by the Steelworkers and the Timken Roller Bearing Co., for 10,000 USWA members here and at Columbus and Wooster, O.

A new three-year contract ratified by union members calls for wage increases of 19.5 cents an hour, with an additional 14.5 cents for 1,350 trade and craft workers, plus improvements in pensions, insurance, job security, seniority rights, working conditions and grievance procedures.

The wage hikes are payable as follows: 12 cents an hour retroactive to Aug. 24, 1965; an additional 12 cents on Aug. 6, 1967; the boost for trade and craft workers next Jan. 2. The new pact doubles pension benefits to $5 a month for each year of continuous service up to 35 years.

Present retirees will be given a benefit increase of $15 a month. A supplemental $75 a month was agreed to for employes up to 65 who retire early because of plant closedowns, layoff or disability.

Federal Drive Urged:

Job Equality Pressed For Working Women

By Eugene A. Kelly

A vigorous program to reduce discrimination against women workers was urged on the federal government by the 20-member Citizens Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Council members include AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Women workers comprise more than a third of the American labor force but their wages are only half those of men, the council said in a report accepted by an interdepartmental government committee headed by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Other findings:

- The number and proportion of women in the labor force has increased steadily, as has the percentage of working women who are married.
- A tenth of all family heads are women, and nearly half make less than $3,000 a year.
- About two-fifths of the white families and nearly three-fourths of the non-white families headed by women live in poverty.
- The unemployment rate is generally higher for women than for men. The average annual earnings among women with full-time year-round employment is lower than for men in all industries.

In a policy memorandum written for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the council urged the commission to utilize its resources and authority to educate the public toward acceptance of the law; to inform working women of their rights, and to adopt a positive attitude of encouraging employers, employment agencies and unions to eliminate bias in hiring and on the job.

"A positive approach is especially important to Negro women who have been the victims of both race and sex discrimination," the report added. "The unemployment rate is higher for Negro women than for any other group; the average earnings of Negro women are lower than those of any other group."

Jokes Decried

The council decried recent press and wire service emphasis on "various odd hypothetical cases" which have no real bearing on the problems of sex discrimination. Wirtz said the nation is in "serious danger of having an important point loused up" by jokes about male club "bunnies" and female dockwallopers.

Commissioner Richard Graham of the EEOC reported that 155 complaints of sex discrimination are under investigation—including two from men who were refused jobs in favor of women.

Graham said his agency has agreed with advertising managers of major daily newspapers that the present practice of separate listings for "help wanted" advertisements, male and female, will be continued for six months when the practice will be reviewed.

Mrs. Mary B. Keyserling, Women's Bureau director, quoted the record to deny several "myths" about women workers. It is not true, she said, that absenteeism is higher among women than among men, or that women are not stable employes. It is true, she declared, that the nation "is seriously underutilizing the skills" of women workers.

Bakers Win New Benefits In A&P Pact

Chicago—Severance pay for victims of automation, five weeks of paid vacation after 25 years of service and wage increases totaling 23 cents an hour will go to 600 workers at the A&P Stores bakery here under a three-year agreement with the American Bakery & Confecionery Workers.

ABC Local 1 concluded marathon negotiating sessions on the verge of a strike deadline with a pact providing these other gains: an increase in pension payments providing benefits up to $150 a month; a hike of 1 cent an hour in company payments into the ABC Union-Industry National Welfare Fund as of next June 1.

A severance pay clause provides that workers who lose their job because of technological changes will get up to a maximum of 600 hours pay.

'Guess Who!'





SCANDINAVIAN STUDY TEAM of nine union representatives who will visit glass container, fibre glass and plastics plants as guests of the Glass Bottle Blowers was welcomed to the U.S. at Philadelphia Airport. Shaking hands are Lennart Vallstrand (left) of Sweden, the team leader, and GBBA Vice Pres. J. Bellton Warren, who will accompany the visitors on their tour.

Scandinavian Unionists Visit Glass Plants

Philadelphia—A study team of nine trade union representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Norway is visiting glass container, fiber glass and plastics plants in various areas of the nation as guests of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

The delegation represents Scandinavian unions with members in the glass and plastics industries. The team is here to study new techniques in the various industries in which they are interested, as well as the operations of the glass union.

For a number of years the Glass Bottle Blowers have maintained an exchange program with the counterpart union in Great Britain. This marks the first visit from a Scandinavian team. Next year representatives of the U.S. will pay a similar visit to the Scandinavian countries under the exchange program it has promoted without federal aid.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton said the purpose of the program is to promote understanding among workers of the free nations about mutual problems and to share experiences in common trade union endeavors.

The Scandinavian team will wind up its tour with a visit to the White House and several embassies in Washington. The unionists will be accompanied on the tour by GBBA Vice Pres. J. Bellton Warren and other representatives of the host union.

The visiting unionists are Sverre Hanson and Sverre Enger, Norway; Karl-Erik Wilbert, Knut Johansson, Ragnar Bengtsson and Lennart Vallstrand, Sweden; Henry Hansen, Paul Mattisson and George Juul, Denmark. Vallstrand is team leader.

Hosiery Workers' W. M. Leader Dies

Philadelphia—William M. Leader, who as former president of the once powerful Hosiery Workers Branch 1 played a major role in the growth of the labor movement in the years before World War II, died at his home here. He was 69.

He was a vice president of the AFL Central Labor Union and president of the CIO Industrial Union Council and formerly was an assistant state secretary of labor and industry. At the time of his death he was a state factory inspector and was vice president of State, County & Municipal Workers Local 1163.

Survivors are his widow, Edith; a daughter, Mrs. Florence Zungolo, and three sons, Warren, a Seafarers' staff member in Baltimore; William, Jr., and Robert.

Senate Urged to Vote House Pay Raise Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO unions of federal employes, which lined up almost unanimous bipartisan support for the bill in the House vote, urged the Senate to resist attempts to cut the amount. They argued that the government's own figures showed that the House-approved raise would still leave federal employes behind the "comparability" yardstick with private industry.

Before voting final passage, the House dropped from the bill a provision which in future years would have raised congressional salaries whenever government employes receive a pay hike.

Although the pay provisions of the bill apply only to annually-paid federal employes—in the postal and classified civil service—a severance pay provision would benefit hourly-paid wage board workers as well.

All employes who lost their jobs through no fault of their own—such as the closing of a military base or an office—would be entitled to severance pay on a formula based on length of service and age. The maximum would be 52 weeks of pay.

Other provisions of the pay bill provide relocation allowances for transferred postal workers, liberalize overtime pay rules for federal employes, and boost the allowance for employes required to wear uniforms.

Meanwhile the pipeline of major legislation continued to flow at a rapid rate and Pres. Johnson used bill-signing ceremonies to highlight recent accomplishments of Congress.

Signing the water pollution bill to spur cleanup of waste-clogged streams, the President said bluntly:

"No one has a right to use America's rivers and waterways as a sewer.

"There is no excuse for a river flowing red with blood from slaughterhouses. There is no excuse for paper mills pouring tons of sulphuric acid into the lakes and streams . . . for chemical companies and oil refineries using our major rivers as pipelines for toxic wastes."

At Liberty Island, in New York harbor, Johnson signed the immigration bill and declared 'it repairs a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice." The nation's gratitude, he said, "belongs to this 89th Congress."

The President signed also the bill modifying bonding requirements for unions under the Landrum-Griffin Act—and bringing about a potential savings of 25 percent on the cost of bonds. The Labor Dept. announced that it is developing regulations to guide unions and bonding companies in changing existing bonds and making required reports.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the House was taking up one of the last of the major Administration bills still awaiting action—the highway beautification legislation aimed at curbing junkyards and billboards.



10-9-65

Union Listing For Europe Is Updated

A new two-volume Directory of Labor Organizations-Europe, providing information on more than 137 million workers and the 2,500 labor bodies they belong to, has been placed on sale by the Labor Dept.

It was prepared by the department's Bureau of Intl. Labor Affairs in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides the latest data on national labor organizations, their affiliates, and the major independent unions in each country—names of officers, addresses, membership figures, publications and international affiliation.

The listings include not only free trade unions but those which, the department says, function as adjuncts of their single-party governments.

The directory is one of four in which the Labor Dept. covers labor organizations throughout the world. It was last revised in 1959. Copies may be had for $6.50 per set from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. S. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the U.S.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Vol. X — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, October 16, 1965 — No. 42

Guidelines On Job Bias Endorsed

Guidelines issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on segregated union locals and collective bargaining arrangements are "entirely consistent with the policies of the AFL-CIO," Federation Pres. George Meany said.

Meany welcomed the interpretation issued by the agency, set up under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to bar discrimination in employment, and pledged that the AFL-CIO will work with the commission "to insure complete compliance with the letter of the law and more especially with the spirit of the law."

The guidelines were issued for the information of those covered by Title VII of the act dealing with equal employment opportunity and will be used by commission representatives in handling complaints and inquiries.

EEOC Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., noted that "progress has been made" in the elimination of segregated locals but that segregation still remains in some areas of labor-management relations. He said he hoped the guidelines "will produce further efforts to eliminate this barrier to equal employment opportunity."

Urged on Congress

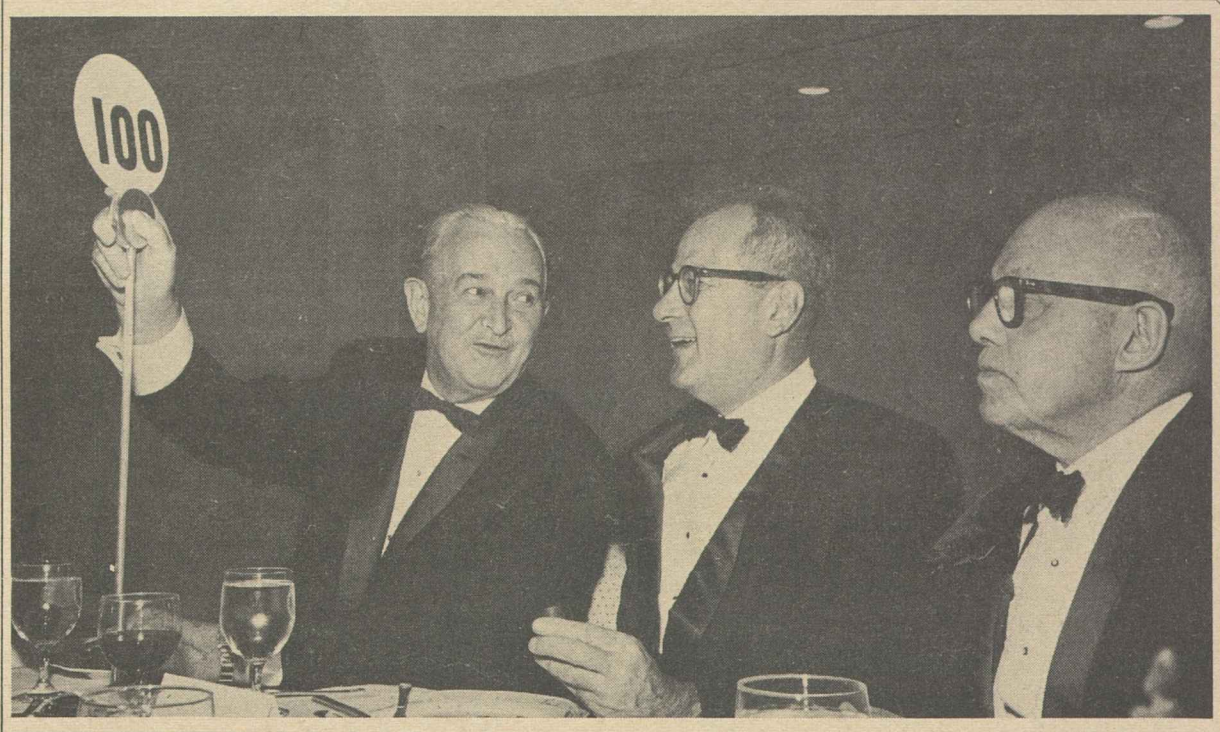
Meany said that the agency's interpretation "is precisely the policy which we urged Congress to adopt when it was debating the Civil Rights Act of 1964." He added:

"The discriminatory practices itemized by the commission exist in comparatively few local unions throughout the country. But as far as we are concerned one such instance is one too many."

The commission stated that segregated labor organizations, collective bargaining units, lines of promotion, seniority and employe representation committees, groups, associations, or plans maintained solely on the basis of the employe's race or national origin, are in violation of the act.

The existence of seniority and promotion lists based on race or national origin in some localities, trades and industries, the statement added, also violates the act.

Senate Denied 14(b) Vote As Dirksen Blocks Action



FIRST CENTURY of the Bricklayers' Union was marked by anniversary banquet in Washington. Pres. John J. Murphy of the union uses head table marker to emphasize the theme to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who addressed an estimated 1,500 union members and guests. **(Story on Page 6.)**

Filibuster Postpones Showdown

By David L. Perlman

The House-passed bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was put off for this session of Congress as Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen tied the Senate in procedural knots with a week-long filibuster.

Dirksen, leading conservative forces in opposition to the repeal measure, effectively denied the Senate the right to vote on the issue in the face of a consensus that the Senate was prepared to go along with the House in approving the repealer.

First the GOP leader made a farce of a scheduled test vote which would have shown a clear majority opposed to his course of action. He then claimed victory when a motion by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) to limit debate on the motion to take up the bill fell short of the needed two-thirds majority. **(Rollcall on Page 7.)**

Faced with what he termed a "hugger-mugger"—defined as "a disorderly jumble" — Mansfield said the Senate would "move on with the remaining business of the session."

"We're going to continue this fight," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Transport Workers convention in New York to round after round of applause from the delegates.

Meany declared the AFL-CIO intends to hold the Democratic Party to its 1964 platform pledge to repeal Section 14(b), which permits state "right-to-work" laws barring unions and management from union shop agreements.

(Continued on Page 7)

Pacts Reopened:

4.5% Raise Averts Oil Industry Strike

Denver, Colo.—A general wage increase of 4.5 percent was the key to an eleventh-hour contract settlement by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers with major oil producers.

The agreement came as the union was poised for a nationwide strike at midnight, Oct. 7.

Less than an hour before picket lines were due to go up in the Eastern Daylight Time zone, the OCAW's National Oil Bargaining Policy Committee voted unanimously to accept the 4.5 percent general increase as the basis of settlement. The offer had been made shortly before by several major companies.

In the next few days, virtually all oil companies fell into line with the pattern.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron recommended acceptance of the increase as the best available.

The union since last spring had been negotiating for a 5 percent general wage hike. Negotiations are on a plant-by-plant basis in most cases, with only the Sinclair company negotiating on a companywide basis. Wage adjustments under midterm contract reopening clauses were the sole issue in the national program. Most of the several hundred contracts involved do not terminate until July 1, 1966.

After many bargaining delays, Grospiron in mid-September served notice on the industry of a nationwide strike. Some companies then offered 4 percent increases but demanded extension, for varying periods of time, of the contracts due to expire next summer.

Only in the last hours before the strike deadline did a number of the firms increase their offers above the 4 percent level and reduce their demands on the contract extensions.

(Continued on Page 2)

Meany Hails Labor Gains Since Merger

New York—The AFL-CIO merger, approaching its 10th anniversary, "has worked quite well" despite "one or two trouble spots," Federation Pres. George Meany declared in an address to the Transport Workers convention here.

Meany was hailed by some 300 delegates and alternates to the TWU's 12th convention as he reviewed AFL-CIO achievements following unification.

Problems Less Serious

"While we still have some internal problems, they are not as vicious and serious as some that prevailed back in the days when I was a business agent in the building trades," he said.

"Our unions have better contracts. Our membership is on the increase, especially in the South. We have solidly refused to compromise on civil rights in order to make organizing easier. And our legislative record has been a good one."

He cited medicare, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, union involvement in the anti-poverty program, labor's role in supporting American foreign policy, the Johnson Administration's aid to education bills, and other measures as evidence of AFL-CIO accomplishments on the legislative front. He also expressed confidence of winning eventual enactment of a federal minimum wage of $2 an hour.

"We see something inconsistent about the government fighting poverty and operating under a national wage law that holds down wages," Meany observed. "The minimum wage must go up because it must be raised to a level consistent with the needs of workers, and extended

(Continued on Page 2)

Rise In Non-Farm Jobs More Than Seasonal

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's economic expansion continued in September, with non-farm payroll jobs gaining by 600,000 to a total of 61.6 million, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The employment increase over the month was 125,000 greater than the rise which usually occurs this time of year. The largest extra-seasonal gains were in manufacturing, up 35,000, and in state and local government, up 60,000 as schools opened to over 10 million.

Labor Dept. officials read the detailed job report for September as a sign of improving health since new workers were being hired on even as the factory workweek and overtime maintained their high levels of the past six months. Seasonally adjusted, the workweek averaged 41 hours and overtime 3.4 hours.

Earlier, the Labor Dept. had reported in its summary job report that total unemployment had fallen by 383,000 from August to 2.9 million. It was the first time in eight years that unemployment broke below 3 million.

The seasonally adjusted jobless rate edged downward from 4.5 percent in August to 4.4 percent in September, the lowest rate since September 1957.

The detailed job report, which is derived from payroll data, showed manufacturing employment rising by 240,000 to a new record high of 18.5 million in September. These actual figures reflected in the main a job rebound following the auto industry's model changeover in August.

Since seasonal adjustment covers such factors as model changeovers, the transportation equipment group showed practically no change over the month.

The better-than-seasonal job gains in manufacturing occurred in the ordnance, machinery, electrical equipment and apparel industries.

While manufacturing employment several months ago broke the all-time high of 18.1 million

(Continued on Page 8)

14(b) Backer Likes Just Part of Law

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., headed by a prominent "right to work" backer, has lost an appeal from findings that it violated the rights of its Owensboro, Ky., employes.

The Supreme Court denied a company petition for review of a 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling upholding a National Labor Relations Board finding that it illegally refused to bargain with Meat Cutters Local 227, unlawfully questioned employes and threatened reprisals if they voted for the union in an NLRB election.

The grocery chain's president, A. D. Dixon, is co-chairman of a Citizens Committee to Preserve the Taft-Hartley Act. That's the same law his company has been found guilty of violating.

Tobacco Union Wins 36c for 3,500 Workers

Montreal, Que. — A shorter workweek, a 36-cent hourly raise over three years, and a joint labor-management committee on technological changes have been won by the Tobacco Workers in a contract covering 3,500 employes at seven plants of the Imperial Tobacco Co. and its affiliates.

The workweek will be cut in the second year of the contract from the present 37.5 hours to 36.25 hours—now clearly the pattern in the Canadian tobacco industry. The reduction will be made without a cut in weekly take-home pay, this amounting to an average hourly pay raise of 7 cents.

The contract also calls for an immediate 11-cent raise, with additional increases of 9 cents an hour in the second and third years. Employes of B. Houde & Grothe, Ltd., in Quebec City, will receive an additional 6.5 cents an hour to bring them to wage parity with other plants.

In addition, workers will be entitled to four weeks of vacation after 20 years, instead of 25. Next year five weeks vacation will go to workers with 27 years of service and in 1967 workers with 25 years will receive five weeks. Improvements were also made in the medical and pension plans.

The joint committee, with three top officials from the company and three from the union, will recommend steps to cushion the impact of technological improvements on the workers.

The company also agreed to set up a training program to upgrade skills of employes.

TWIU Vice Pres. Rene Rondou was in charge of negotiations, assisted by TWIU Reps. John Purdie and R. J. Gauvreau.



MERGER HAS WORKED "quite well," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the 12th convention of the Transport Workers in New York after TWU Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan pinned a guest badge on him and Pres. Michael Quill presented him with souvenirs.

Meany Cites Progress In Decade of Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

coverage for an additional 2 million workers must go with this rise."

TWU Pres. Michael Quill introduced Meany as "a man who has done more for organized labor in recent years than any other American."

In his report to the convention and at a press conference, Quill served notice that the TWU would mobilize for an all-out campaign to win for subway and bus workers during the next three years a 32-hour, four-day week without loss in take-home pay.

He set a goal of a 30-hour, five-day week for airline workers, and of 70 hours a month for airline flight personnel.

"Our aim is more," Quill declared. "It's as simple as that. We haven't had a strike in 30 years. Maybe this stems from the fact that at contract negotiating time we have no demands—only requests."

The TWU leader reiterated a suggestion he has made in the past for free subway and bus fares for New Yorkers, explaining that this might set a pattern for other cities. He asserted that such free service, like fire and police protection, should be without cost to taxpayers. He discounted automation as a factor in coming negotiations here and in other cities.

Messages to the convention were received from U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg, formerly a special counsel to TWU, and from Governors Nelson Rockefeller (R-N.Y.); Richard J. Hughes (D-N.J.); William W. Scranton (R-Pa.) and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D-Calif.).

Furniture Contract Won After 30-Month Dispute

Cookeville, Tenn.—A determined new local of the Furniture Workers has achieved its first contract with the Southern Furniture Mfg. Co. here after a long strike, a fire that destroyed the plant, violence against union pickets and a management pretense of going out of business.

Victory for the 160 workers, who voted for union representation in April 1963, came after a 30-month chain of events that the UFWA said included:

- A night-time fire of mysterious origin that burned the plant to the ground a few hours before the strikers were to return to their jobs.
- Violence against the strikers that included pistol-whipping, ambushes and a car driven into the picket line.
- Establishment of a "dummy" company operating under a different name but using Southern's machinery and supervisors.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer said the company and union Local 370 agreed to a three-year pact providing wage increases of 20 cents an hour, six paid holidays, paid vacations, six days of company-paid sick leave, the strongest union security provisions allowed in this "right to work" state, and other gains.

Pizer credited the achievement of the settlement to the "unshakable" determination of the strikers and a vigorous consumer education campaign conducted with the support of the AFL-CIO and many of its unions.

Southern workers voted 91-74 in an NLRB election designating the UFWA as bargaining agent. The strike was called, the union said, after five months of fruitless negotiations punctuated by firings. A campaign of anti-union violence against the strikers brought angry protests from the local labor movement, which gave solid support, according to the UFWA.

When an NLRB examiner upheld the strikers in May 1964 and directed recall of the workers with backpay for those fired before Sept. 9, 1963, the union voted to return to work. The plant was gutted by fire that night.

The strike continued and several months later, the union discovered a "new" firm in town calling itself the Four-M Mfg. Co. and using Southern equipment and supervisors. The consumer boycott campaign started at that point.

4.5% Settlement Averts Oil Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

In the final settlement, no company's contract was extended beyond Dec. 31, 1966.

The union said it was able to maintain evenness of expiration dates in its many plant contracts, a point it regards as critical to successful industry-wide bargaining efforts.

The OCAW said the increase will average about 15 cents an hour, added to a previous industry wage average of about $3.30. About 40,000 members of the union would have been involved in the strike, but some 45,000 more in fringe groups and oil units not involved in the reopenings will also benefit directly from the increase.

Safeguards Sought for U.S. Employes

Federal employes need protection against adverse effects of automation just as much as workers in private industry, the AFL-CIO Government Employes' Council declared.

The council urged the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress not to overlook "the nation's largest employer"—the federal government—in its study of the impact of technological change.

"The introduction of machines and computers is just as prevalent in government as in private enterprise," the GEC pointed out.

In fact, the GEC noted, thousands of federal employes lose their jobs each year because of closings or cutbacks in installations and offices and because of "new ways of doing things."

Agency officials, it charged, have given "too little concern" to long-range employment effects in "introducing technological change virtually willy-nilly."

The GEC called on the commission to recommend to government agencies "procedures that will make possible the involvement of unions in advance planning" on technological changes.

For UAW Members:

Job, Pay Gains Set In Aerospace Pact

Los Angeles—The Auto Workers reached agreement on a three-year contract providing improved job and income security for 34,000 workers at North American Aviation Corp. plants in four states.

The settlement, which followed a strike notice by the union, was the fourth in the joint drive of the UAW and the Machinists to close the gap in wages and security between the aerospace industry and the rest of U.S. industry. A major breakthrough in a "really significant" contract, UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock said, was the achievement of a modified union shop in North American plants.

Ratification Voted

The new pact was ratified by UAW members at meetings of local unions here and in Columbus, O.; Tulsa, Okla., and Neosho, Mo. Each local had served a strike notice on the company shortly before the former contract expired.

The agreement provides across-the-board hourly wage hikes of 8 cents, 9 cents and 8 cents in successive years; retirement on pension at age 62 with full benefits; full company payment of all hospitalization, life and surgery insurance premiums for the worker and his dependents; and a clause providing maintenance of present membership and requiring new hires to join the union within 30 days.

UAW negotiators were headed by Pres. Henry Lacayo of Local 887, Los Angeles, head of the union's North American Bargaining Council, and Woodcock.

The union listed these other contract features:

- Factoring of a cost-of-living bonus of 11 cents an hour into the base rate and a new rate table providing raises of 1 cent per hour in the future for every quarterly increase of four-tenths of 1 percent in the Consumer Price Index.
- The public display of overtime distribution charts in all plants.
- A new basic pension benefit of $4.75 a month times years of service, up from $2.40 and $2.50.
- Early retirement at age 55 after 10 years of service with a benefit of at least $2.75 per year of service, raised from $2.50.

The retirement plan was improved also by providing that disabled workers may retire with a benefit base of $4.75 and, if not eligible for full social security benefits, an additional $1.20 for a maximum payment of $130 monthly.

Other gains, the union said, include three weeks' vacation after 10 years of service, four weeks after 20 years; one more paid holiday—the day before New Year's Day—for a total of nine; and three days' bereavement pay for a death in the family.

Public Employe Unions Pledged Firm Support

Springfield, Ill.—Collective bargaining rights for unions of public employes won strong endorsement from speakers and delegates alike at the 8th annual convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO here.

The more than 2,000 delegates put their views to practical use by solidly backing Chicago Teachers Local 1 in its fight for a representation election. The city's Board of Education has agreed to the vote, but the Chicago Education Association has filed suit in Circuit Court to block it. Local 1 represents some 12,000 of the city's 22,000 classroom teachers; the CEA speaks for 3,500 to 4,000, according to the union.

Kerner on Strikes

Gov. Otto Kerner (D) was among the speakers who voiced approval of giving public employe unions the right to bargain, but made his endorsement conditional on a prohibition against strikes. The General Assembly this year defeated a proposal for bargaining rights that lacked a no-strike clause, he pointed out.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler called attention to congressional action removing "the stigma placed on every union official" through the fidelity bonding requirement written into the Landrum-Griffin Act. The labor movement is back as part of the American public, he added, since Congress changed the law to provide ordinary bonding requirements.

The Rev. Martin Luther King urged a "coalition of conscience" between labor, the church, the academic community and the civil rights movement to make "inescapably clear" the social and economic problems inherent in "our urban ghettos" and demand their solution. Otherwise, he declared, "I am afraid that hostility and violence will breed a crisis of nationwide proportion."

Hailing "the respect labor deserves for its creative role in history," Dr. King urged joint action with civil rights groups "in this present struggle to redeem the soul of America and to revitalize the life of the poor and downtrodden."

Dir. R. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity told the delegates that some of the "major conflicts" in American life will be resolved by the war on poverty because local groups once antagonistic are now working together to help the poor. Some 1,100 communities have organized anti-poverty units which have received $250 million to finance their share of the fight, he said, and have used it to create 70,000 jobs.

Other speakers included Pres. John M. Fewkes of AFT Local 1; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the Ohio AFL-CIO; Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.); Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.); Pres. William A. Lee of the Chicago AFL-CIO, and State Labor Dir. John E. Cullerton.

Mexico to Get ILO Training Aid

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization has announced that it will help Mexico train skilled workers to meet the anticipated needs of the country's industry.

The ILO said it will provide expert manpower to help set up a national vocational training service for industry under an agreement between Mexico and the United Nations Special Fund. The Mexican government is putting up nearly $3.5 million and the Special Fund nearly $1.3 million.

The ILO noted that Mexican industry's work force is expected to double by 1980.

3-Point Program:

Steps Urged to Speed Labor Board Justice

Detroit—Accelerated procedures to speed the slow pace of justice for victims of unfair labor practices have been proposed by the National Labor Relations Board's principal legal adviser.

The NLRB could take one or all of the following steps to shorten the time lag caused by the mounting pressure of rising caseloads, Solicitor William Feldesman told the Michigan State Bar's labor relations section:

- Revive the late Pres. Kennedy's Reorganization Plan No. 5, which would have authorized NLRB trial examiners to issue final decisions and orders in certain "uncomplicated" types of cases, subject to discretionary board review.
- Set up an automatic court review plan under which a board order would be enforced by court decree unless an aggrieved party applied to the court within 30 days for a review of the NLRB's decision.
- Give NLRB regional directors more authority to make final decisions in unfair practice cases, subject to possible review by the board and the courts.

Reorganization Plan No. 5 was killed by the House of Representatives in 1961. Its aim was to enable an injured party to get a quick decision without a "full dress review" in unfair practice cases falling into well-defined areas of policy and law, and involving only uncomplicated issues of fact.

"There is much truth in the maxim 'justice delayed is justice denied,' " Feldesman told the bar association group. "Multiple levels of review . . . are ordinarily superfluous in certain classes of cases, bringing unneeded delay."

The automatic court review plan, as Feldesman saw it, would not solve any problem of delay before the board issued an order but would speed final decisions by cutting down the time between NLRB order and court decree, the solicitor explained.

The proposal to give regional directors more authority in unfair practice cases was made by retired Circuit Court Judge Henry Friendly in the American Bar Association Journal. Feldesman would modify the plan, but urged that it be analyzed and studied.

Friendly wrote in the ABA Journal for August 1965:

"Is it really sensible that if Jim Smith loses his job for a couple of months through discriminatory discharge, he should have to wait several years for the few hundred dollars he needs now? Ought we not think such an unthinkable thought as that of vesting final decision in such minor matters in NLRB regional directors, without review . . .?"

Feldesman said he agrees with Friendly's approach to speedier justice but added that, though Smith's backpay may be a "trifling sum," he has been injured in other respects—"he has been discriminated against, restrained and coerced in his privilege freely to join or not join a union."

But there are other victims, said Feldesman, declaring that "public rights, not the satisfaction of a private claim, are at stake."

Symphony Pact Includes $15 Hike

Toronto, Ont.—Wage increases totaling $15 a week have been won in a new two-year contract between the Musicians and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association which also extends the season from the present 27 weeks to 30 weeks.

The agreement provides for a $10 pay hike this year and another $5 next year when a week's paid vacation becomes effective. The association agreed to two weeks of rehearsals before the opening of the subscription series and the union consented to increases in the number of Saturday and children's concerts and tour weeks.

Seafarers' Units Reach New Wage Agreements

New York—The Staff Officers Association reached agreement with the American Merchant Marine Institute on a package of benefits aggregating 3.2 percent of total employment costs for each year of a new four-year settlement.

The association, representing pursers on ships of four passenger lines, is affiliated with the Seafarers. The lines are the Grace Line, Gulf & South American, Moore-McCormack and the United States Lines.

The compact was the latest in a series of labor-management settlements involving 11 union groups. Still negotiating are the Radio Officers Union, on the East and Gulf coasts, and three SIU affiliates in the Pacific district—the Marine Firemen & Oilers, Marine Cooks & Stewards, and the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

The SIU announced that 18,000 of its members on 300 deep sea freighters, tankers and passenger ships recently ratified a three-year contract with AMMI companies at local union meetings in all union halls of the SIU's East, Gulf and West Coast ports.

Under the pact, seamen will get wage hikes ranging from $18.04 to $37.17 a month in basic pay. The new basic pay rate of able bodied seamen will be $392.58 a month, the union said.

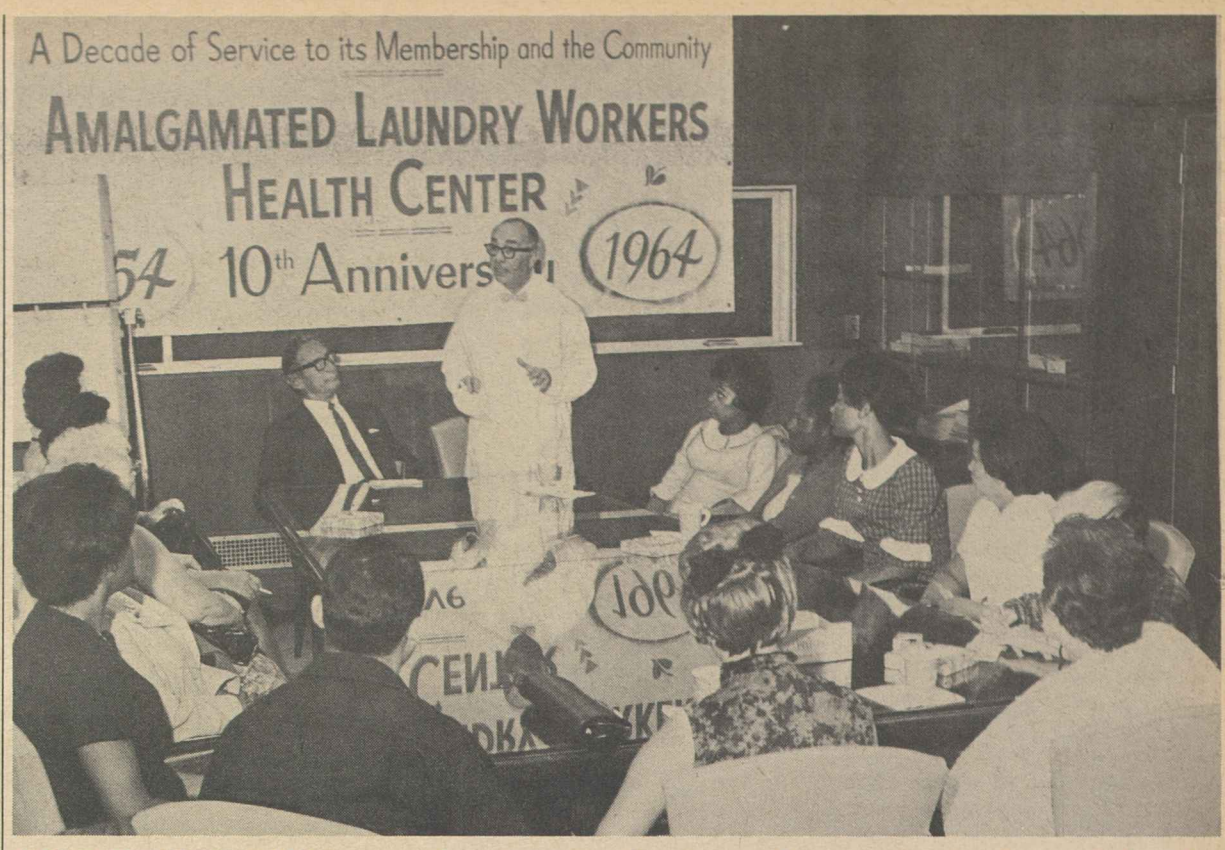
The contract also provides for an increase in overtime rates, stand-by rates, room and meal allowances and other benefits. The rate of vacation pay was increased from $800 a year to $1,000. Under a time-off provision, crewmen on coastwise ships will get a day off at the end of each 30 days.

Rubber Workers Mark 30th Year

Akron, Ohio—The Rubber Workers are observing the 30th anniversary of the union's founding here in 1935 by 51 delegates representing 26 locals.

To celebrate the occasion, the URW published a 30th anniversary edition of the United Rubber Worker, official union newspaper, recalling "30 years of responsible militancy."

URW Pres. George Burdon said in an anniversary message that the union remembers not only the "dedication and heroism of brave men and women" but also the fact that "the job they started has not yet ended."



GOOD HEALTH DAY is a new benefit under the contract between the Amalgamated Laundry Workers and the Pilgrim Laundry in Brooklyn—one day off each year so the worker can go to the union's Health Center for a thorough checkup. Here Dr. Theodore Rosenthal, Health Center medical director, explains the program and the day's schedule to a group of employes. ACWA Vice Pres. Louis Simon, manager of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, is seated at his right.

Guild, Times Accept Proposals Ending Newspaper Shutdown

New York—The Newspaper Guild ended its 25-day strike against the New York Times when the peace proposals of the city's special mediator were unanimously approved by a membership meeting.

Picket lines were removed immediately and Guild members, as well as members of craft unions who had refused to breach the lines, returned to work. Other newspapers which had shut down in sympathy with the Times had already begun to appear following acceptance by Guild negotiators and the Times of the peace formula both sides had once turned down.

The Guild negotiates with each paper separately. The craft unions bargain through the Publishers Association of New York City.

The major issues in the dispute were automation, jurisdiction, union security and pensions, and severance pay on retirement.

The settlement, recommended by Theodore W. Kheel, special mediator called in by Mayor Robert F. Wagner to help end the industry's second serious strike here in three years, was in the nature of a compromise but gave the Guild significant advances on the issues that provoked the strike.

The automation and jurisdiction issues were tied together by the possibilities inherent in some of the new equipment newspapers may want to install. The Guild sought the same deal the Typographical Union won several months ago—a bar to the introduction of automated equipment that might affect the jurisdiction of the Guild and any other union, without prior approval by Guild officers and members.

New Safeguards

Kheel's suggestions included a six-month notice by the Times before it installs automated equipment; a limitation on temporary employes to six months without Guild consent to an extension; preference for temporary employes in hiring for comparable permanent jobs that may become available, and protection for present employes, and those who build up a year of service in the future, against job loss due to automation.

Also included was an agreement that the Guild's jurisdiction would not be affected adversely by any other agreement management reached with another union. The parties previously had agreed on retraining employes whose jobs might be made obsolete by automation.

The old contract, which expired Mar. 31, provided for the union shop for all employes hired after 1952 in the commercial departments and for nine out of 10 employes in the advertising department, but did not cover the editorial and news departments. Under Kheel's proposal the union shop was extended to all commercial and advertising employes, with about 150 new members in prospect.

On the pension and severance pay issue there was a report by Joseph Daoust, Guild pension expert, before the membership meeting voted.

The Times agreed to discontinue its present unilateral pension plan on Jan. 1 and to establish a new jointly administered plan for Guild members with the Chase Manhattan Bank as corporate trustee. The company will pay into the fund a fixed percentage of payroll based on the cost of present benefits.

Daoust estimated that benefits would be 20 to 25 percent higher in about five years, without additional cost, because the fund's earnings will be used for improving them instead of for cutting the Times' contribution. He also said it might be possible to work out an agreement under which a retiring employe could take either a full pension or a reduced pension and half his benefits in cash.

Other improvements in working conditions include overtime on out-of-town assignments and payment for travel time either in overtime pay or time-and-a-half compensatory time off. Wages were not an issue as an economic package of $12 a week was set up in bargaining last spring.

Woodworkers Establish Age Limit for Officers

Toronto, Ont.—The Woodworkers' biennial convention amended the union's constitution to make retirement mandatory for officers and staff members at 65. The action followed an emotion-packed debate during which the 68-year-old Pres. A. F. Hartung urged delegates to vote as they felt and "not to regard me personally."

The amendment was adopted on a roll call, 40,964 to 24,462 and permits present officers to be elected this year for another two-year term. But Hartung, who received a standing ovation after his speech, will not be eligible to run for re-election at the 1967 convention, to be held in Portland, Ore.

Another constitutional amendment removed the requirement for a referendum vote for officers when there are no contests after nominations at conventions. This time the full roster of officers was renominated without opposition, but the referendum will have to be held.

Named for new terms in addition to Hartung were Vice Presidents Claude Ballard and Ronald F. Roley, Sec.-Treas. William Botkin and Trustee H. E. Geiger.

A resolution to increase financing and improve benefits under the IWA pension plan for officers and staff was referred to the international executive board with instructions to give it further study and return to the 1967 convention with recommendations.

The convention formally endorsed the AFL-CIO legislative program in the United States and the stand of the New Democratic Party in Canada, with emphasis on social legislation.

Speakers included Exec. Vice Pres. Joe Morris of the Canadian Labor Congress, former president of IWA Region I in Western Canada; Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; David Lewis, Toronto labor lawyer and NDP candidate for Parliament, and Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers.



The Lag in Wages

TWO GOVERNMENT agencies have documented beyond challenge that unit labor costs in manufacturing have been stable throughout the latter postwar period and have been declining in the past five years.

These carefully detailed studies give the direct lie to a group of economists and editorialists who point to wage increases negotiated by unions and industry as fuel for a new round of price increases.

The U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Federal Reserve Board in independent studies underscore the fact that wage increases are lagging behind the rise in productivity, making for stable or declining labor costs in the manufacturing industries.

If there are price increases in manufacturing, they stem not from a need to cover increased labor costs but a move to pile up tremendously high profits.

The government studies also explode a number of recent articles contending that the rise in the rate of productivity increase is slowing down and that unit labor costs are on the rise. The Federal Reserve Board study includes data for the first eight months of 1965 and finds that the 4 percent rate of productivity increase is being maintained "with little evidence of a slowing down. . . ."

The wage rise in manufacturing, lagging behind the rise in productivity, points up clearly the need for more rapid increases in wage and fringe benefits if consumer demand is to be maintained and the current economic expansion continued.

That expansion can be kept going without an increase in prices while shoring up workers' income through higher wages. For the current increase in productivity over a sustained period of time is almost unprecedented in the nation's history and if used in the national interest provides a means of improving consumer income while maintaining stable prices and adequate profits.

Dirksen Derails 14(b) Repeal

TWO SALIENT facts emerge from the 14(b) repeal fight in the U.S. Senate:

- The Senate was committed and ready to vote for repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision giving the states a unique veto on union security provisions.
- The minority leader of the Senate—Everett McKinley Dirksen—mobilized the conservatives to prevent a vote on the issue by initiating a filibuster on the simple question of whether or not the Senate should consider the bill and forcing a vote on limitation of debate rather than on the issue of repeal itself.

Dirksen has effectively subverted democratic procedure while wrapping himself in a hypocritical role as a defender of freedom. The freedom of the Senate to stand up and be counted on the issue was denied.

The 14(b) repeal issue was forced over to the 1966 session of Congress not on its merits but because Dirksen and his colleagues knew they could not prevent its passage if the bill itself came to a vote.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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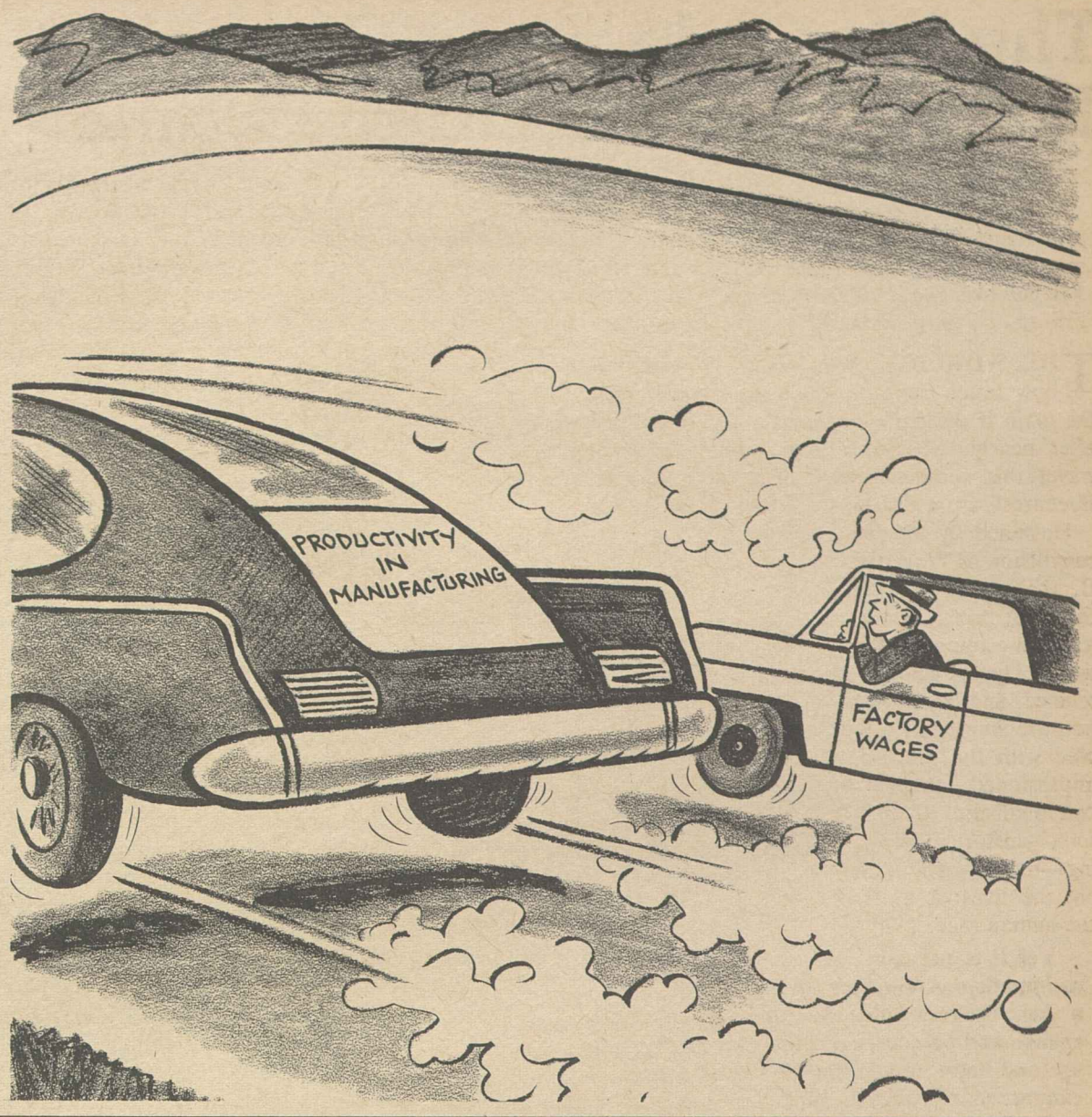
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, October 16, 1965 No. 42

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Running Second



Birchites in Washington:

Direct Political Action Marks New Trend of Rightist Groups

THE BIRCHITES have come to Washington. They opened an office with a party for the press, and set off on an on-the-spot campaign to prevent the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), to impeach Chief Justice Earl Warren, and to get the U.S. out of the UN.

The appearance of the group in the nation's capital is visible evidence of a new trend among extremist right-wing organizations—an interest in direct political action that they have not shown before. With that interest has come a new political and public relations sophistication.

The Birchites, for example, have gone out of their way to cultivate the Washington press instead of abusing it as they have in the past. They are taking open positions on specific legislation as in the case of 14(b) repeal.

They have opened more than 300 "American Opinion Libraries" throughout the United States—in effect reading rooms where Birchite literature is conveniently at hand and where meetings can be held and Birchite propaganda spread.

Far from accepting the verdict of the American people in the disastrous defeat of Barry Goldwater in 1964 and the utter rejection of his reactionary philosophy, the Birchites, as well as other right-wing groups, are shifting to more refined political techniques, playing down the raucous voices among them, seeking to show that they're not such wild fellows after all.

Yet their extremist philosophy remains.

In the flood of right-wing propaganda that is still pouring out comes the same old song. Here is a sampling of one day's mail that hit the desk of a Washington news editor:

- "Why Warren Should Be Impeached." From "The Movement to Impeach Earl Warren."
- "A Brief Introduction to the John Birch Society," by Robert Welch, a transcript of a speech delivered in 1962 before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco.
- "What's Wrong With Civil Rights?" An attempt by "American Opinion" to connect the civil rights movement with communism.
- "Beliefs and Principles of the John Birch Society," a reprint of a 1962 "extension of remarks," by John H. Rousselot, then a member of Congress from California and now a leading figure in the Birchite movement.
- "One Dozen Candles," a bibliography of 12 books, each of which is supposed to show evidence of a Communist takeover in the United States. One of the books praised by series editor Welch is "The Kohler Strike," by Sylvester Petro, which, Welch says, "is the whole story of the part played by labor bosses, whom the Communists love, in gradually destroying our great inheritance."

NEW RIGHT-WING organizations also are popping up. There is the American Conservative Union; Barry Goldwater's Free Society Association and now the American-African Affairs Association, which has announced its intention to combat "the fallacious liberal approach to history and communism" as it concerns the emerging nations.

There is evidence that the right wing is gathering a huge war chest, much of which will be used next year against 50 young liberal congressmen who won election in 1964.

Group Research, Inc., which has made a special study of right-wing organizations and their finances, estimates that right-wing groups raised $30 million in 1963 and reports an upward trend continuing. The John Birch Society alone raised $3.2 million and hopes to raise $12 million.

It is organizing cells in 325 congressional districts. **(PAI)**



"I don't care if that automation machine helped put a man in space . . . It still makes a lousy buttonhole."

Morgan Says:

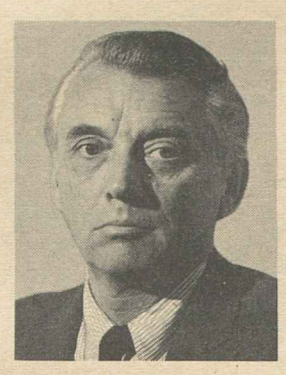
The World May Be Changing, But People Remain the Same

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE WORLD is changing but it is amazing how much people remain the same. This is the main if unoriginal conclusion of this reporter after nearly two and a half months of foreign travel this summer and fall, from Bangkok to Bucharest, from Saigon to Sofia, and back home.

Hastened by the cruel convulsion of World War II, the planet is in the throes of profound political and economic alteration. The advances of science and mechanization are staggering. Coupled with the impatient, impassioned thrust of "nationalism," they will soon—historically speaking—make vastly different the lives of most of the human race.



Morgan

Yet it is necessary to realize, especially for us impatient Americans to realize, that there is a lag between physical and organizational change and people's acceptance of it. By heritage and habit, human nature resists change. It cannot, of course, be applied evenly and we probably should remind ourselves also that change is not automatically or irrevocably good, that it may contain vice as well as virtue.

In the North African capital of Rabat, Morocco, the government is struggling to modernize the country. Yet in the casbah, the native quarter of that shining city, as well as in the hot desert and the high, grand reaches of the Atlas Mountains, life goes on pretty much as it has for centuries.

It is not only a problem of creating the modern facilities to improve health and education but of getting the citizens to accept them. With poverty, illiteracy and superstition go hand-in-hand. Liberation of the individual is supposed to be a prime objective of the emerging nation-states but in Morocco, for example, most women are still veiled and definitely secondary members of a society which males dominate. The story-tellers and the sooth-sayers continue to spellbind the multitudes in the shadows of the mosques at twilight and undoubtedly have more influence, still, on the populace than a teacher trained at the Sorbonne in Paris.

The collision of past and present with the so-called promise of the future is a constant bewilderment to the traveler. Between the royal cities of Fez and Rabat, outside Meknes in the Zerhoun hills, lies the majestic ruins of Volubilis, a city founded by the Romans two centuries before Christ. Midst vineyards and olive groves, the splendid columns and arches of this ancient place, gently laced with red geraniums and late-blooming lavender crocuses, raise and support a challenge. Was not that civilization of more than 2,000 years ago, with its thermal baths and ceremony, of more worth and richness than one of today which is a mixture of fast automobiles, neon signs and peasant women bent double, trudging along the roadside under a load of firewood?

There is so much that cries out for change, that is to say improvement and progress. And yet the application of it is slow and questionable.

Africa is not the only retarded continent. Just a small sea-jump north of Morocco, a kind of domino-mask on the geographical face of Spain, as it were, lies the retrogressive nation of Portugal.

Despite the well-scrubbed and tidy beauty of its white villages and green fields and the merciful absence of billboards on the roads winding through them, Portugal is a poor and troublesome anachronism. Peasants toil in the stony soil from dawn to dusk and walk home barefoot to small, dark huts without running water, let alone flush toilets or a furnace. The Salazar dictatorship is oppressive, covertly if not overtly, and clings in a kind of non-tumultuous desperation to the past, whether involving the non-freedom of expression at home or the non-freedom of colonies in Africa. And yet who can say that a Portuguese peasant does not draw as much pleasure from a glass of wine and a leisurely if simple meal as an American, who may earn 10 times as much, draws from color television and/or a weekend at Miami Beach?

WE MAY OR MAY NOT be winning the competition against the Communists, but a curious melange of American power and influence is evident everywhere. Detroit is a kind of shrine which longing people worship distantly.

I remember a sizeable crowd of Rumanians in Bucharest—clustered around a new American convertible parked on the main street. One of the show places on the short drive from the airport to the center of Madrid, is a glass-encased Coca Cola factory; you can get a coke, too, now in almost any African oasis. Rock-and-roll music has become a kind of international anthem of the younger sets from Hamburg to Hong Kong.

The world is changing and American power and productivity are having some considerable influence on the change but let us not demand or expect the alterations to be made entirely in our own image or to be achieved overnight.

And though it may be hard to put our minds to it, we ought to remember that, despite the frenetic achievements of the Johnson Administration, we still have some improvements of our own to make.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



A RISING FACTOR in the Republican Party, curiously enough, is William F. Buckley, Jr., who in the past has treated politics as something of a joke but now appears to be running such a strong race as Conservative Party candidate for mayor of New York City that he has become a threat to the Republican-Liberal candidate, Rep. John V. Lindsay.

Buckley's monthly magazine, the National Review, decided some months ago that the John Birch Society was a burden the GOP should not have to carry. Miraculously enough, the magazine has now been able to extract a similar opinion from former Sen. Barry Goldwater.

This was about 15 months too late—Goldwater at the San Francisco convention that nominated him stubbornly refused to have a word about "extremists" or "extremism" in the party platform. Still, he has now written a letter to the Review advising any Birchers who want to work in the GOP to make their choice and get out of the Birch Society.

Buckley has personal charm and is highly articulate. The public opinion surveys show that he may end up with 10 percent or 11 percent of the New York City vote. His role, in that case, would be that of a "spoiler"; he would take those votes away from Lindsay, who a couple of months ago looked like a probable winner against any Democratic candidate, including Abraham D. Beame, the city controller who won the party's primary for mayor.

A fair argument can be made for the theory that in the big cities and the industrialized states the Republican Party is acting, a good deal of the time, as if it had a death wish.

The whole art of the American two-party system is a willingness to compromise, to reach agreement on candidates and seek to elect them. But Gov. Rockefeller had to endure a Republican "conservative" running against him in 1962. Lindsay has an exceedingly able "conservative" hounding his traces this year.

Goldwater managed his political situation last year so unskillfully that he ended up with practically no active support from the ablest Republican governors in the nation. He ended up with the electoral votes of five southern states and his home state of Arizona—plus a belated realization that he had lost the election the day he won the Republican nomination.

Buckley has effectively injected himself as a candidate to whom Lindsay must pay attention in New York City, and it has become a three-horse race.

* * *

THE CROSS-BEARER of the Republican Party nationally is the chairman of the GOP National Committee, Ray C. Bliss, who has been seeking ever since he took office last Apr. 1 to get rid of right-wing zealots on the staff and restore control of the party machinery to ordinary, run-of-the-mill Republicans.

Bliss announced on Oct. 10 that he was bringing back to the staff the Virginia Republican who for years had run the party's Operation Dixie, I. Lee Potter. Potter had found himself under the regime of Goldwater's personally selected men, Dean Burch and John Grenier, so he took the precaution of having himself elected as Virginia national committeeman and then departed on leave of absence from the staff as of last Jan. 1.

This is a plus for Bliss, to get him back. But Bliss got a minus almost immediately when the leadership of the District of Columbia Young Republicans voted 9 to 5 to reinstate as a board member a Birch Society member who had just been ousted as editor of the Young GOP-ers' newspaper.

The secretary of the Young GOP group dismissed the Bircher, George H. Miller, because, she said, "As a conservative I'm tired of taking the blame for what the . . . Birch Society does. I'm tired of being called a right-wing nut because of them." The board overrode her, which leaves Republican seniors with the problem of what to do in this specific case about Sen. Thruston Morton's demand that the GOP ought to handle the Birchers by "kicking them in the tail."

As We See It:

Unit Labor Costs Drop in U. S., Grow in Most Other Countries

WHILE UNIT LABOR costs in practically every other major industrial nation in the world have been increasing, they have sharply declined in the United States, Irving Beller, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, declared in an interview on the ABC radio network.

"Labor costs, which are really important to the consumer, are not hourly labor costs, but unit labor costs," he explained on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It. "The consumer pays for labor by the unit, not the hour. When he buys a pencil or makes a telephone call, the price he pays must cover the cost of labor per pencil or call, not the cost of labor per hour."

"Unit labor costs in manufacturing have declined significantly in recent years and, even now, after more than 55 months of economic recovery, there is still no indication of any sustained rise in unit labor costs."

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics shows a decline in unit labor costs of three-tenths of 1 percent per year between 1960 and 1964, according to the AFL-CIO spokesman.

"And the Dept. of Commerce figures show an even sharper and longer decline of six-tenths of 1 percent per year since 1958," he added.

Figures for the first quarter of 1965 are the same and for the second quarter "lower than in any second quarter since 1956," Beller pointed out.

THE MAJOR reason for the decline in U.S. labor costs, he said, is a "record increase in productivity" approaching 4 percent a year, compared to a slowdown in the rate of wage increases to about 3.3 percent a year.

One result has been an increase in profits of 40 percent over the rate of return of the previous cycle, Beller said.

"We are not opposed to profits, but I must point out that record profits that are based on lagging wages, higher profit margins, and, in some instances, on rising prices, are not the kind that produce full employment or sustained employment," declared the AFL-CIO spokesman. "Such profits can only result in a lop-sided economy, the kind that eventually led to the catastrophic depression of the 30s."



RE-ELECTED OFFICERS of the Brewery Workers are shown at the union's convention in Cincinnati, O., after delegates had voted them new three-year terms by acclamation. Left to right are Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea, Pres. Karl F. Feller and Organization Dir. Thomas M. Rusch. Ten vice presidents also were elected, seven of them incumbents, two former vice presidents, and one newcomer, John Vutich, Kansas City, Mo.



PREPARATIONS for second round of bargaining between East Coast metal trades councils and federal government units were undertaken at a seminar in Washington sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and given by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education. MTD Pres. B. A. Gritta (speaking) addressed the opening session and Assistant Education Dir. Otto Pragan (seated facing camera) led the students through sessions aimed at determining how to strengthen old contract clauses and add new ones.

Bricklayers Honored On 100th Anniversary

"This union is building a great society—not just cutting a stone or laying a brick," Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told an estimated 1,500 unionists, businessmen and government officials who gathered to honor the Bricklayers on the union's 100th anniversary.

Recalling that in the cases of many of the world's great structures "the stones have survived and are remembered, but the human resources have been long-forgotten." Wirtz declared that "with this union" the pattern has been changed.

"Now the human resources are remembered," he said. "They are the real foundation of a free democracy—a foundation that you have been building for 100 years."

Johnson Joins in Tributes

Pres. Johnson joined in the tributes to the growth, progress and national contributions of the Bricklayers in a color film specially prepared at the White House shortly before he entered Bethesda Naval Hospital for surgery.

Bricklayers Pres. John J. Murphy declared that just as the union "began with progress," it will, in its second century, "help build a new America. We will plan an even more vital role in increasing the beauty of the nation as well as providing the shelter in which an expanding population will live and work."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, tracing the history of the union over its first century, recalled that much of its strength and vitality were built during the Twenties—"in the days when labor was fighting to survive."

He cited the leadership of former Bricklayers Pres. William J. Bowen, who effectively fought the infamous "American Plan," "yellow dog contracts" and other anti-labor efforts, and paid special tribute to Bricklayers Pres. Emeritus Harry C. Bates.

Meany drew a parallel between the struggle of the free union movement and the present world struggle against human slavery.

"We don't ask why Viet Nam — we know why," he declared. "Trade unionists have always been realists in struggles between freedom and slavery."

Kansas Labor Reaches New Unity Agreement

Topeka, Kans.—Kansas craft and industrial unions, which split four years ago, completed re-merger at a convention here.

The reaffiliation agreement was worked out over a period of several months by committees from the Kansas Federation of Labor and the Kansas Industrial Union Council and ratified by the separate conventions on following days.

A joint convention was then held at which Kenneth Kitchen of Wichita, a member of the Machinists and president of the KFL, was elected president of the merged Kansas AFL-CIO. Floyd Black, Topeka, of the Bricklayers, KFL executive secretary-treasurer, was chosen for the same post in the united central organization, and KIUC Exec. Sec. H. J. Yount, Bonner Springs, a member of the Auto Workers, was elected vice president. The executive board was composed of the officers, 10 members from former AFL unions and six members from onetime CIO affiliates.

The merger agreement provides that the executive secretary-treasurer shall be the chief executive officer. The vice president's duties, it was stipulated, will be to administer the legislative and Committee on Political Education programs, as formulated by the convention and the executive board, under the supervision of the executive secretary-treasurer.

Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of central bodies, assisted in the long process of working out the merger agreement and helped smooth out last-minute differences that developed as the unity votes neared. Also active in speeding the re-merger were AFL-CIO Reg. Dir. Delmond Garst and IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob S. Clayman.

Lansing City Workers Pick Bargaining Agent

Lansing, Mich.—Local 198 of the State, County & Municipal Employes won bargaining rights for Lansing city employes aside from police and firemen by a vote of 194 to 21 in an election conducted by the State Labor Mediation Board. The bargaining unit includes 350 workers.

Metal Trades Parley Keyed To U.S. Talks

The background for the second round of bargaining between metal trades unions and federal installations was explored at a seminar sponsored by the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. that attracted 35 representatives of international unions and local councils.

The program was restricted to negotiators for metal trades councils in East Coast government installations, especially naval shipyards, and to international union representatives who service them. The MTD will soon hold a similar seminar for West Coast units.

Under the direction of Assistant Dir. Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, the participants examined the differences between bargaining with the federal government and with a private employer. The seminar stressed the need for understanding not only the laws which regulate negotiations with the U.S., but also the bargainable issues that are or should be covered.

Bargaining techniques were explored, and 12 first-round contracts were analyzed, clause by clause, to determine how present provisions could be improved and what new ones should be added.

MTD Pres. B. A. Gritta gave the opening address. The faculty, in addition to Pragan, was composed of Assistant Research Dir. Rudolph Oswald; MTD Research Dir. Paul Hutchings, and Research & Education Dir. William Kuhl of the Boiler Makers.

Delegates were present from metal trades councils in Washington, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va.; Portsmouth, N.H., and Charleston, S.C., and 13 international unions.

Plumbers Elect 6th Vice President

Bus. Mgr. Charles J. Simonin of West Palm Beach, Fla., Local 630 has been elected sixth vice president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters by unanimous vote of the executive board.

Simonin joined the union in 1923 as a member of Charleston, S. C., Local 470 and moved to Local 630 the following year. He has been business manager since 1955. He also is president of the Palm Beach County AFL-CIO, Palm Beach County Building Trades Council and Florida Pipe Trades Association; vice president of the Florida AFL-CIO, and for the past nine years has served on the National Joint Plumbing Apprenticeship Committee.

He succeeds the late Joseph H. Lahey, Fort Worth, Tex.

NLRB Order Stands:

Supreme Court Bars Kohler Review Plea

The Supreme Court denied a hearing sought by the Kohler Co. in its long fight against the reinstatement of 57 strike leaders it fired during an Auto Workers' strike that started in 1954.

The petition of the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing supplies firm was denied in a brief order issued without any written opinion. The court at the same time acted in 22 other labor cases, granting petitions for review in three, denying review in 19.

The effect of the court's Kohler action was to close out any further corporation appeals from a National Labor Relations Board order and findings by two courts that Kohler must reinstate 57 of the 77 strike leaders it accused of misconduct.

UAW Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, hailing the decision, said it would appear to "any reasonable person" to be the end of the road for company opposition to reinstatement "but long ago we stopped counting on what appears reasonable."

It is "incredible," he said, that 11 years after the beginning of this strike and five years after its termination, Kohler workers still have not completely "hacked their way out of the legal jungle" created by Kohler.

The effect of the court's decision, he said, is to uphold NLRB determination that the strike of 1954-1960 was caused by the unfair labor practices of the company in refusing to bargain, and "not by any economic demands of the union."

Still pending before the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals is a charge that the Kohler Co. committed contempt of court by failing to follow NLRB and court orders to reinstate other Kohler strikers. Special Master Edward M. DuQuaine scheduled a meeting with union and company representatives to set a date for future hearings.

Among other cases the Supreme Court refused to review was a ruling by the 14th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upholding an NLRB order against Daniel Construction Co., second largest U.S. firm in its field.

The labor board had set aside an election held among 1,500 Daniel employes at 50 southern jobsites and ordered a new vote The board, upholding charges by the Plumbers, found that management coerced workers by threatening reprisals if they voted for the union and by conducting several "secret" polls of worker sentiment before the NLRB election.

Advisory Panel to Draft New Maritime Program

Fifteen management, labor and public representatives on the President's Maritime Advisory Committee, rejecting a proposal by a government task force to make drastic policy changes in U.S. maritime policy, voted instead to draft a program keyed to the building and maintenance of a strong merchant shipping fleet.

The vote was unanimously in favor of a motion by Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boiler Makers—one of five labor members—not to accept the report of the Interagency Task Force, to expunge it from the record, and to give it no consideration in future committee deliberations.

Two government representatives—Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, advisory committee chairman, and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz—abstained from voting. Wirtz previously had stated his opposition to the task force report as "completely inconsistent" with the policy expressed by Pres. Johnson in establishing the advisory committee in 1964.

The task force report, "leaked" to some publications in advance of the advisory committee meeting, proposed the gradual "phasing out" of government support for 13 U.S.-flag passenger liners, building subsidized vessels in lower-wage foreign shipyards, and removing the requirement that at least 50 percent of government cargoes move in U.S. ships.

After the leak the interagency committee submitted a report its executive secretary, Ira Dye, said was a "lot different" from the original. But the advisory committee tabled it and voted to establish a subcommittee to draft a new program. This will be submitted by Nov. 15 to the advisory group, whose labor members, besides Berg, are Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union. Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The task force report, the committee said in a statement, was rejected because it was based on assumptions contrary to the policy declaration of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the President's directive establishing the advisory committee on June 7, 1964; the policy "unanimously adopted by this committee" on Aug. 10, 1964, and the statements of the secretary of commerce to the committee last May 17.

The committee had restated its position as follows:

"This committee . . . declares that the public interest . . . requires the fullest practicable development of adequate balanced American-flag merchant marine—American-owned, citizen-manned and American-built—to serve as an auxiliary to our armed forces in any emergency—to carry out a substantial portion of our water-borne foreign commerce. . . ."

University Honors Edward Keating

The University of Colorado dedicated its new Edward Keating Seminar, a room at the university library for graduate student discussion groups.

The dedication honored the founding editor of Labor newspaper, weekly publication of the railroad brotherhoods. Keating, who edited the newspaper from 1919 to 1953, served as a congressman from Colorado from 1913 to 1919. He was editor-emeritus of Labor until his death last spring.

His widow, Mrs. Eleanor Keating, presented the furnished seminar room to the university as a gift. The dedication ceremony was attended by a number of Colorado notables who were friends of Keating.

Dirksen Snarls Issue:

Senate Denied Vote on 14(b) As Filibuster Blocks Action

(Continued from Page 1)

"I don't buy the cynical idea that political platforms are made to forget," he declared.

The issue before Congress, he said, is "much more than an unjust law. It's a question of the democratic process being frustrated."

The end-of-the-session consideration of 14(b) repeal lasted little more than a week—Oct. 4 to 12. It failed to provide a realistic test of either the determination and lungpower of the filibustering senators or the willingness of repeal supporters to stay on the job to answer frequent quorum calls.

Mansfield set the first test vote for Oct. 8. He announced that he would move to table his own motion to take up the repeal bill—and then vote against it. It would, he said, provide guidance as to whether the Senate wanted the Democratic leadership to continue its effort to bring up the repeal bill this year.

Dirksen ducked what most observers agree would have been a decisive rejection of his position.

With tongue in cheek, he said the job of "informing" the public had just begun and announced that he and his supporters would also vote against tabling.

Mansfield replied tartly that he could see no valid reason for any senator to vote against tabling the 14(b) motion unless he wanted the Senate to act on the issue this year. But the repeal opponents followed Dirksen's lead—and the vote was a meaningless 94-0 against tabling.

This made the only Senate rollcall on the issue the vote sought by Mansfield on invoking cloture—the procedure for limiting debate which requires a two-thirds vote of senators present and voting.

Here the cards were on Dirksen's side since several strong supporters of 14(b) repeal also were known to be traditionally opposed to cutting off debate in the Senate. The vote was 47-45 against cloture. If all 100 senators had been present, the division would have been 50-50.

The following day, Mansfield stood before the Senate to express his "disappointment" and to acknowledge that opponents of repeal, "under the tolerant rules of the Senate," had been able to keep the Senate "at this time" from taking up the bill.

"It is no defeat on the merits for repeal of 14(b)," he said. Rather "it is a victory for procrastination."

The last word as the Senate closed its debate was from the bill's floor manager, Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). He said bluntly:

'A Disservice'

"By blocking the will of the Senate through the use of dilatory tactics, opponents of the bill have done a disservice to sound labor-management relations, as well as to the rules of the Senate."

Those who staged the filibuster, McNamara said, doubtless consider they have won a great victory.

"But the dubious fruits of this victory," he warned, could "poison" years of effort "to build a sound national policy of labor-management relations."

It's too bad, McNamara declared, that opponents of 14(b) repeal "did not have the courage to permit a majority of the Senate to decide the issue once and for all."

"Now," he stressed, "the issue remains before the Congress and the nation as unfinished business."

2 Graphic Arts Unions Launch Merger Talks

Scottsdale, Ariz.—A fact-finding subcommittee was named by the Printing Pressmen and the Lithographers & Photoengravers as the first step in talks aimed toward merger.

Leaders of the two unions expressed confidence that such a merger could be achieved within two years.

Four officers were named to explore the facts at a subcommittee meeting in November at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., and to report back to the full committee when formal talks resume Jan. 27. The four are: IPP Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, LPIU Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, IPP Sec-Treas. Alexander J. Rohan and LPIU Executive Vice Pres. William J. Hall.

DeAndrade declared his union entered the talks "with the sincere purpose of bringing about the total merger" of the two unions and the eventual purpose of "total merger of all graphic arts unions." Brown said he has long favored merger with the IPP.

The IPP, with 118,000 members, was founded in 1889. The LPIU, with 50,000 members, was formed by a merger on Labor Day 1964 of the Lithographers, founded in 1882, and the Photo Engravers, formed in 1900.

Bible's Inspiration Cited by Meany

Pres. George Meany called the attention of AFL-CIO members to the "strength and inspiration to be found in the Bible, the Word of God," as he accepted the honorary chairmanship of National Bible Week.

The week, sponsored by the inter-faith Laymen's National Committee, will be observed Oct. 18 through 24.

"From the beginnings of the labor movement here and all over the world," Meany said, "union men and women have turned to the Bible for inspiration and strength, especially in times of stress and strain. These days, too, are days of grave concern for each of us, for the members of our families, for our nation, for world understanding and peace."

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Dirksen Filibuster

The Senate on Oct. 11 voted 47-45 not to limit debate on a motion to consider H.R. 77, the bill repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The effect of the vote was to prevent the Senate from debating the bill on its merits. A two-thirds vote would have been needed to halt the filibuster which kept the bill from reaching the floor. Labor strongly urged a vote for stopping the filibuster.

FOR STOPPING FILIBUSTER

DEMOCRATS 40

Barlett (Alaska)	Kennedy (N. Y.)	Moss (Utah)
Bass (Tenn.)	Long (Mo.)	Muskie (Me.)
Bayh (Ind.)	Long (La.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N. D.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Neuberger (Ore.)
Church (Ida.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Clark (Pa.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Pell (R. I.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Douglas (Ill.)	McIntyre (N. H.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Harris (Okla.)	McNamara (Mich.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Hart (Mich.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Tydings (Md.)
Inouye (Hawaii)	Montoya (N. M.)	Williams (N. J.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Morse (Ore.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kennedy (Mass.)		

REPUBLICANS 5

Case (N. J.)	Javits (N. Y.)	Smith (Me.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Kuchel (Calif.)	

AGAINST STOPPING FILIBUSTER

DEMOCRATS 21

Bible (Nev.)	Hill (Ala.)	Robertson (Va.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Russell (S. C.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)	Russell (Ga.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Lausche (O.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McGovern (S. D.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Monroney (Okla.)	Talmadge (Ga.)

REPUBLICANS 26

Aiken (Vt.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Prouty (Vt.)
Bennett (Utah)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Boggs (Del.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Miller (Iowa)	Tower (Tex.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Morton (Ky.)	Williams (Del.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Mundt (S. D.)	Young (N. D.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Murphy (Calif.)	

***Paired For:** Anderson (D-N. M.); Brewster (D-Md.); Gruening (D-Alaska); Young (D-O.).

***Paired Against:** Fulbright (D-Ark.); Cannon (D-Nev.).

Announced For: Scott (R-Pa.)

Announced Against: Gore (D-Tenn.).

*Since a two-thirds vote is necessary to limit debate, two senators favoring cloture must be paired with one senator opposing cloture.

The 14(b) Repeal Issue: Strong or Weak Unions

"How difficult should the law make it for unions to organize and maintain their strength?"

That's the key question in the congressional battle over repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b), according to Newsweek Magazine Columnist Kenneth Crawford.

Writing in the Oct. 18 issue, Crawford finds the arguments of repeal opponents "hypocritical."

The union shop, he points out, "conforms to the democratic principle of majority rule." He points out that once a union is chosen by a majority of workers, it must bargain for the entire workforce, and "this service is paid for in union dues." A union shop means only that "everyone who benefits from the service shares the cost."

Crawford notes that "the union shop is the only aspect of national labor policy buck-passed to the states. It gives employers in 19 states an advantage over their competitors in the other 31. The 19 have been known to use it as a lure to runaway shops."

Declaring that "every American has a stake" in the issue, Crawford cites these figures as evidence of labor's contribution to national prosperity:

In 1935, before the Wagner Act, the average weekly industrial wage was $19.91. Today the comparable figure is $102.97.

Congress Clears Bills As Adjournment Looms

Congressional leaders began clearing the way for adjournment, rushing the highway beautification and farm bills to the White House and scheduling votes on the handful of major legislation still on the "must list" for this session.

The Senate accepted House amendments to the Highway bill, thus avoiding the risk of a renewed attempt by House Republicans to hold it up. A "slowdown" organized by GOP leaders kept the House in raucous session well past midnight Oct. 7 before the bill was passed.

As sent to the President, the legislation authorizes $320 million in federal funds for a two-year program of removing billboards and junkyards from roadsides and for landscaping highway rights-of-way.

The bill would allow the federal government to cut off 10 percent of its highway aid to any state which fails to do away with billboards and screen or remove junkyards. Owners of billboards and junkyards will receive compensation and will have until mid-1970 to meet the new standards.

A new four-year farm program cleared by Congress carries a price tag of $4 billion for next year, about $100 million under 1965 farm subsidy expenses. Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman estimated that it will raise wheat farmers' income by more than $200 million. It also includes a revised "one-price cotton" system under which U.S. textile mills can buy cotton at the same low price set for export sales.

Emphasis in the new price support programs is on direct payments to farmers rather than the traditional crop support loans which keep up the market price.

A controversial sugar bill moved through the House, after defeat of amendments aimed at lobbyists hired by sugar-producing nations to work for a higher portion of the quota on imported sugar. The jockeying among nations is so intense because the United States pays a premium price to keep from depressing prices for domestic sugar.

The adjournment drive appeared to have stalled Senate action on the House-passed federal pay raise bill and only a small hope was held for further action this year on home rule for the District of Columbia. There remained a possibility that the Senate might pass unchanged the House "charter" bill, to set in motion machinery which could lead to self-government in the capital city.

While Congress neared the end of its session, the House Un-American Activities Committee prepared to take the spotlight with public hearings on the Ku Klux Klan. The committee staff has been investigating the Klan and Rep. Charles L. Weltner (D-Ga.), who initially proposed the investigation, said the probe has turned up "a mass of evidence." Pres. Johnson last March had offered the help of the Justice Dept. and the FBI in a congressional probe of what he termed "a hooded society of bigots."

CWA to Repeat 'Hi Mom' Program

The Communications Workers and the Defense Dept. will cooperate again this year in the ninth annual "Hi-Mom" Christmas Telephone Call program, through which service men and women overseas receive free telephone calls to or from families at home.

The program is financed by the CWA and its locals. The international union since 1957 has made funds available to the United Service Organization to be used by USO clubs overseas to pay for Christmas calls home. The locals have financed free calls from families in their communities to service kin overseas.

1 Man, 1 Vote Seen Target of Dirksen

A Washington columnist has come up with an explanation for the filibuster by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) against taking up the 14(b) repeal bill.

The New Republic magazine columnist who signs himself TRB sees Dirksen's motive as destruction of the "one man, one vote" reapportionment ruling.

Unable to get the two-thirds vote necessary to propose a constitutional amendment on reapportionment, TRB suggests "Dirksen would drop the 14(b) filibuster if he could swap it for votes" for his amendment, which labor has solidly opposed.

"Conservatives are desperate to stop" the reapportionment orders, he said. "It is now or never . . . Every month makes it harder to turn back history."

BLS Review:

AIFLD Efforts Cited In Aiding Latin Labor

The American Institute for Free Labor Development "has resulted in the broadest, most intensive program yet undertaken for Latin American and Caribbean labor," according to a study in the Labor Dept.'s Monthly Labor Review for September.

The AIFLD represents a "unified attempt" by the AFL-CIO "to share its experience and resources" with free labor south of the border, says the article, prepared by Martha F. Riche of the Div. of Publications in the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The institute's principal objective," she writes, "is to buttress democracy in Latin America through free and strong labor unions, and it expects to accomplish this by helping to raise the living standards of the Latin union member and by increasing the bargaining and administrative effectiveness of his leaders."

Miss Riche takes note of the fact that the AIFLD, founded by the AFL-CIO in 1962, also is sponsored by U.S. business and by governments in both the Americas, although it "remains under the complete supervision and guidance of the labor movement."

Broad Programs

It seeks to reach its ends, she notes, both by training labor leaders and by sponsoring cooperative housing programs and other social projects for union members.

In examining the background for the AIFLD's success, Miss Riche observes that the close relationship between unions and governments in many Latin American nations, "combined with the lack of education of most rank-and-file members, has made many unions so dependent on their leaders that union democracy is difficult to achieve."

"In addition," she continues, "union leaders lack experience in sustained contract administration, union income is irregular and union organization is inefficient. In some countries, laws require union leaders to work in the bargaining unit they represent, thus limiting the mobility of the leadership cadre.

"By training their potential leaders, the institute hopes to strengthen the free labor movements of Latin America by making the unions sound and effective institutions, responsive to the needs of their members. The AIFLD therefore emphasizes instruction in trade union administration and collective bargaining."

The articles describes the work of the institute's advanced training school in Washington, the internships that are available to its graduates, the national training centers set up in 14 Latin American and Caribbean countries with AIFLD technical and financial assistance, and the short-term conferences and seminars that have drawn thousands of workers in nearly every Latin American and Caribbean nation.

It also looks at the housing projects—an estimated $100 million worth—and other social programs through which the AIFLD "hopes to strengthen the unions . . . by providing through them material benefits their members would not otherwise have received." About 69 percent of the mortgage money comes from AFL-CIO unions, the rest from local or international financial institutions, and it is guaranteed both by the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development and by the respective national governments.

In attempting to forecast the AIFLD's future, Miss Riche observes that governments which at first were skeptical of its programs "now welcome its operations" and that Latin American business has cooperated by giving employes time off to attend its classes.



DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION should seat only delegates who support the right of citizens of all races to vote and participate in political party activities, Clarence Mitchell told a special committee of the party set up to carry out the equal rights mandate of the 1964 convention. Mitchell is director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and chairman of the Civil Rights Leadership Conference in which the AFL-CIO participates.

LPIU Gets Right to Use Allied Label

Scottsdale, Ariz.—The board of governors of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association voted here at their semi-annual meeting to authorize the Lithographers & Photoengravers to use the Allied union label on work performed by LPIU members.

The action followed a determination by the board that the LPIU, formed in 1964 by merger of the Lithographers and the Photo Engravers, was "the proper and legal continuing successor" of the Photo Engravers and as such a member organization of the association.

The former IPEU had been an Allied member since 1911, when five printing trades unions formed the association — the Printing Pressmen, Typographical Union, Bookbinders, Stereotypers and the IPEU.

ITU Pres. Elmer Brown had argued that the LPIU should be regarded as an entirely new union and said his union would vote to admit it to the association as such. A majority voted, however, to affirm the point made by IPP Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade that the association had no right to interfere in the internal affairs, including merger, of an affiliated union.

The LPIU's own label has been recognized by the AFL-CIO since the union's formation. The union, however, since its first convention last year has continued to press for a "one label" policy for all work done by graphic arts unions.

Rise In Non-Farm Jobs More Than Seasonal

(Continued from Page 1)

set in late 1943 at the peak of World War II, the production worker total still lags. Production workers totaled 15.6 million in November 1943; the September 1965 total is 13.5 million, seasonally adjusted.

Thus, while production workers have increased by 600,000 from a year ago and are at the highest seasonally adjusted level since 1956, they still lag 2 million below the 1943 total.

Ratio Changed

As the Labor Dept. explained, this picture reflects the change in the makeup of the factory workforce. In late 1943, the factory workforce was made up of 86 percent production workers and 14 percent non-production. The ratio was altered through the postwar period until now it is 75 percent production and 25 percent non-production.

Overall, non-farm payrolls increased by 2.4 million over the past year and by nearly 4 million since September 1963.

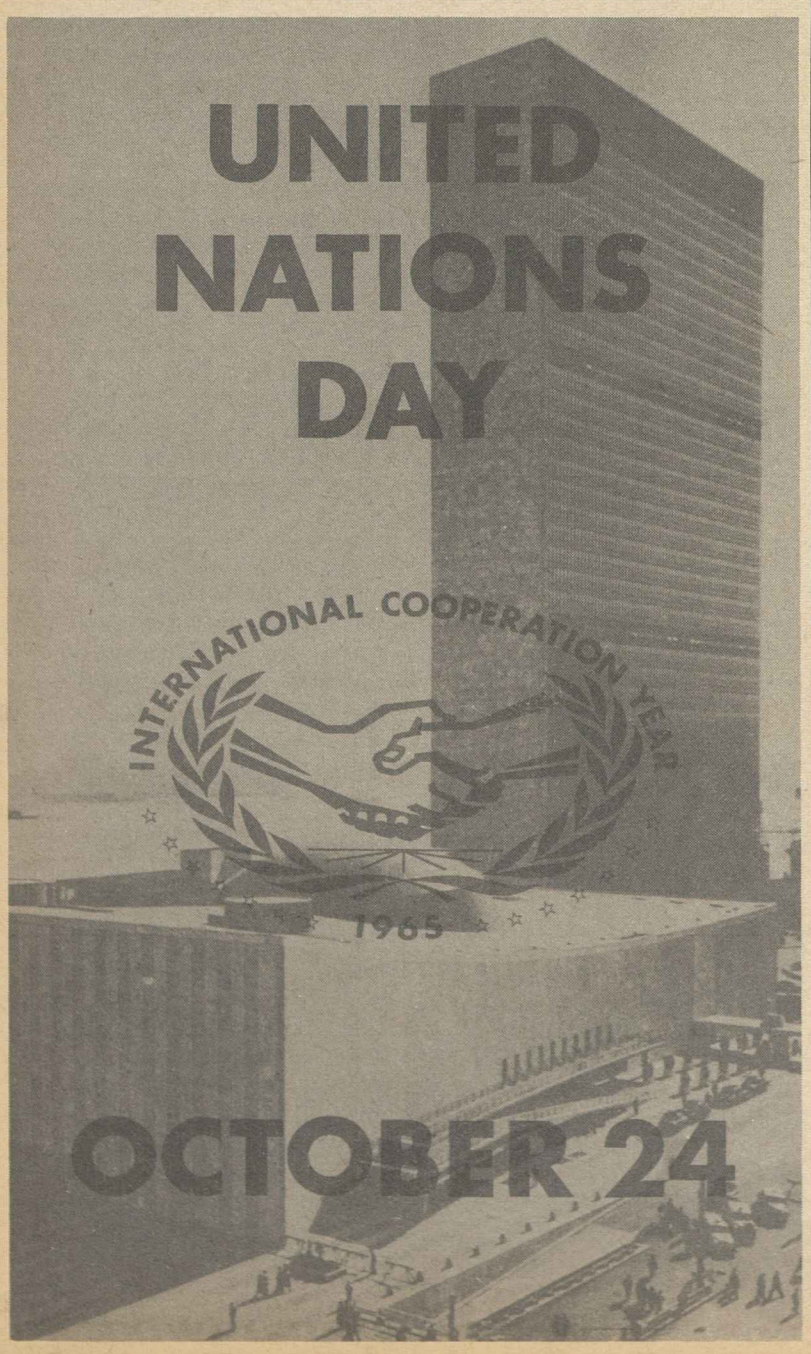
Of the 750,000 job gain in manufacturing over the past year, production workers accounted for 600,000. The biggest gainers since September 1964 were machinery, up 106,000; electrical equipment, up 133,000 and auto, up 142,000.

The other major over-the-year job gains were made by state and local governments, up 450,000; the service industries, up 327,000, and wholesale and retail trade, up 500,000. Contract construction showed a job rise of 122,000 and transportation and public utilities was up 108,000.

The Labor Dept. pointed out that the extra-seasonal job gain of 60,000 as school teachers went back to work helped push total government employment over 10 million for the first time.

The earnings of factory production workers were up over the month and the year. Average hourly earnings rose by 3 cents to $2.63 —mainly as higher-paid workers like those in the auto industry went back to work and raised the average. This was 6 cents higher than a year earlier. Weekly earnings rose by $1.49 to $108.09; this was $3.49 higher than a year ago.

10-16-65



$93,600 Backpay Award Won by Steelworkers

Miami, Fla.—The Steelworkers have won a backpay settlement of $93,652 and job reinstatement for 100 workers fired two years ago by the American Intl. Aluminum Corp. here.

Terms of the settlement were worked out by union and management in a compliance stipulation drawn up by the National Labor Relations Board at its Tampa, Fla., regional office. It was, the union said, the largest backpay settlement ever agreed to in the NLRB region.

The USWA and its Local 5900 fought the case through labor board hearings, three federal courts and arbitration proceedings.

A U.S. District Court here dismissed the union's suit to compel arbitration under the contract, but the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the dismissed and the Supreme Court refused to review the latter ruling.

The NLRB found management guilty of refusal to bargain and an illegal lockout. The Miami District Court followed the higher court ruling compelling arbitration. The firm then agreed to stop its anti-union activities, and to offer reinstatement to all workers not previously recalled, and signed a new contract with the USWA.

The long conflict began in a dispute over unsettled grievances and a management charge that the employes were engaging in a "slowdown."

The NLRB in its ruling concluded that there had been no unlawful slowdown and that disputes over grievances had resulted from management actions. It ordered the firm to bargain with the union.

Western Union Telegraphers Draft Goals

Chicago—Delegates to the 17th national convention of the Western Union Division of the Commercial Telegraphers began drafting bargaining policy after re-electing top officers to new two-year terms.

The 149 delegates from 49 Western Union locals retained E. L. Hageman as president and Theodore T. Freeman as secretary-treasurer. The Western Union Division represents 16,000 of the CTU's more than 25,000 members in the U.S. and Canada.

Chief business of the convention was to formulate recommendations to an 11-man bargaining committee. The CTU's contract with Western Union expires next May 31.

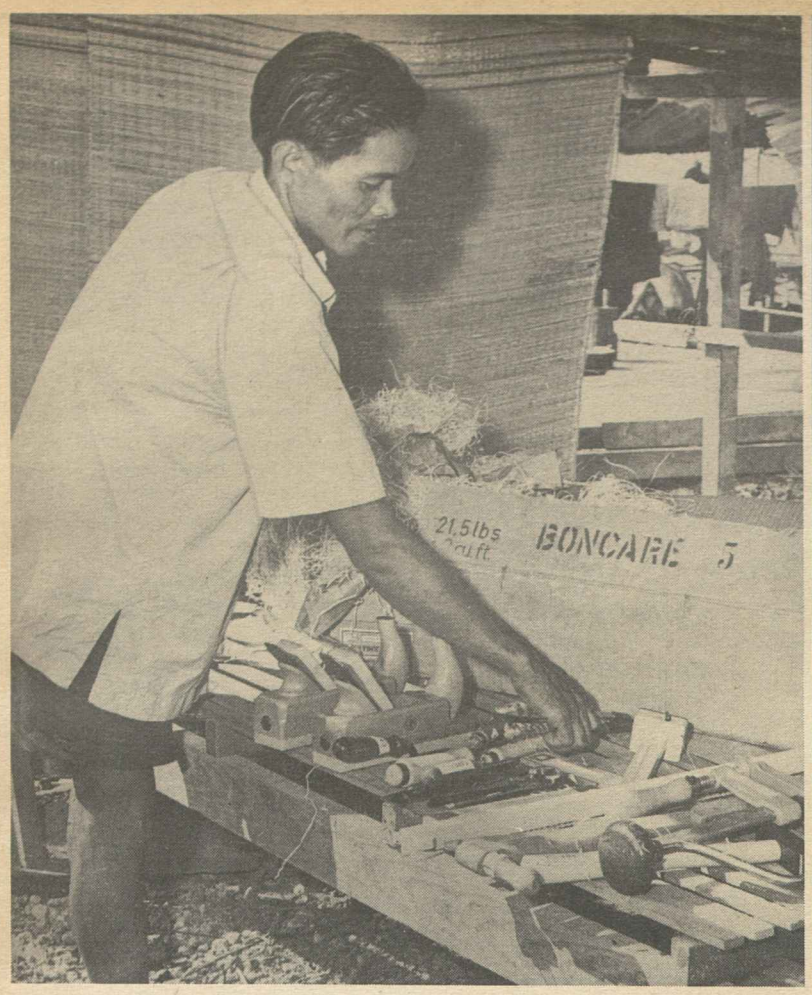
Reporting on a Federal Communications Commission probe into the telegraph industry, Hageman said the union is opposing the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in what he said were attempts to make new inroads into the telegraph business.

"If the FCC rules in favor of Western Union," Hageman said, "our union will push for certain minimum standards of service. These standards would help the public and protect our jobs."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, October 23, 1965 — No. 43

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.



CARE PACKAGE containing woodworking tools will enable this Vietnamese refugee from the war zone to work at his trade and help rehabilitate his strife-torn nation. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked union members to give generously to the refugee aid appeal of CARE, the international relief agency which the AFL-CIO helped found nearly 20 years ago. **(Story Page 7.)**

Congress Approves College Aid Plans

Bill Offers Loans, Scholarship Funds

Congress sent to the President a $2.3 billion higher education bill designed to make it easier for youngsters from low and middle income families to go to college.

The legislation sets up a new program of scholarships and low-interest loans, expands the existing work-study program for college students, doubles funds for college construction, provides money to build up college libraries and to improve the level of teaching at smaller colleges.

Kept in the bill—over strong opposition from House Republicans—was a provision for a National Teacher Corps. Mixed teams of experienced and novice teachers would be trained to teach in slum schools. Local school districts would hire and supervise them and be reimbursed by the federal government for their salaries. The GOP motion to knock out the teacher corps was beaten, 226-152. The House then voted final passage, 312-63, and the Senate approved it by voice vote.

As Congress moved swiftly towards adjournment, this was the press-time status of major bills of interest to labor:

- The Senate prepared to act on a federal pay raise, reluctantly trimmed by its Post Office & Civil Service Committee to 3.6 percent. The House-passed bill carried a 4 percent raise, with an automatic second-round raise next October. Warned bluntly of a veto, the Senate committee dropped the second-round raise and shaved other parts of the House bill. Retained, however, was a provision for severance pay for federal workers who lose their jobs because of cutbacks and closing of installations—a new concept for the civil service, although increasingly prevalent in private industry.
- A Rivers & Harbors bill, authorizing 140 water and water-power projects in 40 states, moved smoothly through Congress. It includes authorization for a labor-supported public power project on the St. John River in Maine—known as the Dickey-Lincoln project. The House had earlier rejected

(Continued on Page 8)

Humphrey Vows Fight To End 14(b)

Hot Springs, Va.—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey pledged the Administration to do "everything in our power" to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act next year.

He described 14(b) repeal as the Democratic Party's "commitment" to labor and stressed: "We intend to keep it."

Humphrey, here to address a meeting of the Business Council, told newsmen that the Administration's commitments include improving the minimum wage and unemployment compensation programs as well as repeal of 14(b).

"These definitely are high priority matters," he said.

In Washington, meanwhile, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz used similar language in a question-and-answer session with some 75 women attending a COPE conference.

Asked if Administration forces will be behind labor in a 1966 drive for repeal of 14(b), Wirtz replied:

"I think they will be out in front."

Three Goals

Repeal of the "right-to-work" section of Taft-Hartley, amendment of the wage-hour law and strong federal standards of unemployment insurance "must be attended to in the next session of this Congress," Wirtz declared.

All three measures made some legislative progress this year.

The 14(b) repeal bill passed the House July 28, but was blocked in the Senate by an end-of-the-session filibuster led by Republican Leader

(Continued on Page 8)

Contractor Pay Floor Expanded

The Building Service Employes have won a seven-year fight to prevent firms providing services to government agencies —including building maintenance —from paying substandard wages and benefits.

A new law requires service contractors to pay at least the prevailing area wages, including fringe benefits, as determined by the secretary of labor. The pay scale cannot be less than the federal minimum wage even if the occupation is not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The law applies to contracts involving $2,500 or more.

BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan hailed final congressional approval of the legislation, sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.). Sullivan said it will enable employers paying fair wages to compete for government contracts with firms which have paid sub-standard wages and benefits.

The new Service Contract Act covers businesses providing laundry, janitorial, cafeteria and similar-type services to federal establishments.

Stacked Odds

The House Education & Labor Committee, in its report endorsing the bill, pointed out that "since labor costs are the predominant factor in most service contracts, the odds on making a successful low bid for a contract are heavily stacked in favor of the contractor who pays the lowest wage. . . . When a government contract is awarded to a service contractor with low-wage standards, the government is in effect subsidizing subminimum wages."

Sullivan said the legislation is intended to stop "the destruction of wage standards and the exploitation of workers which result from the operation of the present system of contracting out" cleaning and maintenance work in federal buildings.

400,000 Workers Affected:

Wage Law Chiseling Soars to $75 Million

By Eugene A. Kelly

More than 400,000 American workers were underpaid nearly $75 million in minimum wages and overtime earnings last year, and nearly $50 million of the total will never be recovered if past practice is any guide.

The Labor Dept., in a report revealing that cheating by some employers has reached major dimensions, disclosed that violations of the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts have increased every year for the last 10 years. In 1965, the amount of wages illegally withheld was 23 percent higher than in the previous year, the report showed.

Employers caught by wage-hour inspectors in violations have agreed, or have been ordered by federal judges, to pay $24 million to underpaid workers. But the wage-hour division itself has no power to compel payments to cover past violations where the employer refuses. As a result, some $50 million in illegal underpayments remains uncollected for fiscal 1965 alone.

In these cases, the cheated workers must sue for reimbursement, or ask the secretary of labor to do so on their behalf. Too often the collection suits are never brought, especially where the workers involved have no union representation and fear employer reprisals.

Another part of the problem is what organized labor regards as too small an enforcement staff, even considering recent additions.

Record Year

Labor Dept. reports show that inspectors for its Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Division last year made more investigations, received more complaints and got more employers to agree to voluntary settlements than ever before and helped collect a record dollar total in wage underpayments.

Yet, even in that best of years fewer than 1 percent of the nation's 1.1 million business establishments were visited by one of the divisions' 800 inspectors.

Violations of the wage-hour law have risen so steadily to new peaks that organized labor has voiced strong protests on behalf of the victimized workers. Deep concern was voiced by the AFL-CIO at its 1963 convention, and only a month ago the executive board of the Ladies' Garment Workers urged Congress to overhaul and strengthen the enforcement provisions of the FLSA.

Though inspections are at a record level, only about 5 percent of the garment plants in the country are checked in any one year. At that rate, the ILGWU board said, the average plant sees an inspector only once in 20 years. It noted the reluctance of workers to sue chiseling employers and pointed out that "even when the Labor Dept. discovers violations the employers frequently refuse to make restitution."

Wage-Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist acknowledged that his division is powerless to

(Continued on Page 7)

Houston Laundry Strike Won By Labor, Civil Rights Alliance

Houston, Tex.—Local and international unions in two states and civil rights forces in two cities combined to overcome the armed guards, police dogs and strikebreaking program of an anti-union employer and help a unit of about 40 women win a 19-day walkout.

The victory went to Local 131 of the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union and the women—mostly Negro—who manned the picket lines and successfully resisted efforts of the Martin Linen Supply Co., their employer, to goad them into racial conflict with strikebreakers recruited for the most part among Mexicans and Spanish-speaking Americans.

But it was shared by such diverse groups as the Amalgamated Laundry Workers, a unit of the Clothing Workers; the Longshoremen in Brooklyn, N.Y., and the New York Port Council; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE); the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Citizens (PASO), and the League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC).

Local 131 won a National Labor Relations Board election in April although another unit of the union last year had lost a strike against the Mechanics Uniform Supply Co., under the same ownership.

After fruitless attempts to negotiate a first contract—with the firm taunting the union about losing the Mechanics Uniform strike—members of Local 131 voted to walk out.

The company promptly posted armed guards at the lone entrance to the laundry and began to hire strikebreakers, the union reported. Each day at noon the strikebreakers were brought to a spot near the picket line to eat their lunches, apparently in the hope of provoking racial incidents. The women, warned, stood their ground—even after the pistol-packing guards added unfriendly-looking police dogs to their equipment.

NAACP officials here, remembering the use of police dogs against civil rights marchers in Alabama, protested angrily.

Sec.-Treas. Don Horn of the Harris County AFL-CIO obtained

(Continued on Page 2)

Dispatchers Boost Dues, Add Benefits

Miami Beach, Fla.—A $1 increase that raised dues to $11 a month was approved by delegates to the annual convention of the Air Line Dispatchers as one step in a plan to assure a sound financial base from which the union can seek to attain long-range goals.

The convention also adopted a resolution authorizing international headquarters to deal with officers charged with dual unionism. Pres. Robert E. Commerce described the move as precautionary, emphasizing there has been no problem of dual unionism and explaining the delegates wanted to have machinery available in case the need arose.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), principal speaker at the convention banquet, lauded the role ALDA members have played in the air line industry and discussed its future—particularly the part the supersonic transport can be expected to play in its growth.

Committees were appointed to seek a common wage policy applicable to all air lines, and to study the possibility of additional insurance benefits for the membership. A program of emergency strike benefits was adopted, and the secretary-treasurer was authorized to reinstate expelled members upon payment of a special reinstatement penalty.

In his keynote address, Commerce reviewed legislation affecting the industry enacted since the last convention. He pointed to its small volume, but emphasized the union's support of the AFL-CIO legislative program with goals beneficial to all of labor.

In the only election Charles McIntyre of Mohawk Airlines was re-elected a trustee. Las Vegas, Nev., was chosen as the site of the 1966 convention.

Ruth Weyand Joins IUE Legal Staff

Ruth Weyand, formerly assistant general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, has been named associate general counsel by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Miss Weyand has practiced law for 32 years and served with the NLRB for 12 years.

Since 1950 Miss Weyand has been in private practice, with many unions among her clients. She is the widow of Leslie S. Perry, a former legislative representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



STANDING OVATION was given Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters when he arrived to speak at the convention of the Transport Workers in New York.

New York Labor Voices Firm Viet Nam Support

Buffalo, N. Y.—Pledges and messages of all-out support for the Viet Nam policies of Pres. Johnson and U.S. troops overseas marked the 8th constitutional convention of the New York State AFL-CIO here.

In a telegram to the White House and in a message radioed directly to the GIs through their commander, Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, in Saigon, the State AFL-CIO delegates commended the President for "determination to resist attacks upon free people" and asked the general to convey to the GIs "our warmest and heartfelt thanks and appreciation."

"We wholeheartedly assure them their sacrifices are our sacrifices and that they do not stand alone, for millions of workers of this country are with them all the way," the message to Westmoreland stated.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) told the convention that reversal of the setback this year in the effort to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and enactment of a higher federal minimum wage, with expanded coverage, would have top priority when Congress convenes in January.

He urged, as did COPE Dir. Al Barkan, that work begin now to re-elect next year those representatives—particularly the state's nine freshmen Democratic congressmen—who have demonstrated they are friends of labor by their actions on every measure important to workers of New York and the nation.

The 1,850 delegates and alternates in three busy days also hammered out a hard-hitting legislative program—coupled with action at the polls.

With election of all members of the state legislature set for Nov. 2, State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett again emphasized in closing remarks the importance of a maximum labor turnout at the polls to make sure of Democratic legislative majority that in 1965 passed dozens of bills to benefit workers.

Corbett declared that the successes of the past session would have been much greater were it not for vetoes of many labor bills by "an obstructionist governor," Nelson A. Rockefeller (R).

Detained in Washington, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) asked that his prepared remarks be read to the delegates. After he had done so, Corbett told the delegates he had to disagree with some of the views expressed.

Disputes Javits

Corbett said he could not agree that labor, in backing 14(b) repeal, has "gambled everything on one bill and gained nothing," as the senator had said.

"Does Sen. Javits not know that civil rights, housing, education, medicare, raises in social security all originated in the minds and collective thinking of labor leaders of this nation?" he asked.

Javits, one of five Republican senators who voted to bring 14(b) repeal to a vote, said the move failed because the bill lacked "balance" of amendments including some he himself had proposed. Corbett commented, however, that those seeking to block a bill often do so by proposing amendments and studies, so that action is delayed sometimes for years.

The 1965 state legislative program approved by the delegates includes: outlawing so-called lie-detector tests in employment; providing prepaid hospital insurance for all employes and their families in the private sector of the state's economy, repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Act and its replacement with a measure to guarantee full labor relations rights for all government workers in the state, and updating of benefits under state social insurance laws in line with current wages and living costs.

City Board Backs Repeal of 14(b)

San Francisco—Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act was urged in a resolution passed unanimously by San Francisco's Board of Supervisors, the city's governing body.

It said repeal would be in the "best interest" of the public as well as of labor.

Unions, Rights Groups Win Laundry Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

the help of leaders of PASCO and LULAC in attempting to dissuade Spanish-speaking men and women from acting as strikebreakers. A parish priest in a Mexican-American neighborhood helped arrange for the distribution of a leaflet in Spanish.

Officials of the Laundry Workers got in touch with James Farmer of CORE in New York and with the Amalgamated Laundry Workers, whose members work in Brooklyn for the Cascade Laundry, Inc., parent company of the struck plant.

The Longshoremen and the New York Port Council agreed to join CORE in a giant demonstration at the Cascade plant—but it never came off because it proved unnecessary.

Telegrams had been sent Vice Pres. Humphrey and Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz advising them of the racial overtones in the dispute, but management capitulated before any action could be taken.

Cascade officials flew into New York and in Farmer's office met Pres. Russell Crowell, Sec.-Treas. Sam Begler and Organizing Dir. Clem Regnier of the international union, and Mrs. Johnnie Sloan, business agent, and Mrs. Mennie Ola Horton, chief steward, of Local 131.

A contract was speedily worked out that ended Cascade's successful pattern of opposition to unionism outside New York City. All the strikers went back to work with pay raises of 14 to 30 cents an hour, the union shop and other benefits. The guards, with their guns and dogs, went looking for jobs elsewhere.

At New York Convention:

Organizing Gains Reported by TWU

New York—"Dramatic progress" on the organizational front during the past four years was roundly cheered by delegates to the quadriennial convention of the Transport Workers as Pres. Michael J. Quill ticked off "conspicuous gains."

Newly-organized members, he reported, included Pennsylvania Railroad food workers; rocket workers at major nuclear centers, and helicopter employes in San Francisco.

Quill described growth in the TWU Air Transport Division, which includes members employed by air lines and in all phases of space, subsonic and supersonic projects. He also noted improvements in wages and working conditions for transit employes in New York, where the union has its greatest concentration of membership.

The delegates unanimously adopted 35 resolutions on issues of major concern to organized labor. Included were demands for greater job security for the worker and greater safety for the passenger in the air line industry; opposition to job discrimination because of age; a stand against air and water pollution, and a protest against agreements keying pension plans to social security benefits.

A resolution on civil rights warned that "those who advocate deadly and destructive insurrection may take over the torch of leadership unless substantial progress is made more quickly."

In his report Quill declared that the nation's transportation headaches will not be eased until the federal government "takes over and operates" essential facilities "for the benefit of all the people and without the burden of stock manipulators and coupon-clippers."

Describes 'Only Answer'

Nationalization of ground and air transportation operations, he maintained, is the "only answer" to the critical situation. Federal ownership and operation, would bring "more positive and courageous action to the problems of better and more coordinated transportation planning in all parts of the country," he said, adding that it holds the key to ending traffic congestion in major cities.

Quill and Sec.-Treas. Matthew Guinan were re-elected to new four-year terms. Eleven vice presidents were re-elected and two new ones elected—Douglas L. MacMahon of New York and Fred Simpson of Chicago.

3 Organizers Evicted, Union-Busting Charged

The eviction of three representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America from their motel in Albemarle, N. C., where they were servicing some 700 strikers, has brought charges from the union of "ruthless" violation of their civil rights.

An investigator was ordered to the scene by House Labor Committee Chairman Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) after he had received protests that the three had been forced to move from their quarters in the Sunset Motel by the sheriff and highway patrolmen and were denied other lodgings in Albemarle.

The protests were filed with Powell and Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach by TWUA Pres. William Pollock, who charged the ouster of M. Michael Botelho, Scott Hoyman and John Kissack was part of "a conspiracy to run the union out of town" because of its strike at the Collins & Aikman textile plant in Albemarle.

Pollock charged that management of the struck firm and the Albemarle Chamber of Commerce were behind the "sudden decision" to evict the organizers and to deprive the strikers of leadership.

"This is only the latest in a long series of anti-union incidents in the South where the civil rights of union members are being deliberately violated by employers in collusion with local police and merchants eager to do their bidding," he declared.

The three organizers also protested to Powell and Katzenbach, charging their eviction grew out of pressure on the motel management by the firm and the local Chamber of Commerce.

The plant makes automobile carpeting and was organized last year. The union won a National Labor Relations Board election last December by a 388-247 vote, but had to wait more than five months for certification while the board cleared away company challenges and other roadblocks.

Bargaining got under way but the company's only offer—1 cent an hour in wage increases—was sharply rejected. The strike started Sept. 30.

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service joined the negotiators last week.

IUE District 3 Names Education Director

Newark, N.J. — Pres. Robert Laird of Local 400, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has been appointed education director of the union's District 3. He succeeds Al Loewenthal, now executive assistant to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings.

Formula Set On Steel Pay Distribution

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Steelworkers and 10 major steel companies have announced a formula for distribution of a deferred wage increase, agreed to earlier this year under the contract extension that preceded final settlement.

The extension agreement, reached last April, required each company to set aside 11.5 cents for each hour worked from May 1 to Aug. 31, 1965.

Union and managements have since decided that besides hours worked, employes will receive extra pay for hours not worked in holiday and vacation periods, for short weeks covered by the SUB (supplemental unemployment benefits) plan, and for salaried employes paid bi-weekly.

Adding more hours to be paid for will reduce the rate per hour but not the total due, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and company spokesman R. Conrad Cooper said. The money will be paid as soon as payroll departments can make individual computations for each affected employe, they announced here.

In Speech to Editors:

Planning 'Academy' Proposed by Beirne

Milwaukee, Wis.—Creation of a national academy of planning, made up of people "employed to think" about national needs and relate them to scientific and social capacities, was proposed by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communcations Workers in a speech to the National Conference of Editorial Writers here.

His suggestion was one element in a three-point program aimed at "adjustment to the new economics, the new social requirements, the new educational challenges that will be produced by the coming age of automation." The other elements:

- Free education all the way from grammar school through graduate school.
- A "dogged, persistent unrelenting effort to abolish poverty" and provide full employment, including a "negative income tax" which would give low-income families grants out of federal funds large enough to establish a "meaningful economic income."

An Elite Group

Beirne said his proposed academy of planning should be set up under federal auspices free of "day-to-day pressures" of any branch of government. It should be an elite group like the national academies in other democratic nations, he continued, and should number no more than 100 persons.

Its members, he went on, would be chosen to use "their creative imagination, their knowledge and their practical experience in the service of all the people" and should constitute a broad cross-section of intellectual life.

"A national academy of planning would be both a first step and a symbol of our determination to employ a practical, humanitarian and effective approach to the complex problems that lie ahead," he maintained.

Beirne called for a "breakthrough in our concept of free education" to the point that "we ought to insist that every kid is entitled to a free education all the way—free through high school, free through junior college, free through college or engineering school, free through graduate school and free right up to the doctorate."

Despite the advances in federal aid to education during the past few years and with some "obvious exceptions," he claimed, "higher education still tends to be more easily available to rich kids than poor kids, more available to kids from comfortable families than to kids from less comfortable families."

The kind of war on poverty he proposed, Beirne said, should make each citizen "a good economic citizen . . . [with] enough buying power and saving power."

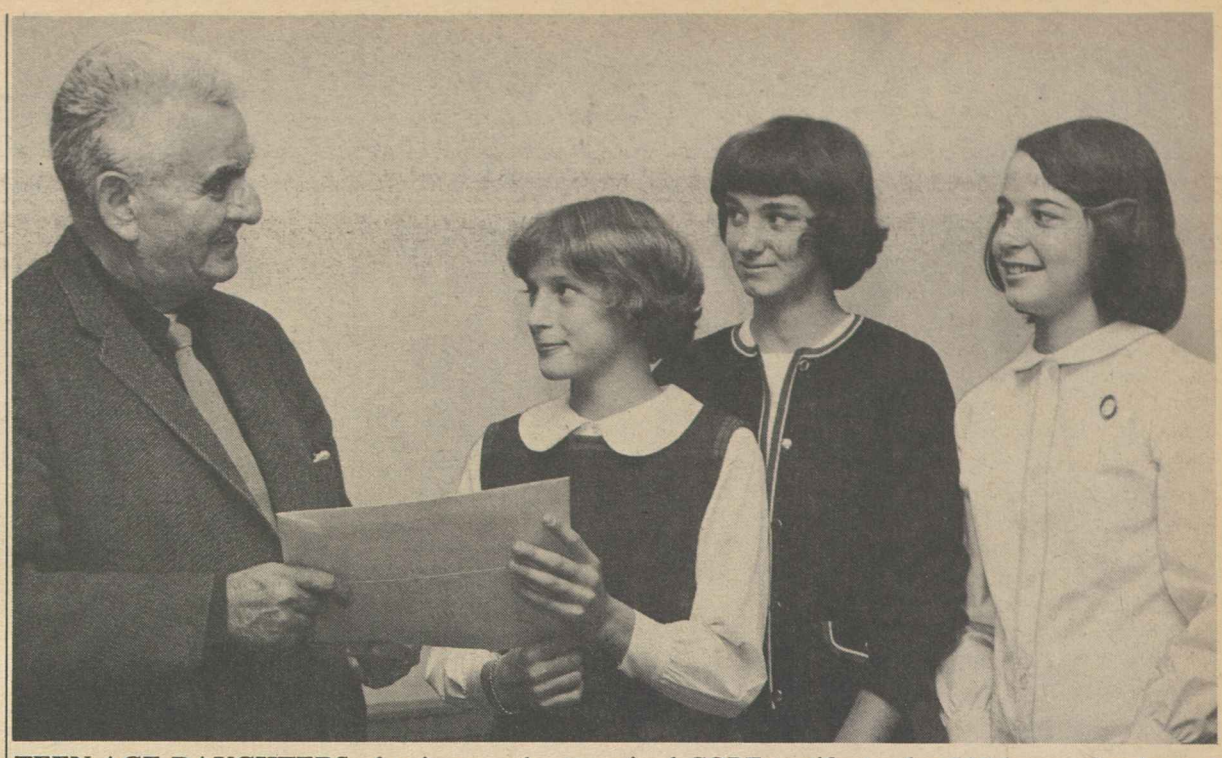
The negative income tax payment would apply to families needing more income to reach a "cut-off level where taxes do apply," he said.

"Over that figure, taxes would be paid to the government," he explained. "Below that figure, negative tax money would be received from the government."

To buttress the tax weapon in the fight against need, Beirne also included an increase in the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour; application of minimum wage coverage to every worker, and a minimum guaranteed annual income for all Americans.

"Girding ourselves to welcome the unknown, to prepare for drastic change, is not an easy task," he concluded. "It's so comfortable just to coast along . . . downhill. But change we must, just as we must also gear our lives to change. That's not easy for us in labor unions—many of us, too, are conservative and resistant to change. That's not easy for the corporation, or farmers . . . or even editorial writers.

"But change is the discipline which the coming age of automation imposes upon us."



TEEN-AGE DAUGHTERS of union members received COPE certificates for 500 hours of volunteer work during last year's registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns at award ceremony of Lehigh County Labor Council at Allentown, Pa. Michael Johnson, executive vice president of Pennsylvania AFL-CIO, presents awards to Suzanne and Roberta Schwoyer, whose father is a member of the Brewery Workers, and Barbara Sue Kohler, daughter of a member of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers. They were among a large group of area teen-agers who typed, made phone calls and checked voter lists during the campaign.

Stronger Equal-Time Rules Urged To Counter Right-Wing Broadcasts

Some 6,000 radio programs and nearly 100 television programs are broadcast each week by what can be fairly described as "right-wing extremists" and go unanswered "because there is no counter-force in America with the resources" to reply, AFL-CIO Public Relations Dir. Albert J. Zack told the National Conference on Broadcasting & Election Campaign.

"We in the AFL-CIO believe strongly in the free expression of opinion," he said, "since we have often suffered from its denial. But surely, in the national interest, there must be a more effective set of ground rules to insure that the expression of opinion is not only free but equal."

Zack said the estimated 6,000 radio programs each week constitute "an almost unbelievable chorus of syllogistic anthems in which the basic premise is false." The number, he said, does not include regularly established national broadcasters though their remarks "may be somewhat less than responsible."

Some of "the most flagrant and most widespread abuses" in irresponsible political broadcasting, he maintained, are made by "electronic clergy" whose "revealed" opinions "are out of phase with the basic Christian tenets as they are generally understood—at least by me."

"Specifically," he explained, "they are a little short on Christian charity."

Among "poisonous programs with sacramental names" Zack listed the 20th Century Reformation Hour, "run by an unfrocked clergyman named Carl McIntire;" the Christian Crusade of Rev. Billy James Hargis, the Bible Institute of the Air and "secular equivalents like the Manion Forum."

He noted that the 20th Century Reformation Hour is heard five days a week on 600 radio stations.

"At the very least a rebuttal would require five scripts a week, attractively programmed, and somehow delivered in usable form to 600 stations," he pointed out. "Who can afford it?

"Yet surely the airwaves, which belong to the nation, should not be so completely dominated by the weight of extremist money. Surely it is not in the public interest for citizens in the small towns—housewives, farmers and other good people who are parochial by environment—to be subjected to a one-sided barrage of hatred and suspicion, offered in the name of the God of Love."

Organized labor wonders "at the very, very least," he said, "about effective enforcement" of what ground rules do exist.

"This, incidentally," he observed, "is the question we keep asking the Federal Communications Commission."

New Problems Posed For Social Welfare

The social welfare problems that face the nation in 1965 may differ from those of 30 and 60 years ago, but they cry for solution with equal urgency, Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen writes in the current issue of the American Federationist.

Cohen helped draft the original Social Security Act of 1933 and assisted in drawing up the 1965 amendments, which included medicare.

In his article in the AFL-CIO monthly publication he briefly examines the historical background of social security, traces its development under the New Deal, reviews its expansion since then, and concludes that "important questions" look to the future for solution.

"For example," he writes, "with the trend toward early retirement, is it not essential to have a continuing review of public policy relating to the retirement age? What does the public feel the retirement age for men should be? Are people willing and ready to pay the costs during their working years for early retirement?"

Still other problems that must be solved, he suggests, are whether the social security system is providing "the right types of benefits to the disabled and others who cannot work," whether a six-month waiting period is justified on disability benefits, and whether health benefits should be provided disabled and child beneficiaries as well as to the aged.

"With some 15 million children in the poverty group, should we not examine the possibilities of additional weapons in the attack on poverty?" he asked.

In considering the "many needs to be met and horizons to be reached," Cohen estimates that one-third to one-half of the poverty in the United States "could be prevented by the improvement and broader application of the social insurance policy."

"Strengthening of the unemployment insurance system can serve well to prevent poverty among some families," he adds. "Raising benefits for the aged and disabled can reduce the poverty rolls by one-fourth to one-third."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

United Fund Staffer Lives His Cause

St. Paul, Minn.—Clifford Miller, labor liaison staff member with the Greater St. Paul United Fund & Council, decided that if it was good enough for him it was—well, good enough for him.

Miller, who in his work with organized labor has helped many union members adopt children and who himself was adopted at the age of two from the Lutheran children's Friend Society here, has gone back to the United Fund agency and adopted an 18-day-old girl.

His wife, Barbara, has left the job she held for 18 years to devote full time to home and baby, and expressed the hope that she and Miller can adopt a brother and sister for the little one.

Abel Scores Cooper For Attack on Union

Pittsburgh—Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers has advised a leading steel industry spokesman to stop making misleading statements about the union and to keep out of its negotiations with independent firms.

Abel disputed a charge by Executive Vice Pres. R. Conrad Cooper of the United States Steel Corp., in a speech at the 12th ennual Pitt Conference on Business Prospects here, that the union attempts to impose the basic steel settlement as a pattern on hundreds of small firms "without any collective bargaining and without reference to competition."

"This is a deliberate untruth," the USWA head declared. "The union does bargain on a pattern basis with many metal fabricators who have chosen this arrangement. . . . for many good reasons." In so bargaining, the union "does not blindly insist on following a set pattern regardless" of circumstances," he said.

Union staff members carefully analyze company data about labor costs or financial ability to pay and submit them to the workers involved for a decision "based on the economic facts . . . in each company and industry," Abel said.

Noting that Cooper is the leader of the Big 10 steel companies which recently reached a contract settlement with the union, he said the companies have a net worth of more than $9 billion as against the union's $21 million. He added:

"If the union can be characterized by Mr. Cooper as part of the 'obese body of labor union power,' what sort of bloated monster is the power of these 10 companies who are more than 440 times as large as the union in finances?"

Large and Powerful

The giant corporations that Cooper speaks for have "grown large and powerful over the prostrate bodies of many small companies," Abel declared, noting that many of the same major firms have been "repeatedly indicted for monopoly practices, for price fixing, for destroying free competition."

The spokesman for these companies, said Abel, is "hardly in a position to give moral lectures about decency, equity and principle."

Abel said Cooper tried to involve himself in the recent USWA election and is now trying to "inject himself in our negotiations with the independent steel companies."

"He has no business getting mixed up in either area," Abel declared.

A Continuing Story

THERE IS "broader, firmer labor peace in the country today than there has been in a long time. I wish labor peace would get as much attention as industrial strife."

The probability is very great that these words of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz received about as much attention as most announcements that a union and a company have agreed on a new contract through collective bargaining.

The secretary's statement, issued as part of a general assessment of the recent employment figures, noted the "real improvement" in labor-management relations. He pointed out that in the past 60 days disputes had been settled in maritime, steel, coal, aerospace, oil, telephones and newspapers. There had been strikes or lockouts in some of these; in others the agreement was reached peacefully across the bargaining table.

One of the constant factors in the history of industrial relations is the emphasis on strife by the mass media and the very limited indication to millions of readers, listeners and viewers that every day unions and employers sit down and work out hundreds of agreements on wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. The result: collective bargaining is viewed as a series of crises.

The mass media have a responsibility to report labor-management relations as a continuing story—the agreements as well as the strikes, the successes as well as the occasional failures.

The material is easily and quickly available. Hundreds of labor papers are jammed full every issue with the facts and figures on new contracts signed. The U.S. Dept. of Labor collects basic data on new agreements and what they contain.

Collective bargaining is an essential ingredient in the American scheme of things. But it must be more firmly fixed in the nation's consciousness by press, radio, television and the other sectors of the mass media as a framework for intelligent decisions.

One Gift Works Wonders

IN EVERY COMMUNITY, no matter how prosperous, there are individuals who need help. These persons may be ill, temporarily out of work, have family problems, or suffer any one of the physical and emotional upsets which break the rhythm of normal living.

There is no set time of the year for people to fall out of good luck. It can happen anytime, to anyone.

There is help in the community which plans for emergencies and provides the machinery to assist and guide people who are temporarily out of luck. This is one of the reasons why thousands of communities have voluntarily established United Funds and Community Chests to provide the needed assistance.

Under the umbrella of the United Fund each community coordinates those agencies which volunteer leaders feel can contribute to the overall community well-being. These agencies provide services that range all the way from forestalling trouble to helping cure troubles.

This is done through such services as guidance for youth, family counseling, caring for the sick, helping homeless children, assistance for the aged, programs for members of the armed forces, relief in times of disaster, and many other services.

These programs are conducted all year round through the one gift made each year to United Funds and Community Chests. One gift works many wonders all year long.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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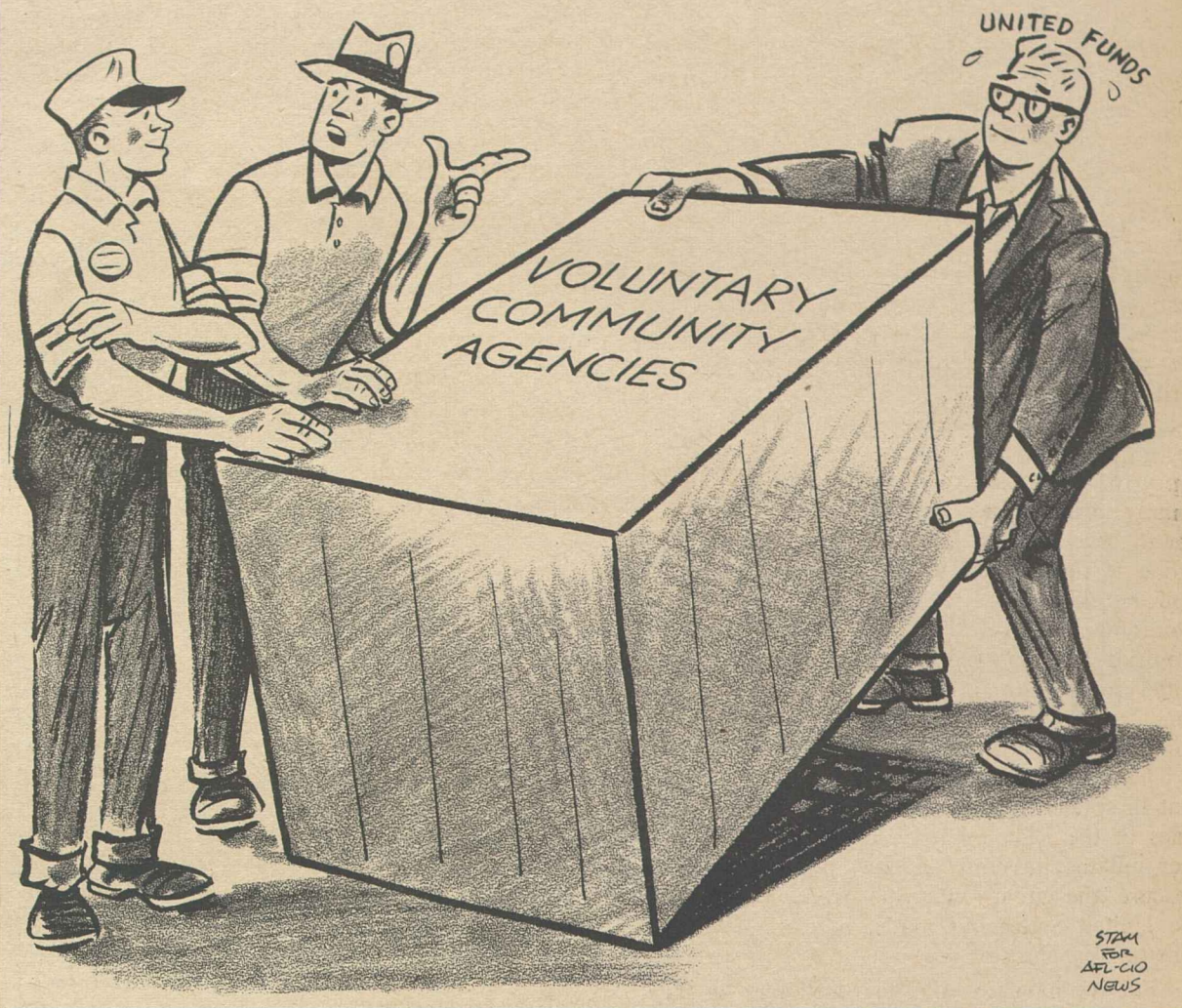
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
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Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, October 23, 1965 No. 43

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'Let's Give Him a Hand'



Treasury Official Declares:

Tax System Changes Needed To Reduce Burden on Poor

The following is excerpted from an address by Assistant Treasury Sec. Stanley S. Surrey to the Financial Analysts Federation Conference titled "The Role of Tax Policy in the Great Society."

PROBABLY the most important goal of the Great Society is the elimination of poverty. This is an extraordinarily complex problem and we are only now beginning to learn about it as we grapple with it. It is an area where the human needs are so compelling that they demand the best we have to offer in both innovation and ingenuity in devising measures—both government and private—to meet them.

Our tax system must make a maximum contribution to this effort.

The 1964 act lessened the tax burden in this area—with its reduction of the starting rate from 20 percent to 14 percent and with the adoption of the minimum standard deduction, so that a single individual became taxable at $900 instead of $666, a married couple at $1,600 instead of $1,333, and a married couple with two children at $3,000 instead of $2,667. Moreover, the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965, by eliminating many federal excise taxes, further reduced the burden of federal taxes on this group.

Looking at our system as it now stands, the poor pay primarily, as federal taxes, the excises on alcohol and tobacco and the income tax where poverty levels may be above the present dividing line between taxable and non-taxable income. They also pay the gasoline tax, which is a user charge associated with the Highway Trust Fund, and the social security and medicare payroll taxes, which involve a saving for pensions and medical care.

In looking at the tax structure, it is clear that the income tax impact deserves our first attention, and the President has said that any future income tax reduction should cover those who live in the shadow of poverty. This suggests at least a change which raises to a higher level the dividing line between taxable and non-taxable income.

As incomes increased in past years for the population as a whole, the nature of our tax structure over those years—relatively fixed rates and exemption levels—increased the tax burden on lower income taxpayers, as they moved from a non-taxable status to a taxable status, from the lowest bracket rates to a higher rate.

Even our massive income tax reduction in the last two years has only set this process back about five years.

And even with such reduction, over the past 15 years an examination of effective tax rates (the percentage of overall income actually paid in tax) shows:

- A family earning half the national average income ($2,200 in 1950, $4,000 today) went from an effective tax rate of zero to almost 4 percent.
- A family earning the national average income went from an effective tax rate of 6.5 percent to 9 percent.
- A family earning double the national average income stayed roughly the same.
- Higher income families either held their own or realized reductions, often substantial, in their effective tax rates as increased incomes were offset by increased deductions or a greater proportion of capital gains.

INDEED, THE SPREAD of effective tax rates is greatest for higher income taxpayers, varying from zero to around 66 percent. Correspondingly, the average effective rate for very high income taxpayers is much lower than is generally realized. For instance, all taxpayers who in 1962 reported adjusted gross incomes of more than $1 million would—at present tax table rates—pay an average effective rate of only 26 percent of their overall income (including capital gain income in full). Furthermore, only 9 percent of those taxpayers would have effective rates of over 50 percent on overall income under present rates.

All this reinforces Pres. Johnson's view that the next tax reduction should focus on the lower income groups.

We are constantly gaining more knowledge of the weapons with which to carry out our war on poverty. Some of the approaches are associated with the sheer alleviation of destitution, through providing funds directly. Others involve programs of income maintenance to counteract the forces which can undercut a person's income. Others look to programs of education, relocation, training and the like to help people raise themselves and their children out of poverty, and to provide employment.

As we gain this knowledge we will be in a better position to judge the contribution which a tax system can make in this effort.

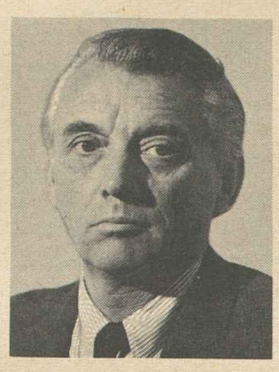
Morgan Says:

Ku Klux Klan and Its Klustomers Sick, Sick, Sick With Insecurity

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EDT.)

THE ENTIRE NATION, not just one southern segment of it, is on trial for bigotry and murderous bloodshed. In some respects the investigation of the Ku Klux Klan is an examination of the wrong issue by the wrong tribunal at the wrong time. In a society that pretends to describe itself as "civilized" there is, or should be, no place for the savagery of the Klan. Its ghastly crimes are not apt to be corrected by a probe of the House Un-American Activities Committee whose past inquiries have not been noted for thorough and penetrating fairness in the interests of justice.



Morgan

There is a danger, too, that in spreading the brutal and heinous conspiracies of the Klan on the record now it will further inflame passions on both sides and tend to obscure the great but still insufficient progress the United States has made in dealing with the tortuous problem of race relations.

But we have to take circumstances as they are, not as we would like them to be. If the committee can retrieve public respect with a balanced, far-reaching investigation, so much the better. Nobody should begrudge it, then, an improvement of image. If the Justice Dept. can come up with legislation to combat the vicious excesses of the Klan, so much the better too.

But for any kind of lasting success, it is important that the American people as a whole do not sit around the arena of the long sessions ahead as detached and uninvolved spectators. The reason that the entire country is involved in this moral indictment against the Klan is that there is at least a little bigotry and a lot of irresponsibility extant in every community. If there weren't the populace would have long since risen up in outrage and strangled the Klan as an intolerable parasite on the body politic of democracy.

Belatedly there are some hopeful signs of courage and responsibility in public places. Less than four weeks ago, on Sept. 23, a representative got up on the floor of the House and said making public the story of the Ku Klux Klan's activities "should destroy any illusion about the Klan's pretense of patriotism, democracy, Christianity and devotion to law and order."

"The Klan," he went on, "is as faithful to the ideals of America as the Communist Party, as true to the democratic process as the John Birch Society. It displays as much Christian concern for mankind as the Black Muslims and as much devotion to law and order as the American Nazi Party."

That would be considered fairly strong language even if it came from a congressman from a northern city. It came from Democratic Rep. Charles L. Weltner of Atlanta, Ga. Weltner, himself a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, had asked the group to investigate the Klan a considerable time before Pres. Johnson publicly condemned it for involvement in the murder of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo last March.

Weltner is an example, though a lonely example so far, of the young politician who, as time goes on, will inevitably break the mould of the old reactionary, racist congressman from the South. In the interim, however, the Weltners of politics are in both political and physical danger. They need reinforcements by examples of support from other members of Congress, and not just from the South.

Where, for instance, is the evidence of responsible behavior on the part of California politicians at all levels in the wake of the evil riots in the Watts district of Los Angeles? One hears, deplorably, that California politicians won't touch with a 10-foot pole the problem of improving race relations in Los Angeles because white voters are incensed and frightened over the wanton excesses of the rioters. This is an unsurprising human reaction but not a healthful one because the boil of mutual hatred—that's what it is—needs to be lanced now.

Otherwise Los Angeles is going to wake up some morning and find an active clique of the Klan in its own polygot midst and it won't be the inspiration for a Hollywood situation comedy, either.

IF THE VILE TRAGEDY of terror and unpunished killings were not involved there might be something comical about the Klan with its kleagles and klaverns and other sinister claptrap. The foil of ridicule, precisely placed during these investigative proceedings, may prod a reluctant and incredulous public to the peak of controlled outrage which is needed—as it was needed during the fearful reign of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy—to expunge this curse.

On second and more serious thought, what is needed more is the healing and compassionate approach of understanding. For the Klan and their Klustomers are sick, sick, sick with insecurity. As a report in Life Magazine put it, "they feed on the cabalistic brotherhood, and fear that the civil rights movement will lift beyond them the only class to which they have been able to feel superior—the Negro."

It may not be practicable now to lead them to the analyst's couch but once their lawlessness is curbed, as it must be, the root causes of their insecurity must be recognized and cured. In a very real if special sense the Klan and its membership need an anti-poverty program of their own.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE PLIGHT of the Republican Party, one year after Goldwater, is revealed in the fact that the GOP hopes for at least one "upset" victory in the handful of elections scheduled for Nov. 2.

There isn't any prospect at all that the Republicans can win the governorship of New Jersey or Virginia. They might be able to cling to their hold on City Hall in Louisville, notoriously a "swing" area. They are hopeful of winning Cleveland and Akron away from the Democrats.

A liberal former Democrat, Arlen Specter, is being strongly backed for prosecuting attorney of Philadelphia by Gov. William W. Scranton and Sen. Hugh Scott, and the Democratic nominee, the incumbent James C. Crumlish, Jr., is getting no visible support from Sen. Joseph S. Clark, whose feud with the Philadelphia Democratic organization is deep and fierce.

This leaves New York City, where Republican Rep. John V. Lindsay is also backed in his race for mayor by the city's Liberal Party. Lindsay, taking due notice that the city's registration figures show an overwhelming preponderance in favor of the Democrats, has totally declined to acknowledge in his campaign literature and speeches that he is a Republican at all. The city AFL-CIO, the Central Labor Council, voted with near unanimity to endorse Abraham D. Beame, the Democratic nominee.

* * *

THE UNEXPECTED factor has been the emergence of William F. Buckley, Conservative Party candidate, as a mordantly witty, swashbuckling campaigner in his own right.

Buckley joked at himself early in the campaign as offering the voters merely a kind of tokenism—a chance for frustrated Republican conservatives to cast a vote against Lindsay in vengeance for the congressman's refusal last year to support the head of the ticket, Sen. Goldwater.

Buckley has changed considerably as the months have passed. He has written in his magazine, National Review, a belated attack on the John Birch Society as at least a pain in the neck to Republicans. He has even been able to get from Sen. Goldwater a letter declaring that Birchers ought to get out of the society and concentrate their activities along the lines admired by Republican National Committee Chairman Ray C. Bliss.

More than this, Buckley has proved a formidable debater in the clash of candidates. Most of his shafts are aimed at Lindsay, so his original purpose can be considered unchanged, but his camp-followers no longer think that a vote for Buckley would be tokenism. They think he will get anywhere from 10 to 16 percent of the total vote, and this may prove the balance of power indeed.

* * *

IT IS FASCINATING to think what may happen if Buckley—a dilettante, intellectual prodigy, newpaper columnist, columnist for his own magazine—should emerge from the campaign bitten deeply by a zest and yearning for the political life.

He might, at the least, decide that his contributions were precisely those needed by the Conservative Party next year when Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Republican, is expected to seek re-election again. He could become a permanent activist rather than merely an ironically amused onlooker at the sweaty processes by which for nearly two centuries we have made this country work.

This would be most unpleasing to the chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, Sen. Thruston Morton of Kentucky. Morton is already on record as observing that most of the time when conservatives want to "reform" the GOP they mean throwing out some Republican officeholder.

As of now, Buckley is aiming only at John Lindsay. But a nascent Conservative Party fielded candidates against Rockefeller in 1962, and it would be most surprising if they didn't find a way to get on the ballot next year. Give Buckley a large enough percentage of the city vote and he will become their natural candidate.

No "upset" will be large enough to elect Buckley mayor this year.

Labor News Conference:

Retiring Social Security Expert Sees Further Advances Needed

NELSON CRUIKSHANK, who retired recently as AFL-CIO director of social security, said that many further improvements are essential to the development of an adequate social security structure in the nation despite this year's progress.

The veteran of many social security causes laid stress on the need to boost retirement benefits, pointing out that the average social security pension for a retired couple is only $120 a month, and that many get much less. His statements came as he was interviewed on the network radio program, Labor News Conference.

All social security protections—unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, benefits for widows and survivors, disability pensions, retirement—need broadening and adjustment, Cruikshank maintained.

He said that while it is true that this country lags behind many European countries in the social security field, "we mustn't condemn the United States too quickly on that point—we are a younger nation, and for a long time, we had a great frontier."

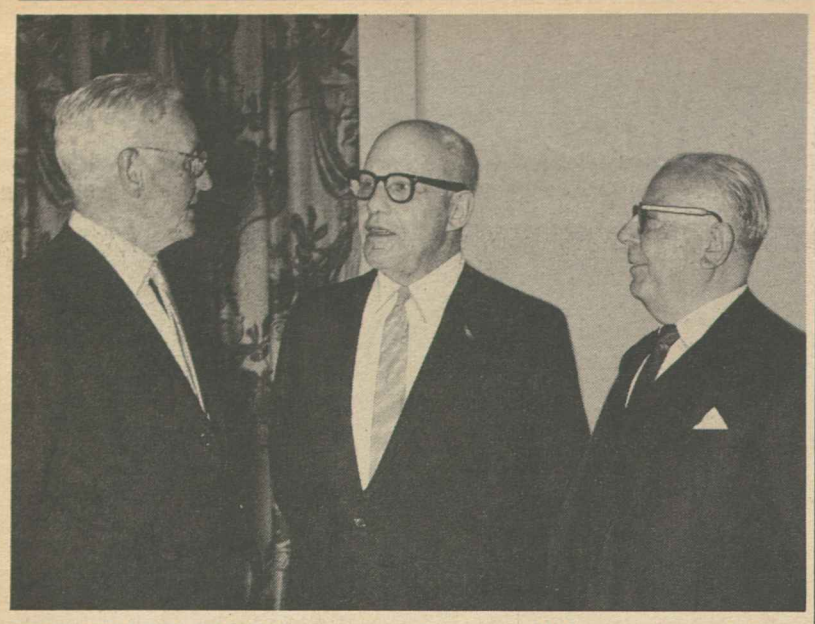
ACTUALLY, this nation's history of social security legislation began with the Homestead Act of 1862, Cruikshank said. Then as now, he continued, "we dedicated our national resources to family security. Our resources in those days were not in cash—they were in land."

Referring to his pending retirement, Cruikshank said he intends "to remain active in the social security and labor fields as long as I can be of any service at all. There is a lot to be done—and I want to have a place in it."

Reporters questioning Cruikshank on Labor News Conference, produced as a public service by the AFL-CIO and aired each week over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were John Herling, editor of the Herling Labor Letter, and Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc.



FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS are essential to an adequate social security structure despite recent progress, Nelson Cruikshank, second from left, declared on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service program on the Mutual radio network. He was questioned on the eve of his retirement as federation social security director by John Herling, left, editor of the Herling Labor Letter; Alex Uhl, editor of Press Associates, Inc., and Moderator Harry W. Flannery, right.



THE TRADE UNION movement's accomplishments in social security and Latin American affairs highlighted a farewell dinner given by the AFL-CIO for Nelson Cruikshank (left) and Serafino Romualdi, chatting about future plans with Federation Pres. George Meany. Cruikshank has retired as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Romualdi is stepping out as Inter-American Affairs representative.

Helped Win Major Struggles:

Cruikshank, Romualdi Retire After Long Service to Labor

Two veterans of labor's fight for a better life for every worker are retiring after years of service to the trade union movement.

They are Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, who stepped down Oct. 15, and Serafino Romualdi, long-time AFL-CIO Latin-American representative who has been on leave for service as executive director of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and who retires Dec. 15.

Cruikshank has had a varied career in labor, government and welfare work—sometimes mingling all three—since he was born in Bradner, O., on June 21, 1902.

He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1925 with a bachelor of arts degree, and four years later was made a bachelor of divinity by Union Theological Seminary. He has been a member of the Seafarers since 1943.

During the depths of the depression he became director of the Social Service Dept. of the Brooklyn Federation of Churches, running its relief program from 1931 to 1933, and for the two following years was director of the Workers' Education Center at Yale University, under the auspices of the New Haven, Conn., Central Trades & Labor Council. During this period he also was a part-time AFL organizer, and was business agent of Federal Labor Union No. 19819.

Cruikshank moved to New York City in 1936 to head a Works Progress Administration workers' education project at New York University, and from 1937 to 1942 was labor relations representative with the Farm Security Administration, serving for the last two years as director of its migratory labor camp program. In 1943 and 1944 he was with the War Manpower Commission.

Cruikshank's conviction that workers needed broad social programs sponsored by the government to protect them against economic vicissitudes — born of his relief work during the depression and strengthened by his later experience —led to his appointment in 1944 as AFL social security director. He had held the same post since the AFL-CIO merger in 1955.

Played Major Role

From the time of his appointment, he played a major role in every improvement in social security enacted by Congress—major increases in benefits passed in 1950, and finally, this year, the passage of medicare after 20 years of effort.

Cruikshank took a leave of absence from the AFL in 1950-2 to direct the Marshall Plan's European Labor Division in Paris and to act as labor adviser of the Mutual Security Administration.

He also has served in a wide variety of other posts, both labor and non-labor. These include active membership in the U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization; as a delegate to the first UNESCO general conference in Paris in 1946 and also to the first UN World Health Organization conference in Geneva in 1948. He has filled many advisory roles, and has written extensively for labor and religious publications.

The American labor movement has Benito Mussolini to thank for the services of Serafino Romualdi. He opposed fascism so vigorously that the Italian dictator forced him to flee to this country in 1923.

Born in the Province of Perugia, Italy, Nov. 18, 1900, he continued his opposition to fascism after coming to the U.S. through editorial posts in the Italian language press.

In 1933 Romualdi joined the Ladies' Garment Workers editorial and publicity staff. He took a leave of absence when World War II started, helping to organize the Congress of Free Italians for the Mazzini Society at a conference in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1942, and later serving in South America with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

In 1944 he was sent to Italy by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to help in the rehabilitation of the Italian labor movement.

He rejoined the ILGWU staff in 1946 and soon thereafter was assigned by the former AFL to establish contacts with trade union movements in Latin American countries, with the hope of promoting a permanent Western Hemisphere relationship. In 1948 he was named full-time AFL inter-American representative, continuing in that post after AFL-CIO unification in 1955.

Romualdi, who speaks Spanish and Portuguese as fluently as his native Italian and acquired English, as a representative of American workers, attended many congresses of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and many conferences of the Intl. Labor Organization.

He was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Inter-American Economic Conference at Buenos Aires in 1957, and was among official U.S. representatives at the inaugurations of Pres. Arturo Frondizi of Argentina in 1958 and Pres. Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela in 1959.

To AIFLD in 1962

When American labor, business and government combined in 1962 to set up the AIFLD to assist the growth of independent trade unions in Latin America, Romualdi was chosen as executive director.

Under his leadership the institute brought hundreds of Latin American unon leaders to this country for training in the techniques of the labor movement and gave instruction to additional thousands at seminars in many different Latin American countries. It also expanded into social areas, particularly low-cost housing.

The work eventually occupied so much of Romualdi's time that he was forced to relinquish his AFL-CIO duties. He is serving as AIFLD education director until his retirement.

AID Assigns Unionist To Post in Viet Nam

Roger Burgess, former editor of the Amalgamated Transit Workers' publications and a one-time vice president of the union, has been assigned to Viet Nam as a provincial representative of the Agency for Intl. Development.

He has just completed two years as AID labor education adviser in Turkey, and while there saw membership in Turk-Is, the national labor federation, double to 600,000.

Burgess left Turkey with a high regard for its workers and attributed the jump in Turk-Is membership to the two-year-old Trade Union Act, which he described as somewhat like the Wagner Act in that it provides for collective bargaining and lays down basic rules for both employers and unions.

Turkish labor leaders who have received training in the U. S. under AID grants have returned "democratically oriented" and "put into practice what they learned," he said.

"They really have a burning desire to lift themselves up by their bootstraps," he observed. "They question their progress, but they have really progressed faster than we did. The Turk-Is was founded in 1952 and they got their 'Wagner Act,' their charter, in 1963. Our AFL was founded in 1888 and we didn't get our Wagner Act until 50 years later."

Burgess told of a lecture he gave during a railroad workers' seminar during Ramadan, the religious season during which Moslems stop smoking and take no food or drink during the daylight hours.

"Although they wouldn't think of eating or drinking themselves," he said, "they insisted that I eat and smoke. I thought it would be tiring for them, but they kept me two hours longer asking questions."

The country's serious unemployment problem is made worse, he said, because foreign investors are reluctant to start new industries without automation, and with its labor surplus Turkey has no need of automation.

Burgess was born in Pittsfield, Mass., the first of 10 children, and was graduated from Chicopee, Mass., High School in 1935.

His first job was as a reporter on the Holyoke, Mass., Transcript at $12 a week. In 1942 he got a job as a bus driver in Holyoke and became active in the union when he returned to it after World War II military service.

He became editor of the international publication, now called In Transit, in 1946 and also edited the Union Leader, published by the international for Chicago area members. He was elected a vice president in 1953 and joined the AID staff in 1963. Turkey was his first assignment.

Sullivan, Townsend Attend ILO Parley

Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and Pres. Jack Townsend of Bartenders Local 1, New York City, are representing U.S. workers at a tripartite technical meeting called by the Intl. Labor Organization for Geneva, Switzerland, to examine problems related to working and living conditions of hotel, restaurant and similar employes. Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, is their adviser.

U.S. Welfare Activities Spur United Fund Role

Rising government health and welfare activity is increasing the need for private voluntary agencies, such as those supported by United Funds and Community Chests.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, stressed that point in a radio interview, declaring that voluntary action is essential to democracy and affords the best opportunity for experimentation, innovation and person-to-person contact in meeting social needs.

Perlis cited the war on poverty as an example of programs that can't succeed through government action alone. Individuals and communities must also voluntarily assume responsibilities in helping distressed families get needed education, training and guidance, he declared.

"Contact between one human being and another which can only be made on a voluntary basis" is the key to success in such programs, Perlis said.

He noted that organized labor is deeply concerned and involved in supporting volunteer health and welfare agencies, despite the fact that relatively few union members are among the millions of Americans who yearly seek help from them. That is because "workers have serious obligations to their neighbors—and they take those obligations seriously," he observed.

Thousands of AFL-CIO union members serve on the boards and committees of community health and welfare agencies, and more than one-third of the money raised each year for United Funds and Community Chests comes from AFL-CIO members, Perlis pointed out.

"The union member is, first and foremost, a citizen of his community," he declared.

Questioning Perlis on the AFL-CIO public service program Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Louis Cassels, religion editor for United Press Intl., and Murray Seeger, labor correspondent for Newsweek magazine.

Ray Martin Named To Auto Union Post

Detroit, Mich. — Ray Martin, since 1963 managing editor of the Auto Workers monthly publication, Solidarity, has been named the union's assistant director of public relations.

He succeeds Henry Santiestevan, now information director for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington.

Martin, 41, was born in Windsor, Ont., and became a reporter there at the age of 16. While serving with the Royal Air Force in Europe—he was a commissioned officer at 19—he did long-distance work in the Newspaper Guild's attempt to organize the Windsor Star. He returned to newspaper work in Windsor and Toronto after the war and in 1949 founded and edited a weekly paper for UAW Local 195 in Windsor. He joined the UAW public relations staff in 1957.

Randolph, Abel Press Strong Rights Alliance

Philadelphia—A deepening and strengthening of the alliance between labor and the civil rights movement was urged by Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters in a speech before the Philadelphia Negro Trade Union Leadership Council.

Randolph and Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers agreed that last summer's riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles grew out of unemployment and ghetto living, and that help for workers of low skills should be the next goal of rights forces.

Labor and the civil rights movement, Randolph said, should join to urge a massive program of federal public works to create jobs to replace those lost to automation. He called on civil rights forces to work actively for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw the union shop, just as the AFL-CIO worked for enactment of the civil rights law.

Abel, making his first address on civil rights since assuming the USWA presidency, said his union does not oppose "technological progress in industry or anywhere else," but is concerned "that there is no long-range planning to ease the impact of the new technology on the human beings who are displaced, dislocated or otherwise affected."

"It is time that we embarked," he said, "on a crash program to help in specific and concrete ways those poverty-stricken millions who ask for nothing more than a chance to make a useful contribution to society."

Pres. James A. Jones of the council presented the organization's Philip Murray Award to Randolph and its A. Philip Randolph Award to Abel.

400,000 Workers Affected:

Pay Law Chiseling Hits $75 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

make violating employers pay what they owe, but he stressed that it can and does compel them to stop their violations and bring their wages and overtime payments up to current legal standards.

Lundquist told the AFL-CIO News that he has ordered a compliance survey, the results of which will be reviewed next spring. He noted that staff increases have helped build up the volume of investigations and that inspectors are developing more sophistication in detecting violations and getting better results in processing complaints.

For the year ended last June 30, the division completed almost 60,000 investigations—nearly 3,300 more than in the previous year.

Lundquist said the increase in the number of violations discovered could be attributed partly to recent changes in the law.

Complaints have gone up sharply since 1963 when the minimum wage for most workers was increased from $1.15 an hour to $1.25 and premium pay for overtime work became mandatory for the first time in certain retail and service enterprises. Another factor has been the Equal Pay amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, which since June 11, 1964, have prohibited employers from paying women less than men doing the same work.

Lundquist said the division has investigated 960 complaints of wage discrimination against women and collected $156,202 for those who had been underpaid.

The Labor Dept. report shows that in the decade starting in 1956, new records have been established by the division in every category of activity. The number of establishments inspected has risen from 33,148 to 59,625. The number of workers found to have been underpaid has grown from 112,710 to 406,333. The amount of underpayment has shot up from $11 million to $74 million, and the total of recovered wages has increased from $6 million to $24 million.

The 1965 all-time high underpayment of $74.4 million was up nearly $15 million from the year before.

Wage-Hour Violations

Most of the back wages found to be owed by employers resulted from violations of the FLSA, the Labor Dept. report said. It noted that the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act has a less extensive effect in its application to government supply contracts of $10,000 or more.

Minimum wages under Walsh-Healey are set by the secretary of labor based on prevailing conditions. Nearly all workers affected by it are also covered by the FLSA. Where they differ, whichever standard is higher applies.

Where the Wage-Hour Division was unable to achieve voluntary compliance, the solicitor of labor filed 1,462 legal actions in 1965 and closed 1,482 cases. These resulted in restitution of nearly $4.5 million to underpaid workers, an increase of $1.5 million over fiscal 1964.

Wage-Hour Violator Held In Contempt

New York—U.S. District Court Judge Joseph C. Zavatt has issued a rare contempt finding against a Long Island firm for failing to obey an order against violating the overtime and record-keeping provisions of the federal Wage-Hour law.

The judge gave the All-States Business Products Corp., Hicksville, N.Y., and Arthur Kunzweiler, its former president, 30 days to pay the amounts due—$2,450 in unpaid overtime, $964 to Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz for his expenses in the case, $1,515 for expenses and a fee for the special master assigned to hear evidence.

Regional Dir. Frank B. Mercurio of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour Division said the contempt action was brought when the business forms producer refused to comply with an injunction granted in 1959.

The court found clear evidence that during 1962 the firm failed to pay employes time and a half for work beyond 40 hours a week and failed to keep and preserve adequate records.

It was the first time in more than 10 years that a contempt ruling involving wage-hour violations has been made by a federal court in the New York and New Jersey region, Mercurio said.

Lyons, Woodcock On USES Panel

Pres. John Lyons of the Iron Workers and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers have been named by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz to a 14-man task force charged with reviewing programs of the U.S. Employment Service.

Dr. George Shultz, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago, is chairman. The task force is to submit its findings and recommendations to the Labor Dept. by next Jan. 15.

In making the announcement, Wirtz pointed to the rapid expansion of the USES role in major manpower programs. The time has come to review its operations, he added, and to consider what improvements it needs "as the front-line agency for translating manpower, education and training, and war-on-poverty policy into operational reality."



SCHOOL KIT so proudly held by this little Vietnamese girl is a gift from America through CARE, the international relief agency in which the AFL-CIO participates. She is one of hundreds of thousands of war refugees CARE is trying to help with a special fund drive.

Meany Urges Support For Viet Nam Refugees

In a strong appeal for support of the CARE Viet Nam Emergency Relief Campaign, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany today called the attention of organized labor to the bitter plight of the people made homeless by the fighting in Viet Nam.

"By the hundreds of thousands, men, women and children have become refugees in their own country," Meany said. "Fleeing for their lives from the areas of combat, they bear on their faces the shock of having lost their homes, their land, all their possessions but the clothes on their backs."

The number of refugees is estimated at 611,000. The South Vietnamese Ministry of Public Welfare predicts that their number will reach the million mark before the end of the current calendar year. CARE is engaged in raising a special $3 million fund for its refugee aid program.

CARE, of which the AFL-CIO is a founding and member agency, was the first private American aid agency in South Viet Nam. Even before the cease-fire of 1954, CARE brought food and other emergency supplies and medical assistance to the most needy of the great masses of refugees then descending upon Saigon from the Communist-controlled north of the country.

The masses of refugees now flooding into South Viet Nam stand in the same need of aid, CARE points out. Especially requested are cotton clothing material packages, making it possible for refugee mothers to provide new garments for themselves and their children. Another basic need is individual school kits that will send refugee youngsters back to school. Special CARE tool kits for carpenters, masons and other trades are also greatly required to replace the tools of their trades lost by Vietnamese craftsmen in their headlong fight.

Meany urged all members of the AFL-CIO "to give their fullest possible support to the CARE campaign." In doing so, he said, "we shall be upholding the historic goal of organized labor in America—a better life for all."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton is also a vice president of CARE and represents the federation on CARE's board of directors.

World Affairs Program Set By Auto Union

The Auto Workers will train 50 staff members and local union leaders in trade union, social and economic problems of the world to prepare them for assignments overseas in the union's international solidarity program, Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Dir. Brendan Sexton of the UAW Leadership Study Center announced.

The training will be given to three groups of 15 to 20 persons who will spend four weeks in residence. Sessions will be divided into two 14-day programs, first in Washington and then in Detroit, during which the students will examine union operations in the major automobile-producing countries, study the impact of international agreements on wages and employment, and compare union contracts and labor laws of key countries.

Cooperating in the program are American University in Washington and Wayne State University in Detroit. Assisting will be foreign policy experts, ambassadors and embassy staff members from countries in which social programs are related to free world labor's goals.

The graduates will continue studies—especially languages and social and economic development in specific regions — in their home communities, and will constitute a resource pool from which help can be drawn by democratic unions in other countries.

Conference Room 'Bug' Ruled NLRB Violation

The National Labor Relations Board has cracked down on a Chicago auto dealer who provided a room containing a hidden microphone to a board agent interviewing his employes.

A trial examiner would have exonerated the dealer on the ground there was no evidence that management listened in on the interviews, but a three-member NLRB panel overruled him, declaring that the presence of the concealed microphone under such circumstances was "per se" a labor law violation.

It ordered Grand-Central Chrysler, Inc., sales agency for new and used cars, to stop discouraging membership in Local 192 of the Automobile Salesmen & Miscellaneous Workers, chartered in 1964 by the Distillery Workers.

The salesmen's local filed an NLRB charge later that year accusing management of firing a salesman, Kenneth Gossmeyer, Jr., union supporter, to undermine union morale. When an NLRB agent came to the salesroom two months later he was furnished a room to hold interviews in.

Though the agent and the salesmen were unaware of it, the room contained a hidden "mike" attached to a receiver in an adjoining room, the evidence showed. Anyone with access to this room could hear what was being said by pressing a switch, witnesses testified.

It is evident, the board declared, that management "created a situation in which it could improperly interfere with the board's investigatory processes by secretly listening to the interviews."

Supervisors knew about the "bug" and company officers restrained and coerced a supervisor who was interviewed in the "wired" room, the board said.

The fact that the supervisor knew his remarks might be overheard tended to restrain him, it declared, adding that the firm broke the law also by instructing him to "withhold from the board agent evidence of the reason given to Gossmeyer for his discharge."

The firm was ordered to reinstate Gossmeyer with lost pay, to stop interfering with union activities, and to cease questioning employes about their union activities or advising them that their pay would depend on union disaffiliation.

Caterpillar Pact Sets Pension Gains

Milwaukee, Wis.—Major pension, insurance and health plan improvements highlight a new three-year agreement negotiated by Allied Industrial Workers Local 806 for Caterpillar Tractor Co. workers.

Effective next June 1, an employe 62 or older can draw pensions equal to $6 times years of service. Early retirement is possible also for workers 55 or older with 10 years of service.

Wage hikes range from 7 to 9 cents an hour, with bonus increases of 6 to 8 cents in 1966. Another increase of 8 to 10 cents in the day rate, plus bonus hikes of 6 to 8 cents, applies in 1967, AIW Rep. Robert Schaefer said.

Minimum Wage Violations

Fiscal Year	*Plants Investigated*	*Employes Involved*	*Employes Underpaid*	*Amount Underpaid*	*Amount Recovered*
1956	33,148	1,581,641	112,710	$11,085,952	$ 6,051,909
1957	48,482	2,296,913	181,910	18,834,134	9,211,286
1958	53,796	1,910,127	166,497	19,655,299	10,953,896
1959	54,916	1,630,261	177,908	22,403,116	12,885,921
1960	45,729	1,441,679	186,997	28,033,314	13,895,377
1961	44,268	1,362,145	201,810	30,942,531	14,477,883
1962	44,115	1,469,025	212,608	34,004,338	16,174,884
1963	54,331	1,889,570	312,428	49,110,626	20,170,103
1964	56,370	1,710,850	364,199	59,709,484	22,733,910
1965	59,625	2,998,113	406,333	74,452,459	24,016,455

Source: Wage & Hour & Public Contracts Divisions U.S. Dept. of Labor

U.S. Still Finding Illegal Child Labor

If you think child labor went out with the New Deal, think again.

The Labor Dept. reports that in the year ended June 30 it found 18,605 children illegally employed—7,076 on farms, 11,529 in other businesses. The record for the preceding year was worse—21,006 minors in prohibited work.

Another record high mark: a federal court fined a Connecticut banana wholesaler $22,000 for hiring boys 9 to 14 at wages of $12 to $30 for a full week's work.

$2.3 Billion Plan:

College Aid Program Voted As Congress Nears Windup

(Continued from Page 1)

it, but the Senate put the $227 million authorization back in the bill and House conferees agreed to it. Opponents tried to defeat the conference report but failed, 221-139.

● The final appropriations bill for the year, carrying funds to launch many of the new programs voted by Congress, moved into a conference committee. Conferees dropped a $12 million item to begin a new rent subsidy program for poor families. The Senate had included it; the House had voted it down.

Pres. Johnson signed two major bills—clean air legislation which will require exhaust controls on new cars beginning in 1968, and, a $3.218 billion foreign aid appropriation which the President approved with a caution that the United States expects "action" from recipients of its aid on reforms to strengthen their economies.

The higher education bill is the companion to the massive program of federal aid to elementary and secondary schools adopted earlier this year.

It authorized $70 million a year for scholarships—termed "educational opportunity grants"—of $200 to $800 a year to "qualified high school graduates of exceptional financial need." A scholarship student who placed in the upper half of his college class could receive an additional $200. A student receiving a scholarship would be required either to borrow a matching amount to help finance his education or receive an additional scholarship from the university or a private source.

A government-insured and subsidized loan program set up in the bill would dramatically reduce the cost of borrowing money for a college education. The government would guarantee loans from banks and other credit institutions which carry an interest rate of 6 percent a year—up to 7 per cent in rare cases. In addition, the government would pay the full interest on loans for youngsters from families with an "adjusted" income of under $15,000 a year while the student was in college, and half of the interest during the repayment period after graduation. The income ceiling would be "adjusted" administratively depending on factors such as the number of children and family expenses.

Other portions of the bill provide funds for college community service and university extension programs. While these adult education programs will be at the college level, they will be open to persons who have not completed high school. The authorized price tag is $25 million the first year and $50 million for each of the next two years.

Up to $150 million over three years is authorized for improving college libraries, with additional sums for training of library specialists and cataloging.

A one-year $55 million program will enable "developing" colleges—particularly small Negro colleges in the South—to strengthen their teaching staffs and facilities.

The omnibus bill also includes a large-scale program of fellowships to enable elementary, secondary and vocational school teachers to obtain advanced degrees and training.



PREVAILING WAGE standards for employers holding government service contracts are set under new law long urged by Building Service Employes. BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan, left, is shown with Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), House sponsor of the bill. **(Story Page 1.)**

IUE Wins 4-Year Fight For 800 Workers' Jobs

Jefferson City, Tenn.—A four-year fight for the jobs of 800 workers fired by Magnavox for striking to protest unsettled grievances has been won by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

An arbitrator has ordered Magnavox to reinstate the workers at "the rate for the labor grade and job to which they would be entitled by reason of their seniority," and with twice the seniority they had at the time they were discharged in 1961.

Arbiter Harry Dworkin also directed dismissal of $750,000 in damage suits filed against IUE by the Jefferson City Cabinet Co., a Magnavox division which produces wood cabinets for radios, record-players and television sets.

The decision was the climax of a long court battle to force Magnavox to submit the firings to arbitration.

Time Limit Set

Under the award, management must reinstate the workers in jobs according to seniority within 180 days of their return to work. This may be either at the plant here or a newer plant in nearby Morristown, where electronic parts are made.

The division has expanded since 1961 and the award of double seniority will put most workers approximately where they would have been had they not been fired. Dworkin gave management the right to veto the return of 35 workers subject to independent arbitration in each case.

The reinstated workers asked IUE Local 748 to process all grievances arising from the award, and other grievances not covered by the arbiter's order. Dworkin will serve as umpire in all such disputes for the next 2.5 years, with the power to make final and binding decisions.

Local 748 members struck in protest against management slowness in coming to grips with grievances. They stayed out with the help of other IUE units, but few got work because of depressed conditions in this section of Appalachia, and because of an employer blacklist, the union said.

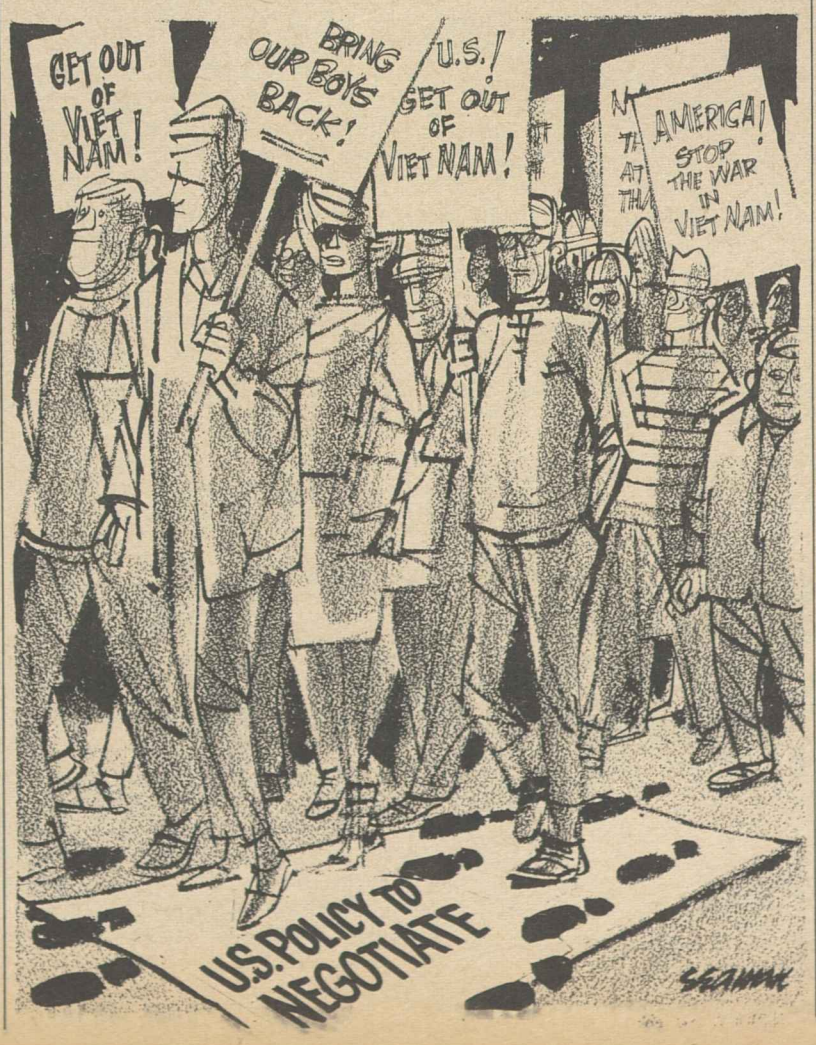
Some found jobs in coal mines, some found no regular work, others moved away looking for other jobs.

John T. O'Brien Of IAM Dies

John T. O'Brien, coordinator of the Machinists' Non-Partisan Political League and manager of the late Sen. Estes Kefauver's campaign for the Democratic nomination for President in 1952, died at his farm near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. He was 57.

A native of Butte, Mont., he became Montana state research director following his graduation from the University of Montana in 1932 and held a wide range of federal posts before joining the IAM staff in 1953. He was a member of the American Public Relations Association.

Underfoot



14(b) Repeal Drive Pledged By Humphrey

(Continued from Page 1)

Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Wage-hour amendments were approved by the House Education & Labor Committee, but House action was put off until next year amid indications that a strong effort would be made to gut the bill.

The House Ways & Means Committee completed hearings on the unemployment insurance bill but took no action.

Humphrey told newsmen the Senate filibuster against 14(b) repeal was aided this year by the lateness of the session and pressure for adjournment. He said a renewed filibuster next year might be broken "by wearing out the filibusters, which you can do." He said attention also might be given to seeking "long overdue" changes in the Senate rules to prevent filibusters.

New York City Contest Takes Election Spotlight

By Willard Shelton

The key contest among those that will bring out voters in more than half a dozen states in Nov. 2 elections clearly is the challenge of Republican Rep. John V. Lindsay to the Democrats' long reign in New York City.

Lindsay has Liberal Party backing and a few months ago was generally conceded to be the front-runner in his bid for mayor. But now he is challenged himself by a right-wing Conservative Party group, headed by William F. Buckley, that is seeking to play a "spoiler's" role by taking away enough conservative Republican votes from the liberal Lindsay to beat him. The actual voting may not turn out to be precisely as indicated in pre-election sampling but in the surveys Buckley's vote has been rated at a surprising 10 to 16 percent.

City Controller Abraham D. Beame, the Democratic nominee, has the advantage of the 3-1 margin in Democratic registration figures and his record in the administration of Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Beame has been endorsed by the New York City AFL-CIO.

The race is close, and the one thing certain seems to be that the winner will score a minority victory, with a total less than that of his two opponents combined.

State Elections

Two states elect governors in this off-presidential year—New Jersey and Virginia. Legislatures will be elected in those states and in New York, where reapportionment has brought a special election.

Incumbent Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey is rated far ahead of his Republican rival, State Sen. Wayne Dumont, possibly by enough of a margin to give the Democrats unprecedented control of a reapportioned state senate. Hughes, who has the support of the New Jersey AFL-CIO, beat Dumont by 35,000 votes four years ago, and the GOP candidate's campaign toward the end this year deteriorated into a demand for the firing of a Rutgers University faculty member who made unorthodox speeches in favor of the Viet Cong.

Freedom Upheld

The faculty member has tenure—that is, he is an established university figure—and both Vice Pres. Humphrey and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) promptly entered New Jersey to speak in defense of academic freedom.

A. Linwood Holton, Republican candidate for governor of Virginia, has waged an unusually vigorous campaign for a GOP nominee but all the advantages seem to lie with Lt. Gov. Mills Godwin, the Democrat, who has expressed an increasing concern for the rights of minority groups and Negro voters. The State AFL-CIO, after many years of abstention from direct endorsements, is backing Godwin.

Municipal elections of significance will take place in Cleveland, Akron and Louisville, where mayors must be chosen, and in Philadelphia, where the key race involves the office of district attorney.

10-28-65

In Cleveland, where Democrats have held City Hall for a generation, incumbent Mayor Ralph S. Locher won only by a narrow margin in a primary, and two independent Democrats, in addition to Republican Ralph P. Perk, are running against him in the general election.

Battle in Akron

Republicans say they have special hopes for victory in Akron, which for years has elected Democratic mayors and a Republican congressman, Rep. William Ayres. The GOP candidate for mayor is John S. Ballard, a former county prosecutor, who faces Raymond Shepard, law director under retiring incumbent Mayor Edward O. Erickson.

In Louisville, which does not allow a mayor to serve more than one term, GOP incumbent William Cowger is stepping aside for Kenneth M. Schmeid, now president of the board of aldermen, while Democrats nominated Marlin M. Volz, a former University of Louisville Law School dean.

The Philadelphia race for district attorney involves the political prestige of GOP Gov. William W. Scranton and U.S. Sen. Hugh Scott, who are heavily backing a liberal former Democrat, Arlen Specter, against incumbent Democrat James C. Crumlish, Jr.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 30, 1965 | No. 44

Council Sets 14(b) Repeal As 'Unalterable' Top Goal



ACTIONS of AFL-CIO Executive Council are discussed by Federation Pres. George Meany at press conference following special one-day meeting of council in Washington.

Johnson Policy Commended:

Solid Backing Given On Viet Nam Stand

The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its strong support for Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam and commended the Administration for the "determination, effectiveness and vigor with which it has waged this historic struggle."

The Executive Council declared that "it is the duty of every American in every walk of life to do his utmost to insure the success of our government's policy."

Sincere pacifists and honest critics of the President's policy, the council said, "would serve their cause and country best by shunning all support of . . . demonstrations, sit-ins and lie-ins which, in effect, aid the Communist aggressors."

It should by now be clear to every professor and student, the council added, that "Hanoi, Moscow and Peiping do not want a negotiated settlement and peace."

The council appealed to the free trade unions of the world to cooperate with the South Vietnamese trade union movement which has a "decisive role to play in insuring social justice and promoting and safeguarding freedom in this historic country."

It strongly urged all members of the AFL-CIO and all other American workers to give their fullest support to the CARE campaign for funds to provide food, clothing, fabrics, medical aid and resettlement tools "to help restore the shattered lives of the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese men, women and children who have become refugees in their own land."

The council noted that in the five months since it had last reviewed the situation in Viet Nam there had been significant changes "largely for the better" in the battle, confirming the soundness of the U.S. government's policies.

(Continued on Page 3)

7 Unions Map Westinghouse, GE Bargaining

The "full cooperation and support" of the AFL-CIO has been pledged by Federation Pres. George Meany to the joint Committee on Collective Bargaining set up by seven unions to coordinate negotiations next year with the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Announcing formation of the committee, Meany said it will have the full support of the AFL-CIO in its efforts to secure for 160,000 union workers "a greater measure of the fruits of technological progress and the large profits being earned by these corporations."

Other AFL-CIO unions with groups of members in GE and Westinghouse "will be invited to join with us," he added.

Officers of the seven unions met

(Continued on Page 3)

'Most Productive' Session:

Congress Hailed, Urged to 'Fill Gaps'

Terming the first session of the 89th Congress "the most productive ever held," the AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the second session to take action on a "long list of unfinished business."

"It is in no way a reflection" on the record of the 89th thus far, the council declared, to observe that, as Pres. Johnson said, "the remaining gaps must be filled."

The council in a statement singled out failure to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, thus restoring "full freedom of collective bargaining" and reducing "strife between labor and management," as a major failure of the first session.

Wage-Hour Needs

Among other legislation left undone, the statement noted, was "the single most important measure in the war on poverty—an increase in the federal minimum wage and its extension to millions who are now denied its protection." **(Text on Page 2.)**

The House Labor Committee approved a bill to expand coverage of the wage-hour law to some 7 million workers now unprotected and to raise the statutory minimum wage from $1.25 to $1.75 an hour in a series of step-ups. The bill was never given a green light by the House Rules Committee and was not called up by the leadership.

The first session also failed "to strengthen the single most important safeguard against catastrophic recession—the unemployment compensation system," the council stated. Hearings on a bill to update the outmoded jobless insurance program were completed by the House Ways & Means Committee, but no further action followed.

The council also observed that the first session "failed to act at all" on "urgently-needed consumer safeguards," specifying truth in lending and truth in packaging legislation. There were hearings but no action on such measures, the former sponsored by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and the latter by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Failure of a District of Columbia "home rule" bill to reach final passage was hit by the council as denying to citizens of the district "the fundamental American right of self-government." A bill providing an elected mayor and city council to handle local affairs was approved by the Senate, but in the House version this was watered down to provide that an advisory commission on the nature of "home rule" government should first be required to make a new study and report.

Failure of Congress to act on a situs picketing bill, "which has had the support of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations," was listed as another major deficiency. There remain "other items of unfinished

(Continued on Page 3)

Federal Pay Hike of 3.6% Is Approved

Congress unanimously voted a 3.6 percent pay raise for 1.7 million salaried federal employes—and virtually every member who spoke during the House and Senate debates expressed regret it wasn't more.

The raise was made retroactive to the first October payday. The bill also set up the first severance pay plan for government workers whose jobs are abolished.

The Administration had originally proposed an average 3 percent raise and agreed to the 3.6 percent figure finally enacted. But White House spokesmen warned that a more generous bill passed by the

(Continued on Page 12)

Vows Fight For Vote By Senate

A vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act will be the "first and unalterable objective of the AFL-CIO" in the 1966 session of Congress.

The federation's Executive Council gave 14(b) repeal the highest priority at a special one-day meeting in Washington, emphasizing that "we will be fighting, not just for a favorable vote, but for the right to vote" on the issue of free collective bargaining. **(Text of statement on Page 2.)**

The council singled out the "obstructive tactics" of Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, Republican leader of the Senate who organized a successful filibuster at the recently concluded session of Congress to prevent a vote on repeal, and declared:

"The issue as it now stands goes beyond the merits of the repeal bill—important as they are. The overriding issue now is the right of the Senate to vote."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference at the conclusion of the council's special meeting that the federation has "no quarrel" with Pres. Johnson on the 14(b) repeal issue, that the President did "everything he could" to

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14(b) Repeal Rated High On LBJ's List for 1966

Pres. Johnson intends to renew an Administration battle for repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the next session of Congress, according to stories widely published in the press Oct. 25 by reporters who accompanied him on a recuperation trip to the LBJ ranch.

Repeal of 14(b) was listed, according to the press, as among 23 items of unfinished business on which the President wants action in the second session of the 89th Congress, which meets Jan. 10.

Also included, the reports said, was action to broaden minimum wage protection to millions of workers now left uncovered. The reports did not say whether the Chief Executive would support an increase in the minimum from the present $1.25 an hour. The House Labor Committee reported a bill blanketing in more than 7 million new workers, with the wage rising in steps to $1.75 an hour, but it did not reach the floor for a vote.

The House this year passed a bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) on July 28 but Senate delays on other legislation allowed the Republican floor leader, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, to launch a filibuster against taking up the repealer that was not broken before adjournment.

Repeal of 14(b) was third or fourth on the list of 23 hold-over bills listed by a White House source as those on which the President wanted completed action, some press reports said.

Union Shop, Pay Hike Won By Machinists

San Diego, Calif.—The Machinists have negotiated a new five-year contract providing 84 cents an hour in economic gains and a modified union shop for 8,200 employes of General Dynamics Corp. at four plants in California and Florida.

The latest successful settlement in IAM aerospace negotiations will provide wage increases of 8 cents an hour each year, and an additional 5 cents for three top labor grades in the production and maintenance, technical and office units. Quarterly cost-of-living adjustments will be continued.

Seventeen job classifications were upgraded and a joint committee named to continue an upgrading study for 60 days. All jobs will be examined twice during the life of the agreement.

Other features include better vacation, sick leave, holiday and welfare provisions.

Retirement benefits will double to a pension of $4.25-$5.75 per year of service, keyed to earnings. It was agreed that the present extended layoff benefit fund will be converted into individual savings accounts, with management adding a stated percentage, for withdrawal after three years or in case of death, layoff, disability retirement or military service.

All newly hired employes will be required to join the union within 30 days.



NEW HOME of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, with Pres. H. E. Gilbert standing in front, was recently dedicated in Lakewood, O., a Cleveland suburb.

IAM-Douglas Pact Links College Training to Job

Santa Monica, Calif.—A comprehensive apprentice training program aimed at meeting the challenge of automation has been agreed to by the Machinists and the Douglas Aircraft Co. in cooperation with eight California colleges.

The IAM and the firm said in a joint announcement that the program was tailored to provide management with technicians trained in both practical and theoretical aspects of their trade, and to upgrade employe skills so workers can more readily adapt to the impact of automation.

To complete the program's four-year span, apprentices must finish 8,000 hours of paid on-the-job training at the rate of 40 hours a week and at least 700 hours of work-related evening studies at any of the cooperating colleges.

Under the agreement, first negotiated with IAM District Lodge 1578 under Pres. Virgil Pergrem, apprentices will be assigned to work at the Douglas Missile & Space Systems Division here and to the Douglas Space Systems Center at Huntington Beach, Calif.

Douglas will pay the wages of apprentices and the cost of books and student fees. Students enrolled in apprenticeship programs are not charged tuition in California. Other details of the program conform to state regulations and requirements of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards of the State Dept. of Industrial Relations.

Job Training

Wages are based on 1,000-hour periods of on-the-job training. The starting rate is $2.24 an hour, which rises gradually to $3.54 in the final six months of the fourth year. Apprentices will be eligible for the same health-welfare and other benefits as other employes.

Applicants for training must be 18 to 26 years old and have a high school education or its equivalent, such as previous employment experience in electronics. They must pass a state electronics aptitude test and a college mathematics examination.

During training the apprentices will be offered a wide range of instruction scheduled so their college work dovetails with their progression on the job.

After training, apprentices will be placed in one of five journeyman categories. They will have earned enough college credits to qualify for an associate of arts degree.

Cooperating colleges are Cerrites College, Norwalk; Compton College; El Camino College, Los Angeles; Long Beach City College; Los Angeles City College; Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington; Los Angeles Trade-Technical College, and Santa Monica City College.

Two Aerospace Firms Settle with Auto Union

Detroit—Auto Worker locals have ratified two new aerospace contracts adding layoff pay guarantees to "pattern" settlement terms won earlier from other firms in the industry.

New three-year contracts were won by the UAW for 4,750 workers at the Boeing Co.'s Vertol Division at Morton, Pa., and for 4,200 at the Grand Prairie, Tex., plant of Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc. Both firms agreed, in the first UAW settlements of the kind this year, to start putting money into a supplemental unemployment benefit fund on which laid-off employes may draw for a guaranteed percentage of their gross weekly pay.

Vertol makes helicopters for the U.S. armed services overseas. Settlement there was reached after the contract expiration date in Washington, D.C., where final talks were held at the suggestion of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The Vertol pact calls for wage increases of 11 cents an hour, including 3 cents in cost-of-living increases this year, plus two more annual raises of 8 cents each; a ninth paid holiday, three days' bereavement pay, a new basic pension benefit of $4.25 times credited service to a maximum of 35 years at age 65, plus other pension improvements for workers and their dependents.

Vertol management also agreed to put 3.5 cents an hour per worker into the SUB fund for later payment; improved health insurance; shift premiums added to vacation and sick leave; more union representation; strengthened seniority and overtime provisions; and up to 36 months of recall rights for laid-off workers.

3 Annual Raises

The Ling-Temco-Vought gains include hikes of 6, 8 and 8 cents in successive years; 12 cents in cost-of-living raises frozen into the base rates; improved hospitalization and sick leave benefits; one new holiday; vacations of three weeks after 10 years, four weeks after 20; and a broadened pension program which will move up to a rate of $4.75 times years of credited service.

The firm agreed to begin building a SUB fund on the basis of 3 cents an hour and negotiate a plan that will provide not less than 65 percent of gross weekly pay. Also won were improvements in seniority and other non-economic benefits.

UAW Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock headed the union team at Vertol. E. J. Moran, his administrative assistant, led the talks at Ling-Temco-Vought.

NLRB Intern Plan Offered To Professors

National Labor Relations Board member Sam Zagoria has announced an internship program to give law school professors experience on his staff for periods of nine to 12 months.

Preference will be given to faculty members with experience or interest in labor law, Zagoria said, and the internship will be filled annually at a salary of $10,000 to $17,000 a year, depending on the applicant's background and experience.

He said the appointment will serve two purposes—to give law school teachers first-hand knowledge of the purposes of the NLRB and how it serves the public and to give him and his staff the benefit of a new perspective on board cases.

The first appointment will be for the school year starting Sept. 1, 1966.

Council Statement On Repeal of 14(b)

The obstructive tactics of the minority leader of the Senate, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, succeeded in preventing a vote this year on the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. He even blocked consideration of the bill by the Senate.

Sen. Dirksen has scored a parliamentary procedural victory; but in so doing he has done grievous damage to the basic principles of representative government.

The issue as it now stands goes beyond the merits of the repeal bill—important as they are. The overriding issue now is the right of the Senate to vote.

We in the AFL-CIO are quite as keenly aware as Sen. Dirksen of the need for full and deliberate debate, to check hasty or ill-considered actions by the Congress. We agree that novel legislation, conceived in the heat of momentary impulse, should properly be subject to reasonable delay until sober second thoughts can be cast upon it.

But none of this applies to the repeal of Section 14(b). This is a question which has been actively discussed by the American people for at least seven years. This is a question that has been posed in seven state referendums during that period. This is a question that was a direct issue between the opposing party platforms in 1960 and 1964.

There is nothing novel about it; there is nothing hasty about it.

Yet Sen. Dirksen has prevented—and says he intends to prevent in the future—even so much as Senate consideration of a measure that has already been passed by the House of Representatives, and duly reported by a Senate committee.

This is a travesty on representative government.

What we in the AFL-CIO want, and we are well within our rights as citizens, is a vote.

We hope and believe the vote will be to repeal Section 14(b). But because our concern for free government transcends self-interest, the vote rather than the outcome is our major concern.

Therefore the first and unalterable objective of the AFL-CIO in 1966 will be to secure a vote on the repeal of Section 14(b). We will be fighting, not just for a favorable vote, but for the right to vote. When the vote is taken we will accept it, as we always have.

Our cause is not only 14(b) repeal. Our cause is the responsibility of representative government. And we shall press that cause with total conviction and all the resources at our command.

—Statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Oct. 28, 1965.

Statement on Record Of 89th's First Session

The first session of the 89th Congress—the most productive congressional session ever held—is now history.

Medicare and other social security improvements; aid to education at every level; federal protection of voting rights; a stepped-up war on poverty and a broad, new regionally-based public works program; a better and stronger housing program, with a Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs added to the Cabinet; a sweeping new attack on health problems; the highway beautification bill—these are only highlights in a list too long to enumerate.

It is in no way a reflection on this record to say that there is also a long list of unfinished business. As Pres. Johnson has noted, the remaining gaps must be filled.

As noted in a separate statement by this Council, Congress failed to restore full freedom of collective bargaining and reduce strife between management and labor by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Congress failed to enact the single most important measure in the war on poverty—an increase in the federal minimum wage and its extension to millions who are now denied its protection.

Congress failed to strengthen the single most important safeguard against catastrophic recession—the unemployment compensation system.

Congress failed to act at all on urgently-needed consumer safeguards, such as the truth in lending and truth in packaging bills.

Congress failed to grant to the citizens of the District of Columbia the fundamental American right of self-government.

Congress failed to take action on the situs picketing bill, which has had the support of the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

These major failures must be promptly corrected by the second session of the 89th Congress. Each of them involves immediate and pressing needs.

There are many other items of unfinished business, including a start toward a 35-hour week; but these five are absolute essentials if the total record of the 89th Congress is to fulfill this year's historic beginning.

—Statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Oct. 28, 1965.

14(b) Repeal Set as Labor's First Goal

Council Vows Fight To Win Senate Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

carry out the repeal pledge in the Democratic platform.

Queried as to past and future timing on the repeal legislation, Meany said that the "very first day" of the second session would be the appropriate time to renew the fight to get a vote on the repeal bill and that there are enough votes for repeal if a vote can be reached.

As to timing during the 1965 session, Meany said the AFL-CIO was in complete accord with the President that the unfinished business of the 88th Congress had to be cleared up first before consideration of the 14(b) repealer. The unfinished business included aid for Appalachia, medicare and social security improvements among other items.

Doesn't Apply

The AFL-CIO, the council said, is "keenly aware" of the need for full debate to "check hasty or ill-considered actions" or in handling novel legislation, adding — "but none of this applies to the repeal of Section 14(b)."

The issue has been actively discussed by the American people for seven years and has been posed in seven state referendums during that period, the council noted. It pointed out further that it was a direct issue between the Democratic and Republican party platforms in 1960 and 1964.

"There is nothing novel about it; there is nothing hasty about it," the council stressed.

Dirksen's filibuster at the end of the first session of the 89th Congress and his announced intention to prevent a vote in the future although the repeal bill has been passed by the House and duly reported by a Senate committee is "a travesty on representative government."

Labor's cause on 14(b) repeal is also the cause of "the responsibility of representative government," the council asserted.

The council's statement came as papers across the country carried reports that the Administration is planning to renew the battle for repeal of 14(b) at the next session of Congress. Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz were strongly on record that the Administration would do everything in its power to secure repeal at the second session of the 89th Congress.

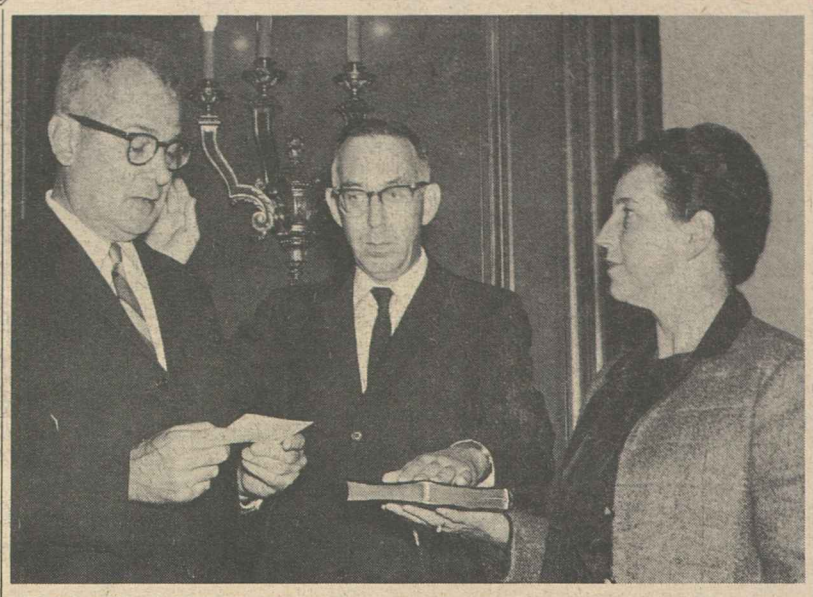
Dirksen, who tied up the Senate in procedural knots in the closing weeks of the first sessions with a weeklong filibuster, has indicated that he will continue his tactics when Congress reconvenes.

The GOP Senate leader organized a conservative filibuster on the motion to take up the House-passed repeal bill and effectively denied the Senate an opportunity to vote on the merits of the issue when a move to impose cloture was defeated 47 to 45, short of the needed two-thirds majority under Senate rules.

In face of the vote, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield moved the Senate on to other business and the session ended with no further action on repeal of 14(b).

Pres. Johnson called on Congress in his State of the Union message last January to repeal 14(b), the section of the Taft-Hartley Act that allows states to enact "right-to-work" laws. He repeated his call for action in a special message later in the session on labor legislation.

The House initiated action shortly after the message was sent to Congress and on July 28 passed the repeal bill by a vote of 221 to 203.



NEW COMMISSIONER of Labor Statistics, Dr. Arthur M. Ross, center, takes oath of office from Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz as Ross's wife, Jane, holds Bible. Ross told those present the "accuracy and integrity" of BLS reports will be his aim as they were under predecessor Ewan Clague, retiring as commissioner but available as BLS consultant. Ross is 49.

Johnson Given Solid Support On Viet Nam

(Continued from Page 1)

The statement hailed the heroism of U.S. and South Vietnamese troops and the cooperation of South Korea, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand in the struggle.

It noted that the U.S. government "has become increasingly aware that military strength must be combined with "a program of fundamental social reforms," that "this is the only way in which to win the people for the war and the peace for the people."

Taking note of the recent demonstrations in the U.S., the council declared that in a democracy all policies should be studied and debated, "but slander of our country is not synonymous with study of its policies. Cultivated rowdyism is not identical with critical inquiry and constructive criticism. Any organization or movement dedicated to breaking the law of the land (burning draft cards, stopping troop trains) can only be treated as a law-breaking body."

Given the current situation in Viet Nam, the council concluded, "it is the first responsibility of every American to do everything he possibly can to foster our national unity and the widest international understanding and appreciation of our country's Viet Nam policy and its enormous service at great cost and sacrifice, to the cause of human freedom and peace.

"The war in Viet Nam now involves scores of thousands of Americans. Unless we bring this conflict to a successful conclusion today, we will find ourselves tomorrow in a global war involving many millions of our countrymen."

Southeast Asia Policy Backed by Auto, Steel

Strong support for the Johnson Administration's policy and program in Viet Nam has been voted by the international executive boards of two of the AFL-CIO's largest affiliates—the Auto Workers and the Steelworkers.

The UAW board recalled that in March it had adopted a "statement of position" in which it rejected both withdrawal of U.S. forces from Viet Nam and escalation of the war in the hope of securing a "purely military" solution. It urged the world to assume "collective responsibility" for establishing and maintaining peace there.

Since then, the board said in its new statement, developments have strengthened support for current U.S. policy and have "made it all the more urgent that further and continued efforts be undertaken to establish peace-keeping machinery in Viet Nam through the United Nations or another international agency, and to bring the conflict to the peaceful atmosphere of the conference table, where a fair and just peace may be negotiated."

The Communists' conditions for peace talks, the statement said, are "obviously unrealistic, unacceptable and unworkable." The UAW, it said, in the light of all the circumstances "supports the current Administration policy of insuring against Communist military victory while holding forth the hand of unconditional negotiations."

The USWA executive board declared the union "supports wholeheartedly" the Johnson Administration position and said critics of its Viet Nam policy "either misunderstand or are intentionally misrepresenting the facts."

"Those of our people who protest against this country's policies are, in effect, encouraging continuation of the war and discouraging settlement by negotiation," the statement said.

"Until the Communists agree to sit down and negotiate a settlement, the American military involvement should be carried on vigorously and continuously. We must convince the Communists that prolongation of hostilities will be to their detriment, not ours; and that they cannot weaken our determination to achieve a just and lasting peace.

"We believe we reflect the opinions of not only the overwhelming majority of our members, but also of the American people as a whole. We unreservedly endorse Pres. Johnson's policies on Viet Nam."

Hunter Wharton Named To Rehabilitation Panel

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers has been named a member of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, Commissioner of Vocational Rehabilitation Mary E. Switzer announced. Wharton is a member of the AFL-CIO Safety Committee and vice president for labor of the National Safety Council.

Wirtz Upheld on Reports From Company Lawyers

Richmond, Va.—Lawyers and labor consultants who perform "persuasive" services for an employer must file annual financial reports covering all labor relations services for all clients within the year, the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

In a 2-1 decision, the court distinguished between the usual advice-giving role of lawyers in labor law work and active participation in such "persuasive" fields as making speeches to employes about unions or contract issues.

The court majority upheld Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's interpretation that the Landrum-Griffin Act's labor consultant sections require a lawyer engaging in the "persuasive" kind of activities for an employer to file an annual report covering receipts and disbursements not only for those activities but for all other labor services as well.

The issue arose when Wirtz tried to get R. D. Douglas, Jr., an attorney in Greensboro, N.C., specializing in labor law for employers, to file two reports on his practice—one a detailed statement of his arrangement with an employer and the other a financial report for each year in which a payment is made by the employer-client.

The attorney filed the first report but refused to file the second one, consisting of a statement of receipts and expenditures "of any kind from employers on account of labor relations advice or services."

Douglas was upheld by a U.S. District Court, but the appeals court reversed the decision and sent the case back for a new ruling. The appellate court said the law applies primarily to labor consultants and "their work is not necessarily a lawyer's." If a client wants "extracurricular" services, the judges said, "the attorney must balance the benefits with the obligations" and file two reports.

89th Congress Hailed, Urged To 'Fill Gaps'

(Continued from Page 1)

business," the council said, including "a start toward a 35-hour week."

The first session was given high praise for enactment of the medicare bill and other social security improvements; aid to education "at every level"; federal protection of voting rights; a stepped-up anti-poverty program; a regionally-based public works program and a "better and stronger" housing program with administration handled in a new Cabinet-level Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs; a "sweeping new attack" on health problems; the highway beautification bill, and action on other bills "too long to enumerate."

7 Unions Agree to Coordinate GE, Westinghouse Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

with Meany Oct. 21 to coordinate activities during 1966 negotiations with the two giant makers of electrical products. They included Presidents P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, Russell M. Stephens of the Technical Engineers, Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Gordon Freeman of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Carl W. Griepentrog of the Allied Industrial Workers, and Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock of the Auto Workers.

Broadened Scope

The joint committee first discussed coordination of efforts in the fields of pensions and insurance, then broadened its activities to include "all the collective bargaining matters in which the agreements of the unions are virtually the same," Meany reported.

He cited such issues as wage increases, income and employment security, holidays, vacations and other fringe benefits.

"The electrical machinery industry," Meany noted, "is one of the most important in our nation, not only to consumers and business but also to our national defense, and is the industry where scientific and technological progress has made giant strides, creating many new problems for the employes."

The American people, he continued, "have a right to expect that GE and Westinghouse, as the leaders and predominant forces in the industry, will be the pace setters in sharing with their employes the great gains that have come to them, and will provide adequate solutions to the problems of employes created by this technological progress."

Unfortunately, he observed, "the benefits . . . have not kept up with the economic possibilities" and the progress made in labor-management agreements in other big industries.

The joint committee will set up subcommittees to help develop a common program and coordinate collective bargaining, Meany reported. He said problems involving local working conditions will be dealt with by each union separately, as before.

Through the new committee's "common approach and action," unions representing all but a small segment of organized GE and Westinghouse workers can "most effectively represent their membership . . . and best serve the nation," the AFL-CIO president concluded.

Teachers Win Vote In Detroit Suburb

Highland Park, Mich. — The Teachers won bargaining rights in this city's school system over the non-union National Education Association unit, 247-188, with four votes cast for neither.



THEY WERE ALL ARRESTED, these ministers, students and strikers, because sheriff's deputies decided they could not shout "huelga," or "strike," on the picket line of striking farm workers in Kern and Tulare Counties (Calif.). The walkout is being conducted on 30 grape farms by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the unaffiliated Farm Workers Association, and has strong support from organized labor.

California Grape Strikers Draw Support of Clergy, Rights Groups

Delano, Calif.—California growers, already shaken by one farm labor revolution this year, are now trying to beat back another one as grape harvest workers continue a strike that began Sept. 8.

The first revolution, apparently nearing a successful conclusion, was the virtual elimination of the Mexican foreign labor import program.

Last year nearly 100,000 Mexican braceros were used to help harvest California's $3.61 billion crop. This year the crop, which will be of about the same value, will be harvested with fewer than 20,000 Mexicans who worked only a fraction of the year.

By next year, almost no foreign nationals are expected to be needed.

The growers, with no supporting evidence, complained that the end of the bracero program meant the loss of millions of dollars. Now, they see the second revolution—the growth of farm labor unionization—descending upon them.

For the first time in many years, farm workers have been on strike for more than two or three weeks, and the strike is winning growing support not only from other unions but from churches, civil rights groups and students.

The walkout was called in this central California area by the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association.

The union and association are working together to win recognition as collective bargaining agents for the grape pickers and to get a $1.40 hourly minimum wage, plus 25 cents a box. The old scale was $1.20 an hour and 10 cents a box.

As the strike continued, it attracted more and more attention.

Strikers gathered in front of fields where non-union workers had been bussed by the growers. They shouted to the remaining workers, "Huelga," the Spanish word for strike, and appealed for a united front to improve wages.

Evidence that the system was having some effect came when the growers went to the Kern County sheriff and the courts here for help.

No more "shouting," the strikers were told, even though talking in a "normal tone of voice," as instructed by the sheriff's deputies, meant the strikers could not be heard by the non-strikers hundreds of yards away.

The Northern and Southern California Councils of Churches and their agency, the Migrant Ministry, offered help. One minister, the Rev. David Havens, decided direct action was needed if "southern justice" was to be avoided.

As a worker, in a test of the repressive orders, started to read in a loud voice Jack London's definition of a strikebreaker to a group of workers in a field, deputies warned that he would be hauled off to jail if he continued.

The Rev. Mr. Havens then volunteered to risk arrest, and in a voice which could be heard across the field, he read the quotation.

After the minister finished, he was carted off to jail, and faces trial in November on charges of "disturbing the peace."

Group Test

A few days later, a group of 44 workers, students and ministers decided to test efforts to break the strike by shouting only the one word, "Huelga," on the picket line.

The deputies listened for about 15 minutes, then jammed them all into one small police van and took them to Bakersfield jail, 35 miles away.

They remained in jail for four days until bail was raised. The sheriff's officers explained that "by now all workers in the area know there is a strike, so there is no need for you (the pickets) to shout. It doesn't do any good."

California Assemblyman Philip Soto, a Democrat from the Los Angeles area, said the police tactics "smacked of southern justice," and that in addition to the repressive acts against the pickets by the deputies, there have been numerous incidents of violence by growers.

He said in one case, 16 workers were temporarily blinded by sulfur from a crop dusting plane while officers stood by and took no action. "On the other hand, strikers have been arrested for exercising their right of free speech by picketing and calling 'Huelga' across the fields," he said.

AWOC and the association say the strike will continue past the harvest season, into the pruning time which begins in December, and that already more than 3,000 workers have joined the walkout.

The walkout has had wide support from organized labor. At a time when supplies were running low, Mrs. Anne Draper of the Clothing Workers led a cavalcade of union members to Delano bringing food, money and clothing from AFL-CIO unions. She presented the strikers with $4,000 in cash, calling it "just a token of our concern that we in organized labor will not let the growers starve you out."

$15,000 Backpay Award Boosts AFTRA's Rating

Los Angeles—The Television & Radio Artists won reinstatement and more than $15,000 in back pay for a disc jockey fired last January by Radio Station KFWB.

The station said it had fired Joe Yocam after 23 years of service because of "sagging rating" in listenership polls and because he no longer projected a "virile sound."

AFTRA contended that Yocam had been dropped for union activity. He was shop steward at the station and a picket line veteran of a 1961 strike. The union pointed out that the program director who fired him had been kicked out of the union for strikebreaking and denied reinstatement.

Whatever the reason for Yocam's dismissal, Arbitrator Edgar A. Jones said, it wasn't a decline in popularity. Two rating services showed Yocam attracting a bigger audience than most of his competition.

Since the company had based its dismissal case on the ratings, Jones commented, its inability to back up the charge was "crucial" to the decision on the case.

"Who lives by the ratings, dies by the ratings," Jones said. He directed that Yocam be restored to his previous time slot on the air or to a comparable period, be paid his full wages for the period of dismissal and retain full seniority.

Immediate and Long-Range:

Broad Goals Set Out For Rights Coalition

The coalition of civil rights forces and the labor movement that a lot of people have been talking about already exists, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared at the annual meeting of the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Biemiller outlined a program for the joint movement that included enforcement and strengthening of civil rights legislation and continued pressure to end "violation by trade union entities of the principles to which the AFL-CIO is dedicated."

"We need more progress" in the short run and in the long run, he declared.

The great immediate need, he said "is for jobs—honest, productive, useful jobs, in an expanding economy, for workers whose talents and training may be limited but whose eagerness is not."

Other elements of his short-range program included more public works, a "vastly stronger" wage-hour law, adequate unemployment compensation based on federal standards, a Youth Corps and "much else, just to cope in some measure with the demands of the present hour."

Long-Range Goals

Biemiller's long-range proposals centered on education and training and included use of federal funds to raise every school system at least to "minimum standards of quality" and eliminate the financial factor as a "qualification" for higher education. He urged steps to convince young Negroes that job opportunities "are really there" for the qualified and removal of remaining racial barriers in apprenticeship and other training programs "for those who are technicians rather than scholars."

"I suggest that perhaps the time has come," he said, "for this coalition to give much of its attention to a better America in general, a better America for all. . . ."

Biemiller brought greetings from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Pres. Johnson also sent a message.

Charles S. Zimmerman, council chairman and a vice president of the Ladies Garment Workers, said the next steps for the coalition call for a drive for enforcement of civil rights legislation already enacted, an educational campaign to get people to accept the unity of the labor and civil rights movements, and increased pressure for economic security and opportunity in a full-employment economy.

Dir. Don Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights outlined in detail the many steps the AFL-CIO has taken to help international and local unions comply with civil rights legislation.

Enforcement Urged

He stressed the need for ending the "frustrations" created by the gap between the law and its enforcement. Ten years after the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, he noted, there are "still evasion and intimidation in many southern schools" although the number of Negro children in white schools has tripled in the last year.

"What we have had," he said, "is a spread of tokenism."

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters called for a national "coalition of conscience" of civil rights organizations, labor, churches and synagogues "to beat back the trend to reaction."

Aileen C. Hernandez, a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, urged members of the JLC Women's Division to continue their "valuable cooperation with minority groups in the vital area of equal job opportunity." The commission's success, she said, "depends upon the enthusiasm of our supporters" for the spirit of the Civil Rights Act "as well as adherence to the letter."

Adolph Held was re-elected JLC president. Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers was re-elected treasurer. Pres. Jacob T. Zukerman was chosen for the newly-created post of first vice president, and Zimmerman was elected chairman of the policy-making national administrative committee. Exec. Dir. Benjamin Tabachinsky, National Dir. Emanuel Muravchik and Sec.-Emeritus Jacob Pat also were re-elected.

Southern Labor School Stresses Political Goals

Hot Springs, Ark.—Labor in the South was pointed toward twin objectives for 1966 at the annual meeting of the Southern Labor School here—the necessity for all-out political action, particularly in marginal congressional districts, and the need for broader understanding of southern problems.

The South's opportunity for an active role in politics and economics was stressed by a dozen speakers for the largest class in the school's history. In the student body were all full-time AFL-CIO central body officers from a dozen states, and 15 representatives from international unions serving southern workers.

School Coordinator George T. Guernsey, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, gave certificates to the graduates at the close of five days of sessions. He stressed the challenge facing labor in the 1966 elections and the need for all-out support of endorsed congressmen facing a fight for re-election in marginal districts.

Pres. Aaron Henry of the Mississippi NAACP told a class session that labor in the South should "come out from under the cloak of silence" and openly discuss the economic conditions of Negroes and poor whites.

Pointing out that 33 percent of Mississippi workers earn less than the poverty minimum of $3,000 a year, Henry urged labor to interest itself in the "injustices of the courts" and in voter registration where it has "immense know-how." He urged labor and the Negroes to "sit down together as partners" to help solve human problems.

Examples Noted

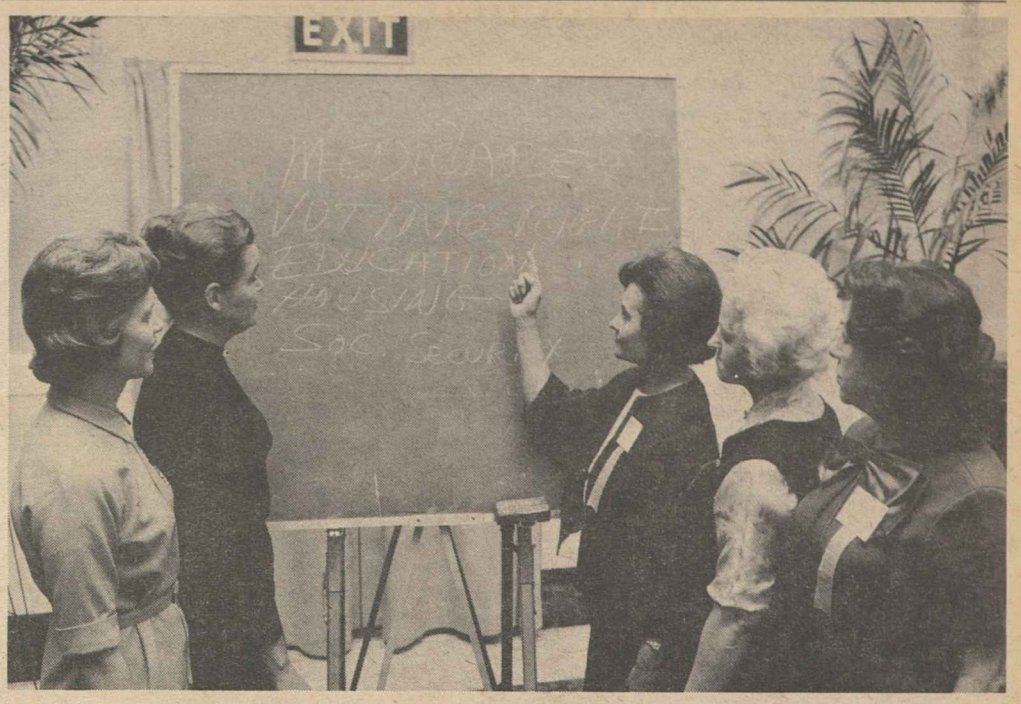
William Pollard and E. T. Kehrer of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights cited specific ways in which labor and civil rights groups may cooperate.

Other speakers included Edward Lashman of COPE, Deputy Dir. Walter Davis of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Prof. Ray Marshall, University of Texas, and Prof. Malcolm Jewell, University of Kentucky.

The Arkansas AFL-CIO was school host. School officers are Pres. Harold B. Boyd and Sec.-Treas. Barney Weeks. Boyd is Virginia AFL-CIO president, Weeks is president of the Alabama AFL-CIO.



POLITICAL ACTION for 1966 to re-elect liberals was chief topic at week-long Washington conference of COPE Women's Activities Dept. Seventy WAD leaders from 25 states attended. Delegate above makes point in workshop session.

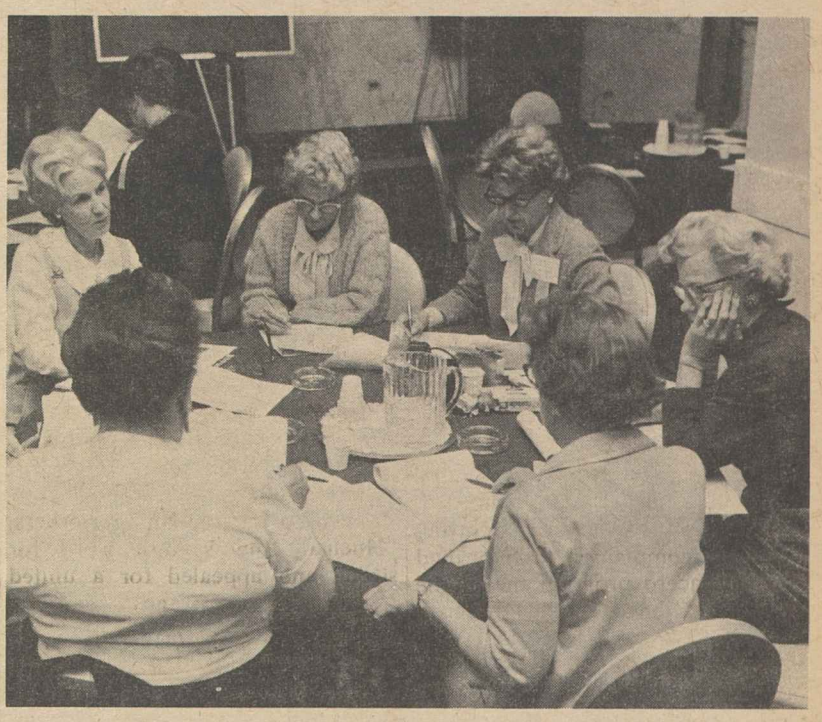


LEGISLATIVE GAINS from progressive Congress elected in 1964 are discussed with delegates by WAD Western Dir. Margaret Thornburgh. Record of Congress was described in detail by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

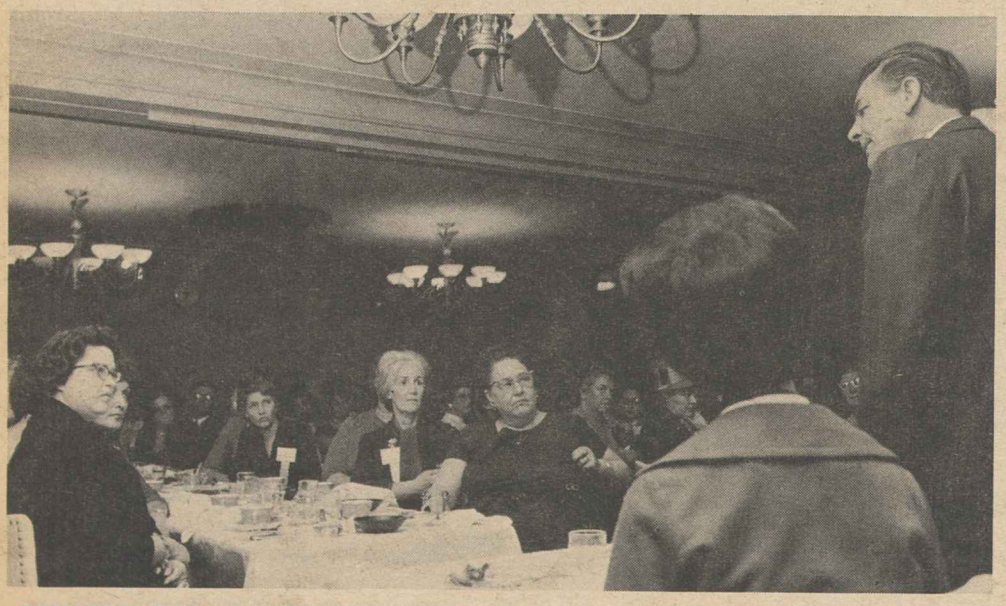
COPE Women's Parley Looks to 1966



IN THE U.S. SENATE, delegates are greeted by Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), who was their host at luncheon. Full tour of Capitol Hill and Washington included visits to the White House and gravesite of Pres. Kennedy.



WORKSHOP SESSIONS dealt with wide range of topics: How to use record of Congress to help re-elect liberals, leadership techniques, consumer legislation, right wing extremism.



STEPPED-UP political participation by women was urged by Sen. Ross Bass (D-Tenn.) at Senate luncheon. Delegates took message back to workshops, discussed canvassing and phone techniques, precinct organization.





CRUCIAL POLITICAL YEAR looms in 1966, COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke tells WADs, requiring all-out effort by labor to keep in office 51 new liberals elected in 1964 and other friends who backed record output of progressive legislation this year. Seated are (from left) AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, WAD Eastern Dir. Esther Murray, Western Dir. Margaret Thornburgh. At left, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz addresses delegates at a meeting at the Labor Dept. Wind-up of the week's activity was a reception at the State Dept.

Robbing the Poor

OCT. 24, 1965, marked the 27th anniversary of the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act and after more than a quarter-century of experience there would seemingly be little question as to its effective enforcement or general adequacy.

But in October 1965 the law is open to grave question and challenge on both grounds.

The AFL-CIO News has published a completely documented article showing that this year more than 400,000 workers were chiseled out of $75 million to which they were legally entitled under FLSA and the Public Contracts Act, and that at best they may recover about $25 million of their lost wages.

The extent of chiseling by employers—both premeditated and accidental—has increased at an alarming rate. Nine years ago 112,710 workers were underpaid a total of $11,085,952. This year the underpayment to 406,333 workers is estimated at $75 million.

Although the number of workers involved in the wage chiseling nearly quadrupled over the nine-year period, the amount involved increased nearly seven-fold.

Workers who were cheated of their rightful wage under the law recovered better than 50 percent of their losses through enforcement procedures nine years ago. Today only one-third of the amount lost is considered recoverable.

* * *

THE MINIMUM WAGE and hour law presently covers 1.1 million employers who must comply with its provisions. Yet in 1965 only 60,000 plants and businesses were investigated by the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour and Public Contracts divisions to determine if employers were in fact obeying the law.

The plants investigated this year involved only about 3 million workers; there are 29.5 million workers covered by FLSA.

This all adds up to a large number of employers who are willfully violating a 27-year-old law, chiseling and cheating the poverty-stricken, the uninformed and the uneducated who labor for pitifully inadequate and sweatshop wages.

This raises directly the question of the adequacy of the current provisions of the law. Using standard government definitions, $1.25 an hour is a poverty-level wage; it provides on the assumption of a full year's work less than $3,000 a year for a head of a family.

The coverage of the present law poses the same question. Millions of workers in the lowest paid occupations are not even protected by a $1.25 an hour pay floor, to say nothing of overtime after 40 hours a week.

Twenty-seven years after Pres. Roosevelt struggled to achieve passage of a minimum wage bill there is no excuse for an outdated, poverty-level pay floor and tremendous gaps in coverage. And it is time to give major attention to the imperative need for a reduction in the statutory workweek to 35 hours and increasing the overtime penalty to doubletime.

It is time also for a greater flow of funds to the Wage & Hour Division so that it can prevent chiseling employers from cynically violating and ignoring the act's provisions.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, October 30, 1965 No. 44

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Shakedown



Task Force Review Opens:

Employment Service Assigned 'Front-Line' Manpower Role

THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (USES) was created in 1933 by the Wagner-Peyser Act to arrange for job placements for men and women, veterans and farm workers.

At the time, private employment services were doing a poor job of aiding the millions of jobless and there were frequent instances of gouging of workers who sought their help.

Nevertheless, there has been a constant outcry through the years from the private groups charging that the government has entered their domain thus threatening the whole concept of private enterprise.

Of course, the private firms have flourished. Usually they do not want to bother with the unskilled and semi-skilled workers and their return on placing skilled workers has often brought them profit far above the accepted norm.

In recent years, with the encouragement of private agencies, the Reader's Digest has launched an article-by-article crusade against USES which the government agency has contended contains half-truths and outright fabrications. The magazine has declined to publish any article which would refute the allegations.

USES today has never had a more important role. It includes such areas as manpower training, the trade expansion act, public works acceleration, the vocational education act and the anti-poverty programs.

Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has named a 14-member task force to review USES programs. The group has already held its first meeting.

Dr. George Shultz, dean of the Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago, is its chairman. Two trade union leaders, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers and Auto Workers Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, are members of the task force. Management, too, is represented.

In announcing the task force, Wirtz explained:

"The role of the United States Employment Service in many of our major manpower programs has expanded rapidly in more than three decades since the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act. The time has come to review the operation of the Employment Service and to consider what is needed to improve its operations as the front-line agency for translating manpower, education and training and the war on poverty into operational reality.

"With its present network of almost 2,000 local employment offices, operated as a federal-state partnership, the Employment Service reaches into the heart of every city and into rural areas as well. The Employment Service is involved in the administration of all or part of more than 20 different laws."

THE VITAL ROLE which USES actually plays in so many programs is too frequently overlooked. It is an intricate part of the Great Society. Wirtz has asked the task force to consider these areas of USES for study:

- The need of updating its mandate.
- Relationship to other channels of employment and other institutions which implement an active manpower and education policy.
- More efficient operation.
- The adequacy of special services for young people, older workers, members of minority groups, workers with limited education and low-level and obsolete skills.
- The appropriate scope of job market information and analysis.
- The problem of inter-area recruitment and labor mobility.
- Role in economic development and direct employment opportunities in the public sector.

This list makes clear that USES has become an important cog in our entire economy. The host of programs enacted by the 89th Congress and previous Congresses to resolve economic and employment problems would be rendered largely futile if the end result was not there: job placement.

The intricate tie-in of USES with other government programs is part of an overall pattern. Private employment firms can play a part in all this, but a limited part.

A review of USES by a responsible task force should enable the agency to perform better the vital function which it has been given. **(PAI)**

Morgan Says:

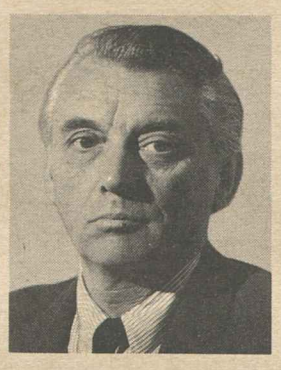
Mockery of Justice for Negroes Worse Than Violence of KKK

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

AT THE SECOND Liuzzo murder trial in Hayneville, Alabama, 11 prospective jurors said they thought white civil rights workers were "inferior" to other whites.

Their response reflected the obstacles in the path of fairness in trying to prosecute for a crime involving a racial issue. But this was only the tip of the viciously chilling iceberg of dual justice that has operated for generations against the Negro, especially in the South.



Morgan

In a sense this mockery of the judicial system is more serious and damaging than the violent crimes of the Ku Klux Klan now being exposed in a congressional investigation, because the duality is so widely accepted as a fact of life. The Southern Regional Council and the American Civil Liberties Union have just issued a special report labeled "An Indictment of Southern Justice."

To get the full measure of the distortion of democracy for one-tenth of the nation's population—20 million Negroes—thoughtful citizens everywhere must read the documented description of this nightmare as carefully as they follow the diabolical depredations of the KKK. The report, as its title indicates, concentrates on southern justice. But anybody who has ever spent any time in a police station or a courtroom in almost any non-southern community knows how a Negro is almost invariably and automatically prejudged by his color there too.

"The nation, for some reason," says the report in blistering accusation, "has not yet learned to deal with the corruption of justice by racism."

Yet, it observes pointedly, "if the public could ever plead ignorance to the double standard of justice in the South . . . that time is past."

"An FBI informant testifies that he is in the same car with three Ku Klux Klansmen as they shoot to death Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife, on an Alabama highway. The jury does not convict the first defendant charged in the crime—not even of manslaughter. While waiting for a new trial the Klansmen rush off to a Klan rally in North Carolina to sign autographs, openly confident that any new trial will end the same way.

"A Hayneville, Alabama, community leader named Tom Coleman shoots down two civil rights workers at midday. . . . A seminarian dies at once and . . . a priest is critically wounded. The trial, reportedly, turned into a circus, with Mr. Coleman not simply acquitted but almost proclaimed a hero."

These two cases "were not isolated incidents, and Negroes can only reflect bitterly when white men—southerners and northerners alike—advise them, as they often do, to . . . take their grievances into courts."

". . . From the sit-in demonstrations of 1960 through the spring of 1965, at least 26 Negroes and white civil rights workers died at the hands of the racists in the South. Only one of the assailants was sentenced to prison, and he for 10 years. During the same period, 'justice' was dispensed with in double measure when white men were slain by Negroes. Two white segregationists died in the aftermath of racial demonstrations. Four Negroes went to prison, one . . . for life."

THEN THE REPORT underlines this point: "The danger today is not that the public will fail to know about the double standard of justice, but that the public will think it limited only to civil rights cases. . . .

"In many areas of the South, dual justice is a standing abuse to all Negroes—the maid, the undertaker, the field hand, the schoolteacher, the minister. It exists from birth to death and the knowledge of it comes so early that a man may think he received it in his genes. It exists in the day-to-day brushes with 'the law': the policeman on his beat, at traffic court. . . .

"It provokes desperation among Negroes, shakes their faith in democracy, causes them to shun the policemen and the courts as enemies. More than any other factor it is responsible for what the white South views as increasing 'radicalism' and 'anarchy' in the rights movement."

What is gained if the violence of the Klan is curbed and violent protests of frustrated Negroes against injustice in the courts rise? There are, the report concludes, two clear but not quickie ways to rectify this savage double standard:

The President must stop appointing men to federal bench who owe their political careers to the same system that perpetuates dual justice. And the Justice Dept. must begin to enforce a law—passed in 1875—making exclusions from juries by race a federal crime.

"Dual justice survives," says the report bitterly, "because Presidents continue to treat federal judgeships as political rewards . . ., because the Justice Dept. fails to exercise the power . . . to correct abuses . . ., because the judicial network, federal, state and municipal, is still one of the most segregated institutions in America. It survives through a built-in discrimination in the selection of juries, state and federal, and through the ill-concealed contempt of many courts and police officers for the rights of Negro citizens."

Here's to freedom. Long may it wave.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON



by Willard Shelton

"Many of the patterns and the myths of presidential elections [were] broken" in 1964. . . . "The notion that a . . . nominee could not come from a small state was proved false. So was the belief that there exists a huge, silent vote which had not voted previously but which, under the right conditions, would emerge as a new balance of power in presidential elections."

THE SOURCE of these statements is the Republican National Committee, Ray C. Bliss, chairman. Mr. Bliss has never been accused of an adolescent refusal to face facts. The unhappy facts of the GOP's nomination of Sen. Barry Goldwater last year are therefore presented in the form of a summary report, with statistical support, by the national committee's Research Division.

The language of the report is flat, its tone unemotional. The facts it summarizes are devastating.

The nomination of Goldwater, a "real Republican," did not bring out a "huge, silent vote" that had sulked at home when the GOP nominees could be called "me-too" candidates. Instead, the proportion of voting-age population that went to the polls dropped from 63.2 percent in 1960 to 62 percent in 1964.

The nomination of Goldwater did not arouse overwhelming national enthusiasm for his personality, philosophy, beliefs and style. Former Vice Pres. Nixon, the GOP candidate in 1960, won 49.9 percent of the popular vote. Goldwater got 38.7 percent.

There are other standards of measurement. Goldwater, together with his running-mate, former Rep. William E. Miller, ran behind the rest of the Republican ticket. The top candidates received 97 percent of the national Republican vote as compiled from returns in the congressional districts, 88 percent of the vote for Republican candidates for the Senate.

Nixon in 1960 was a source of strength to other GOP candidates instead of running behind them. He got 119 percent of the total vote for GOP candidates for the House and just under 117 percent of the total vote for senatorial candidates.

In the nation's major suburban areas the Republican vote fell off by 11.9 percent, representing "a vote loss to the Republican Party of over 1.5 million votes." In the central cities to which these suburbs are attached "the Republican vote fell another 1.5 million votes."

These figures must be a source of pain to the chairman, Mr. Bliss, author just four years earlier of a "Big Cities" strategy that he presented formally to the party's leaders with an urgent recommendation that policies and programs be framed to increase, rather than dissipate, potential strength in major metropolitan areas.

* * *

THE GOP National Committee's factual report goes on remorselessly.

The Goldwater-Miller team's "percentage of the major-party presidential vote was 38.7 percent, compared to 37.8 percent in 1936." The election of 1936 was the low point of the party since the Civil War, representing Alf Landon's defeat by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Weakness at the head of the ticket resulted in Republican losses up and down the line, the report indicates.

"The 89th Congress opened with two fewer Republican senators than there were at the close of the 88th Congress. . . . Of more than 20 Republican senators elected in 1952—the last year of Republican congressional control—only six seats were Republican 12 years later."

The GOP won 10 seats in the House—seven of them in southern states—but lost 48 for a net loss of 38. "Not since the 75th Congress, elected in 1936, have Republican numbers in the House been fewer."

Republicans picked up three state governorships while losing two, for a net gain of one. But they sustained "a net loss of 493 seats" in the state legislatures compared to the 1962 results.

The GOP ticket failed to get majorities among women voters, the college-educated, business and professional workers, white-collar workers and farmers—five groups that have been the party's foundation of strength.

Add Force of Law:

Rights Commission Guidelines Strengthen Fight on Job Bias

GUIDELINES recently issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, spelling out discriminatory employment practices as violations of the Civil Rights Act, will be valuable aids in ending such practices, an AFL-CIO spokesman declared.

Adding the force of law to moral persuasion will strengthen efforts to end race-based union membership, seniority procedures and job assignments, said Donald Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Civil Rights, as he was interviewed on Labor News Conference, weekly public service program aired over the Mutual radio network.

Slaiman reiterated AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's pledge of full cooperation in bringing about compliance with the guidelines. He said that while there has been "excellent progress" in merging segregated locals, most of those remaining are "hard core situations." The federation will not only urge merger of such locals "on the basis of AFL-CIO policy," but will put them on notice that they are violating the law and are subject to prosecution, he declared.

"Segregation in unions is no better than segregation in schools," Slaiman observed, "and we hope the problem will be eliminated within a short period of time."

HE CITED labor's support for proposals to give the EEOC authority to issue cease-and-desist orders in addition to its investigative and conciliation functions. However, he added, the commission will be able to do "a good deal of effective work" in the meantime.

He said the commission's present budget limitations present "a real problem" and if the expected backlog of complaints develops, it will be "good justification" for a budget increase.

Reporters questioning Slaiman of the AFL-CIO program were Simeon Booker, Washington bureau chief of Ebony Magazine and other Johnson Publications, and Adam Clymer of the Baltimore Sun's Washington bureau.



GUIDELINES recently issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will be valuable aids in ending discriminatory employment practices, Dir. Donald Slaiman (center), of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, told reporters Simeon Booker, left, of Ebony magazine and Adam Clymer of the Baltimore Sun on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service radio program.

How to Buy:

Larger Birds Offer Best Buy In Turkeys for Thanksgiving

By Sidney Margolius

WITH MEAT a little cheaper seasonally, the upsurge in living costs this year is leveling off—temporarily. The general trend in living costs is up. Several industrial firms even have announced they are considering raising prices to finance their share of the increased social security and medicare tax which goes into effect next year.



Your best buy in turkey this year for the big Thanksgiving dinner is the larger birds. Turkeys over 16 pounds are running about the same price as last year but the smaller birds have gone up a good 6 cents a pound. You also get more meat per pound from the larger birds.

We advise against buying frozen prestuffed turkeys. In most states, the packers do not tell you the separate weights and prices of the turkey and the stuffing, but give you one price including stuffing, such as 69 cents a pound. Thus you pay a turkey price for stuffing.

You will also pay extra if you buy prepared versions of the other Thanksgiving ingredients. For example, canned and frozen candied sweet potatoes usually cost twice the price of fresh ones, or more.

In addition to turkey, this month's big money savers are broilers and stewing chickens. They usually are lowest in price in the fall. This year there is an especially large supply of broilers.

Shopping the Excise Taxes: In general, most companies have passed on last summer's excise tax reductions, the President's Council of Economic Advisers has reported. However, the reluctance or tardiness of some manufacturers and retailers to reduce prices on several types of merchandise makes it necessary to comparison shop prices carefully, especially for Christmas gifts. The Council found that not all stores were passing on excise reductions on TV sets, refrigerators, ranges, movie cameras and TV replacement tubes. Manufacturers of pens, some golf-equipment makers and about half the phonograph-record producers had not reduced prices proportionately.

The Car Market: Just as forecast here in July, the larger car manufacturers have increased prices on 1966 models by including several formerly optional "safety" features as standard equipment. The new prices bring the cost of cars up to, and in some cases higher, than the price before the excise tax reduction last summer.

One manufacturer, Chrysler, has increased its prices about $10 to $35 beyond the cost of the added equipment. Another, American Motors, has cut its prices about $37 on some models after accounting for the new equipment. General Motors and Ford 1966 prices are about in line with the cost of the added features.

The new standard safety features include: rear seat belts, padded instrument panels and sun visors, backup lights, left-hand rear view mirrors, variable speed windshield wipers and washers.

The 1966 cars are basically the same as the 1965 models in most cases.

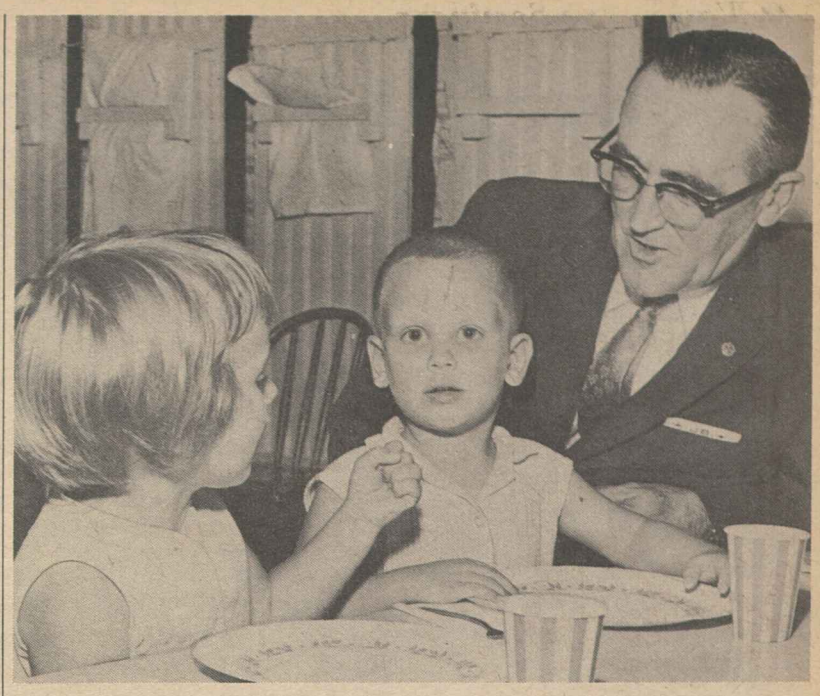
One help for moderate-income families is the sharp decrease in prices of used cars this fall.

Flood-Damaged Cars Shipped: A special report to this department from union sources in New Orleans warns that hundreds of new cars damaged in the recent Hurricane Betsy floods are being shipped to other parts of the country. These cars are being shipped after a minimum tidying-up.

Car buyers should carefully scrutinize any new 1965 models offered on used car lots before buying, and also insist on a written guarantee. Look especially for such clues as water stains on upholstery and rust spots.

Food Buying Calendar: Pork prices have come down but are still high for this time of year. Hams and calis (smoked shoulders) are among the relatively better buys. Beef is in heavier supply, with chuck (bone in) and chopped beef among the frequent specials. In produce, this is a big apple year. Frozen concentrated orange juice is in heavy supply and prices are low. Potato prices have dropped from last year's record high levels.

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THE YOUNG LADY appears to be defying nothing less than fate in the account she is giving Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, chairman of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, who met her when he dropped in on a United Fund day nursery while on a speaking tour for the United Community Funds & Councils of America. Beirne is a UCFCA vice president.

'A Buyer's Guide':

New Book Examines Selling Chicanery

DEXTER MASTERS, an expert in the business of ferreting out shoddy and fraudulent products, has authored a new book, "The Intelligent Buyer's Guide to Sellers." He describes it as "a moral reader in three parts" and himself as a "moralist and buyer."

Published by Consumers Union at $1.50, it is a biting, witty and sometimes despairing commentary on the morals of the business world and a guide to the flim-flamming to which consumers are subject.

The book starts out with a historical analysis of the loaded relationship between the buyer and the seller that has existed ever since trade began. Flattery, deception, bamboozlement, and if necessary the poisoning of the customer were all part of the "selling game" centuries ago. Masters quotes Daniel Defoe, Oliver Goldsmith, Herman Melville and a score of other authors to prove it.

It is when Masters gets down to the modern refinements that we recognize an uncomfortable familiarity with the pattern. One technique recommended by a sales expert—that of some optometrists—runs as follows:

"After he fits the glasses, he tells the customer that it is $10, and if the customer doesn't blink, he follows with 'for the frames and $10 for lenses' or $20, $10 each. We should learn from them how to inform our customers of service prices."

Masters has a chapter on the kind of price-setting that has no regard whatever for actual cost. He tells how the price of a car polish was set. The original price was 69 cents, but the advertising agency advised that this was too low; the average car owner would be afraid that such a "cheap" product would damage the finish. So an innocuous new ingredient was added, an enlarged can was substituted and the price boosted to $1.69. "It worked," the proud advertising man said.

WHEN IT comes to interest rates, listen to this from a spokesman for the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers:

"If a store offering credit at 1.5 per cent a month had to tell customers this means 18 per cent per year . . . it would create an undesirable psychological effect on the American consumer's buying habits. . . ."

On advertising and its role between the buyer and the seller, Masters lets go with such scorching comment as "the techniques of the fake testimonial, the unsupported claim, the shrill repetition of nonsense or worse, and the child's reasoning with which any present-day buyer, intelligent or otherwise, is familiar from his own experience with advertising, were all used by the pill peddler of the 17th Century, the prostitutes and pimps of the 18th, the household goods suppliers and snake-oil venders of the 19th, and the intestinal specialists who made our own 1930's raucous."

Masters' most searching chapters, however, deal with the whole philosophy of American business—the built-in obsolescence, the low-quality product, the competition in salesmanship rather than in product worth, the billions that are spent in advertising, notably TV advertising, the "defense" of the buyer against the "interference" of the federal bureaucrats who expose business chicanery, the blunt warning to magazines and TV that unfavorable stories will wreck their advertising revenues. **(PAI)**

From Soup to Nonsense:

Metric System May Be Logical —But Can We Pay the Price?

By Jane Goodsell

A FEW MONTHS ago Great Britain announced plans to convert to the metric system over the next ten years, and now there's a move afoot for the U.S. to follow suit and switch from inches, pounds, pints and acres to meters, kilos, liters and hectares.

The arguments for converting sound reasonable enough. It seems that 80 per cent of the world and 60 per cent of our foreign trade operate on the metric system, and some people insist that we are losing billions of dollars by our refusal to use the same scales and tape measures as everybody else.



Then, too, it seems that computers are blowing their fuses and bursting into tears over our illogical system of weights and measures. Other people disagree. They say that switching would cost us more money than we'd earn and, anyway, we aren't losing that much foreign trade and, besides, our system is best.

I have no way of knowing who's right or wrong, but that doesn't prevent me from taking sides. I know exactly where I stand. I don't want to switch to the metric system, even if it is more sensible, which it probably is. It might make life simpler for computers, but what about us people? Just think how it would complicate life for us:

To get a pound of hamburger, we'd have to ask the butcher for 453.59 grams. Are you up to this? Is your butcher?

A new 6-pound baby would weigh in at 2,721 grams (which sounds monstrous) or 2.7 kilos (which sounds puny).

The ten-gallon hat would become the 38-liter hat (which loses a lot in the translation).

MISS APPLE BLOSSOM Festival's measurements would be 91-60-91, which doesn't sound very alluring, does it?

Then, too, consider the changes the metric system would necessitate in language and literature:

"A milligram of prevention is worth a kilogram of cure."

"Give him a centimeter, and he'll take a kilometer."

". . . The woods are lovely, dark and deep/But I have promises to keep/And kilometers to go before I sleep."

"I love you, a hectoliter and a deciliter,/A hectoliter and a deciliter,/And a hug around the neck. . . ."

"Aye, every millimeter a king."

"A miss is as good as a kilometer."

"I wouldn't touch it with a 3.048-meter pole."

"God's Little Hectare," by Erskine Caldwell.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

At Washington Seminar:

Steps Urged to Ease Job Plight of Aging

A series of steps that could help ease the plight of the older worker whose job is threatened by technological advances was outlined by AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger at a seminar on Automation, Manpower and Retirement Policy held in Washington by the National Council on the Aging.

Older workers—particularly nonwhites, those with limited education, the unskilled and the semiskilled—face increasing difficulties as automation spreads, Goldfinger pointed out. Not only may they lose jobs, but they face the possibility of being "bumped" downward and the retraining available to them may prepare them only for lower-paying jobs in the service industries, he added.

"Much of the answer" to the problem, Goldfinger believes, lies in these areas:

- Full employment, with a jobless rate no higher than 3 percent (compared to the current 4.4 percent), and expanding job opportunities for new entrants into the labor force, for the unemployed and for the displaced.
- A minimum wage high enough to make low-wage jobs more attractive.
- The use of attrition to cushion the impact of the technological revolution in the work-place.
- Maintaining the wage rates of workers who are "bumped" down or downgraded, so as to protect their incomes.
- Redesigning some jobs to make them easier for older workers, and to prepare them for retirement.
- Emphasis in retraining on better-paying and regular-type employment.

Dr. John T. Dunlop, Harvard University economist who spoke on Technical Change and Manpower Policy, found "merit" in adding the possibility of early retirement to the options available to older workers.

"It is not necessary that retirement become 'a kind of living purgatory'," he said. "For some workers it may be the preferred option, depending on health, family situation, economic position and feelings toward the work-place.

"Early retirement may have particular attraction to workers from certain types of operations, such as assembly lines, or in industries faced with declining employment opportunities."

Dunlop also said that automation and the changes it is bringing to the economy may make life better, rather than worse, for the older worker. For one thing, he said, requirements for physical effort and strength have decreased, and for another there has been an increase in maintenance, clerical, technical and professional jobs at which oldsters can perform better and for longer periods than in factory jobs.

Demand 'Crucial'

Research Dir. Woodrow Ginsburg of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. stressed the desirability of maintaining high productivity and high purchasing power as a factor in insuring jobs for older workers. Demand, he maintained, is "crucial" in the whole picture of unemployment.

Dir. Charles E. Odell of the Auto Workers Older & Retired Workers Dept. also spoke.

Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg, principal speaker at a dinner, described steps the government is taking to assure jobs for older workers.

Teamster Raids Turned Back

Milwaukee, Wis.—An attempted Teamster raid on a long-established AFL-CIO union at Eau Claire, Wis., resulted in another defeat for the union expelled from the federation on findings of domination by corrupt leadership.

In a National Labor Relations Board election at the Huebsch Laundry in Eau Claire the federation's Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union beat the raiders 56-16 after a vigorous campaign, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Charles Heymanns reported.

Heymanns said the defeat was the second for the expelled union in recent weeks. At Two Rivers, Wis., the Carpenters retained bargaining rights for more than 1,000 Hamilton Mfg. Co. workers, 634-434, with 30 votes for neither.



LEGISLATIVE RECORD of 89th Congress was praised by Speaker of the House John W. McCormack (left) and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at a dinner in Washington marking the 25th anniversary of the Distillery Workers. DWU Pres. Mort Brandenburg, welcoming McCormack, reminisced about the union's past and voiced some of its hopes for the future.

First Session Hailed For Historic Record

The 89th Congress has written "an indelible chapter in American history by opening the way to a far better life for all," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared at a banquet marking the 25th anniversary of the Distillery Workers.

The dinner took place during a three-day seminar attended by some 200 delegates.

Meany and Speaker of the House John W. McCormack joined in praising Congress for the record it established during the past session.

The AFL-CIO president termed the legislation it enacted a "consequence" of the Johnson-Humphrey victory in 1964 and said "no one can doubt that a majority of those who sit in House and Senate share our aspirations and agree with our programs."

If repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act had reached a vote in the Senate, he declared, "it would have been passed by an overwhelming majority." He denounced Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), organizer of the filibuster that blocked its path to floor action, as a "hatchet man" who used "technical rules as the basis for frustrating the will of the people."

"We intend to start the ball rolling in January," he said in pledging to carry on the repeal fight. "Given an early start and the full backing of the Johnson Administration, we will eliminate 14(b)."

McCormack described the first session of the 89th Congress as "one of the most productive and certainly the most meaningful from the standpoint of effect upon the lives of American men and women." He hailed the leadership of Pres. Johnson and Democratic "initiative," but also paid tribute to the cooperation of liberal Republicans. He singled out for particular commendation Sen. Clifford P. Case and Rep. Florence P. Dwyer, New Jersey Republicans who also spoke.

Meany recalled that as secretary-treasurer of the former AFL he presented the union with its charter in December 1940.

'Main Job' Organizing

"Back in those days perhaps your only job—and it was a tough one—was to organize workers and to bargain with employers," he said. "This is still your main job. But we have broadened our horizons and today American labor has become a vital agency of a working democracy—not only in behalf of trade unionists but also in behalf of the community as a whole."

DWU Pres. Mort Brandenburg reminisced about the first 25 years of the union's life, recounted some of its gains and hopes, and observed that the world into which it came in 1940 "is gone."

"With thanks to our pioneers, we say farewell," he added. "Today in 1965, as we start on our second quarter-century to the celebration of our golden anniversary, we know a new world is coming. We welcome that new world, and in welcoming it let us pledge to bend it to the hopes of our members. But you must look within your own minds and your own hearts to the old promises and the old dream which first saw the light of day 25 years ago. They will lead you best of all."

South Dakota Farmers Urge Repeal of 14(b)

Huron, S. D.—Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to prohibit the union shop, was endorsed by the South Dakota Farmers Union at its convention here.

The resolution also declared public policy should "support and strengthen" collective bargaining as a part of industrial self-government, and urged re-enactment of a "modernized" Wagner Act and amendment of the Wage-Hour Act to broaden coverage and provide "adequate" wage levels.

Strike Wins Pacific Ship Radio Pact

San Diego, Calif.—Radio officers on 100 West Coast passenger and freight ships have achieved improved contract terms following a five-day strike.

Subject to membership ratification, 15 shipping lines came to terms with the American Radio Association for approximately the same gains won after a 77-day East Coast strike by the same union—correction of long-standing inequities and an annual package of benefits averaging 3.2 percent of total labor costs over the three-year contract period.

A major achievement, the union said, was the tightening up of contract clauses giving the ARA jurisdiction over electronic communications and navigation devices.

Another issue successfully resolved was the extension to temporary employes of the same 60 days' vacation per year permanent employes have achieved. It was agreed also that unresolved issues may be carried to arbitration, an ARA spokesman said.

Ships with military cargoes were not affected by the strike, in line with traditional ARA practice. The agreement involved passenger ships and dry cargo vessels represented by the Pacific Maritime Association. Still unsettled are new contracts with tanker operators, the union reported.

Role of Labor Cited in Fight On 'Ghettos'

Chicago—A detailed account of what the labor movement has done to effectuate open housing occupancy and eliminate racial ghettos was given by Co-Dir. William H. Oliver of the Auto Workers Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination Dept. at a nationwide conference here. Sponsored by the National Committee against Discrimination in Housing, the conference was concerned with "How to Break Up the Racial Ghetto."

Oliver's account of the role unions have played in fighting housing bias was in the nature of a rebuttal of charges by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, author and professor of psychology at the City College of New York, that labor has been dragging its feet in this respect.

The problem of how to break up urban ghettos and get members of minority groups into homes in the suburbs was explored during three days of sessions attended by some 400 delegates.

Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, NCDH vice president who chaired the concluding session, said the difficulty is to find a formula that would be effective without violence.

ILO Conference Studies Problems of Fishermen

Vice Pres. Lester Balinger of the Seafarers is in Geneva, Switzerland, as U.S. worker delegate to an Intl. Labor Organization preparatory technical conference on the problems of fishermen.

The session is discussing fishing vessel accommodations, vocational training for fishermen and fishermen's certificates of competency. Balinger, who is secretary-treasurer of the Fishermen & Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, San Diego, Calif., is being advised by SIU Vice Pres. Austin P. Skinner, secretary-treasurer of the New Bedford (Mass.) Fishermen's Union, and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative.

ILO Hotel and Restaurant Parley Urges Wage System Replacing Tips

Geneva—A new deal for workers in hotels and the catering industry the world over was drafted here by a 20-nation Intl. Labor Organization conference.

Conference actions urging outright abolition of the treatment of tips as wages and endorsing the 40-hour-week drew strong praise from Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

Sullivan and Pres. Jack Townsend of Bartenders Local 15, New York, formed the U.S. worker delegation to the two-week session of trade unionists, government and employer representatives.

The conference marked the first international effort to set standards to provide a normal life for workers in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments.

In its unanimous conclusions it approved a proposal of worker delegates calling for elimination of "any system of treating tipping as remuneration." Such systems, it was held, should be replaced either by a service percentage added to the customer's bill or by fixed wages.

The resolution urged that payment of regular wages be introduced as soon as possible everywhere. In any event, it added, every worker should be guaranteed a "stable and regular remuneration" high enough to enable him "to maintain his human dignity."

While employers stressed the special problems of hotels and other businesses that cater to the public it was nevertheless agreed that "immediate steps" should be taken to reduce the work week of their employes to 48 hours wherever this level is exceeded. The conference went a step further by recognizing that a maximum work week of 40 hours is an established ILO social standard that should be the goal for all workers.

At the same time, it was agreed that reductions in the workweeks "should in no case involve a loss in wages for the workers concerned."

The conference placed major emphasis on the need for annual paid vacations for workers in the hotel and allied fields on the same basis as in other industries. These should be at least two weeks, with four weeks the goal, the delegates stressed.

A separate resolution urged the ILO to make sure workers' rights to unite in unions of their own choosing and bargain collectively are applied by member states in the hotel and related industry.

The conference similarly called on ILO standards to guard against all forms of discrimination in employment.

Sullivan said the session had covered a field that had "badly needed international attention for a long time." The program it had prepared, he added, "should improve standards everywhere."

Bert Seidman, the AFL-CIO European economic representative, assisted the American worker team as a technical adviser. Townsend was vice chairman of a subcommittee dealing with organization of work schedules and paid holidays.

Congress Blazes New Legislative Trail

By David L. Perlman

At the halfway mark the 89th Congress is well on its way to justifying Pres. Johnson's accolade: "The greatest in American history."

Its first session was so enormously productive as to defy a label.

Perhaps historians will call it the medicare session.

. . . Or the education session.

. . . Or voting rights.

. . . Or immigration reform.

But it was also the session which kept the economy from running out of steam by adding a big excise tax cut to last year's slash in income taxes.

It broke new ground with the Appalachia redevelopment bill and then went on to pave the way for additional regional assistance programs. It not only continued but expanded manpower training and the war on poverty.

It wasn't the session which repealed the anti-union "right-to-work" section of the Taft-Hartley Act. The House voted for 14(b) repeal, but the cheering proved premature when an embittered Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) mounted an end-of-the-session filibuster.

Nor did it get to the voting stage of the minimum wage and situs picketing bills, or beyond the hearing stage for federal unemployment compensation standards and consumer legislation.

But it did deny, in the Senate, the two-thirds vote Dirksen needed to advance his constitutional amendment allowing states to evade the one man, one vote Supreme Court ruling on apportionment.

It did back Pres. Johnson's foreign policy—with emergency funds for the military buildup in Viet Nam and nearly all of the money the Administration sought to continue help to developing nations throughout the world.

It was the most liberal Congress in many years—put into office by millions of Americans who cast their votes for Johnson and the candidates running on his ticket, against Goldwater and the candidates carrying his brand. Many of the newcomers would have liked to have spent more time back in their districts. But at the President's urging and insistence, they stayed on the job to pass 85 percent of their party's program.

On all of the bills listed below, the AFL-CIO and its affiliates played an active, influential role. There were dozens of other labor-supported bills that became law this year. But these were among the big ones.

Health and Security

MEDICARE: "This year . . . with sure knowledge of public support, the Congress should enact a hospital insurance program for the aged."—*Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 7, 1965.*

Congress heeded the summons.

Suddenly the American Medical Association's perennial cry of "socialized medicine" had lost its potency. It had been used to sidetrack a 1935 report of FDR's Committee on Economic Security, to attack the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill of 1943, to blast Pres. Truman's national health insurance plan. Even a 1954 health "reinsurance" proposal mildly endorsed by Pres. Eisenhower was hit by the AMA as "the opening wedge to socialized medicine."

The epithet was dusted off again for the original Forand bill of 1957, which labor helped prepare, and its subsequent modifications over the years as the Forand-Kennedy-Anderson bill of 1960 and the King-Anderson bill after Kennedy moved to the White House.

But each year, the handwriting grew larger. One who read the signposts clearly was Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the soft-spoken Arkansas Democrat whose Ways & Means Committee originates all social security bills.

In former years, Mills had patiently held hearings, firmly kept the bill bottled up. But now he was to become chief architect of a three-layer plan which combined a 7 percent hike in social security benefits with a social insurance program of hospital and nursing home care for everyone over 65, topped by a low-cost voluntary insurance plan to cover additional medical expenses.

Mills steered the bill through the House, 313-115. Another former medicare opponent, Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), piloted it to 68-21 passage in the Senate.

On July 30, Johnson traveled to Independence, Mo., to sign the bill at the Harry S. Truman Library.

Said the 81-year-old former President as he witnessed the signing: "I am glad to have lived this long."

REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTERS: Pres. Johnson in January proposed setting up a network of regional medical centers, geared to existing medical schools and teaching hospitals, for research and treatment of heart disease, cancer and stroke, "the three killers which alone account for seven out of 10 deaths in the U.S."

The legislation, somewhat trimmed in the House to meet objections raised by the American Medical Association, authorizes $340 million over three years. Federal funds would pay 90 percent of the cost of planning and remodeling the centers, training doctors to staff them and buying equipment. The President signed the bill Oct. 6.

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS: The 88th Congress had voted funds to construct community centers to treat the mentally ill, but had rejected the request for money to help meet payroll costs for staffing the centers. On May 4, the House voted 389-0 to provide the funds. The Senate agreed and the bill became law.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS: Congress approved a new $200 million four-year program of grants to improve the quality of teaching at schools of medicine, dentistry and other health professions. It also set up a new scholarship program for needy students in the health professions and expanded an existing loan program.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT: A new Administration on Aging has been set up in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare for planning, research and coordination of programs involving the elderly. It was at the signing ceremony for this bill in July that Pres. Johnson told the invited dignitaries: "The AFL-CIO has done more good for more people than any other group in America in its legislative efforts."

Aid to Education

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS: Federal aid to education bills had been introduced in each Congress since 1936. By the post-war period, the need for federal grants to equalize educational opportunity had become so evident that the key question was no longer "whether" the federal government should help but "how" it could best do so.

Year after year, hopes were raised—and dashed. When the issue of "federal aid without federal control" appeared to be resolved, the issue of school integration took its place. When that died out, the controversy was over the degree of assistance which could constitutionally be given to millions of youngsters attending church-operated schools.

Just three months after the 89th Congress convened, the controversies had been resolved. The Administration put together a bill that the dominant groups on both sides of the church-state controversy could and did agree on. It then warded off every House amendment which might have upset the delicate compromise and persuaded the Senate to accept the House bill unchanged—avoiding the necessity for a conference. The final House vote was 263-153. The Senate concurred 73-18.

Congress authorized more than $1 billion in federal grants to school districts to enrich the education of children from low-income families—through programs such as reducing class sizes, giving remedial reading instruction and summer classes. Additional funds were earmarked for textbooks and library books, and for community educational centers—all open to children from private as well as public schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION: When the 88th Congress enacted a large-scale program of federal grants and loans to build college classrooms, laboratories and libraries, Pres. Johnson termed it "the most significant education bill in history."

The President had about ran out of superlatives when just before adjournment this year Congress completed action on a higher education bill doubling the level of construction aid and providing, for the first time, a system of federal scholarships of $200 to $1000 a year was provided.

The $2.3 billion bill also sets up a new government-subsidized loan program to provide interest-free college loans for youngsters from low-and-middle income families, low-interest insured loans for those in higher brackets. The bill also carries money to expand adult educational programs, improve teacher training and help small "developing" colleges. It authorizes a National Teacher Corps trained for work in slum areas.

Civil Rights

VOTING RIGHTS: "We have already waited a hundred years . . . and the time for waiting is gone . . . we shall overcome."

The words echoed the determination which had brought thousands of Americans on a pilgrimage of commitment to Selma, Ala. They were spoken Mar. 15 by the President of the United States to a joint session of Congress and to the American people.

The bill to guarantee equality at the voting booth came up first in the Senate. The back of congressional resistance to civil rights legislation had been broken the year before. But a dwindling group of hard-core southerners went through the motions of delay. Again most Republicans joined with most Democrats to invoke cloture to cut off the filibuster and then pass the bill overwhelmingly. The vote: 77-19.

But the story was different in the House, where Republican leaders decided the Judiciary Committee's bill was too strong. They formed an alliance with most of the southern bloc and sought to send the bill back to committee and substitute a weaker version. Recommittal was defeated and the bill was then passed, 333-85.

As signed by the President Aug. 6, the bill suspended literacy tests in states and counties where less than half the voting-age population had participated in the 1960 elections and authorized appointment of federal examiners to register new voters. It also set the stage for a court test on the constitutionality of poll taxes imposed by Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia for voting in state and local elections.

Immigration

IMMIGRATION REFORM: America, said Pres. Kennedy, is "a nation of immigrants." And several decades before, Pres. Roosevelt had shocked the venerable Daughters of the American Revolution by greeting them as "fellow immigrants."

Presidents Truman and Eisenhower had both been rebuffed by Congress when they sought to reform the national origin quota system which, since 1924, had told the world that this nation considered some countries a more desirable source of new Americans than others.

Pres. Johnson in one of his earliest actions, urged Congress to approve the Kennedy immigration reform proposal. But it was not until the 89th Congress convened that the troops were on hand to bring this about, and the once-powerful opposition crumbled.

The House voted 318-95 for the bill ending the national origins quota system; the Senate approved a similar measure, 76-18.

On Oct. 3, on the island in New York harbor where the Statue of Liberty raises her torch, Pres. Johnson signed the bill which will admit immigrants on the basis of what they can do for America and which opens the door to quick reuniting of families.

Labor

BONDING: Congress cleared up some muddled language in the Landrum-Griffin Act, and rolled back the cost of bonding union officers and employes by 25 percent.

The AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference had led a protest against the higher premium bonding companies charged because the Landrum-Griffin Act required coverage for "faithful performance of duties" as well as customary honesty protection.

This year Congress agreed that the added expense merely drained away union funds the law was supposed to safeguard. The House passed the bill overwhelmingly, the Senate unanimously.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES: The 1.7 million annually-paid government employes were voted a 3.6 percent pay raise—and congressional leaders promised early consideration of a second round raise for next year. The amount was above the 3 percent average recommended by the Administration, but below a House-passed bill which would have given a 4 percent raise this year and a second-round increase next October. A major innovation in the pay bill sent the President on the final day of the session is a severance pay plan for federal workers whose jobs are abolished.

Congress also voted higher pension benefits for retired federal employes—6.1 percent for recent retirees and 11 percent for those who retired before October 1956.

Congress more than doubled the Administration's pay raise proposal for military personnel, voting an average 10.4 percent raise. It included a substantial raise for draftees and enlisted men with less than two years of service—a group neglected in previous pay hikes. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, as a member of a presidential advisory panel, had protested recommendations for a smaller increase for this group.

SERVICE CONTRACTS: Companies bidding for government service contracts—such as cleaning federal buildings, providing laundry and cafeteria service—have been at a disadvantage if they pay union wages. The low bidder too often was the contractor who paid the lowest wages.

(Continued on Page 11)

Station Backs Down, Sells Time to Union

Tabor City, N. C.—Radio Station WTAB here, after months of refusal to sell time to the Ladies' Garment Workers, has reversed itself following the filling of a union complaint with the Federal Communications Commission.

The union regards the station's decision to make time available in the midst of an organizing campaign as a significant breakthrough in a part of the country where labor for years has been denied radio time, newspaper advertising space and the right to distribute leaflets at plant gates.

The ILGWU organizing drive is being carried on among 750 workers in three plants of Marlene Industries, Inc., in two nearby South Carolina communities, Loris and Aynor. The Tabor City station provides the strongest radio reception in the two centers.

The ILGWU first felt the traditional anti-union gag last spring when it reported its organizers were manhandled and robbed of bundles of leaflets by strong-arm men at the plant gates as company supervisors stood by. The union filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board and hearings are scheduled for mid-November.

Two organizers conferred last July 3 with J. M. Soles, president of WTAB. He told them, they said, that "the merchants in Loris were not in favor of the union, and since the Loris merchants give me so many ads, I cannot afford to have them angry with me." They were told later that the station's five stockholders also had voted to turn them down.

After a warning, ILGWU Associate General Counsel Max Zimny filed the complaint with the FCC, pointing out that at no time had anyone connected with the station "raised any objection to the content of the union's announcements or its ability to pay."

The company filed a reply in which it argued that no public interest was involved "in this alleged controversy." The ILGWU rebutted its claims and early in October sent the FCC a copy of the NLRB complaint listing charges of unfair labor practices against the firm.

A few days later the station's board of directors capitulated and voted to sell advertising time to the union.

The ILGWU also is attempting to organize some 2,000 additional Marlene employes in plants in Alabama and Tennessee.

New 'Gemini' Team Heading for Moon?

The first sentences of two successive items on the Associated Press wire of Oct. 26 are reproduced below, without comment:

New York (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp., the nation's biggest steelmaker, today reported third quarter earnings of $71,723,047 (M) or $1.21 a share, compared with $55,089,471 or 90 cents a share for the same period last year.

New York (AP)—General Motors Corp., the world's largest manufacturing firm, today reported record earnings of $1,539,000,000 (B) or $5.36 a share, for the nine months ended Sept. 30.

Doherty Named To AIFLD Post

William C. Doherty, Jr., director of the Social Projects Dept. of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, has been named AIFLD administrator, the top administrative post in the organization.

He succeeds Serafino Romualdi, who has been AIFLD executive director and is retiring. Morris Paladino, formerly deputy executive director, was appointed assistant to the administrator.

Motive at Issue:

New Hearings Set In Darlington Case

The National Labor Relations Board has directed a trial examiner to hold further hearings into the question of whether the "purpose and effect" of Deering Milliken, Inc., in closing down its mill at Darlington, S. C., was to discourage union organizing efforts in its other plants.

The case, involving some 500 workers who lost their jobs through the shutdown after the Textile Workers Union of America won a 1956 election, was sent back to the NLRB by the 4th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals by order of the Supreme Court.

The board instructed Trial Examiner Lloyd Buchanan to conduct new hearings on whether the Darlington mill closing was motivated at least in part by a purpose to chill unionism among employes in any of the other affiliated mills of Deering Milliken, and "whether respondents (the company) may reasonably have foreseen that such closing would likely have that effect."

The quoted language was that of the high court in vacating the judgement of the Court of Appeals. It ruled in substance, the NLRB said in its order, that although an employer, without violating the labor act, "has the absolute right to terminate his entire business for any reason he pleases," the partial closing of a business is an unfair labor practice under the law if motivated by a purpose to "chill unionism" in its other plants.

Evidence Outlined

The new hearings were sought by NLRB Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman, who said he would introduce evidence of the following:

- The "widespread publicity given to the shutdown of the Darlington mill throughout the areas where Deering Milliken mills are located."
- The fact that employes of Deering Milliken mills "generally knew that the Darlington shutdown occurred immediately after the union won the election at Darlington."
- Statements made or actions taken by company spokesmen to "chill unionism" in company mills.

The TWUA supported Ordman's motion for the hearings. Company objections were overruled.

First Session Record 'Enormously Productive'

(Continued from Page 10)

This year, after a determined campaign by AFL-CIO unions, Congress approved a prevailing wage law for service contracts, including fringe benefits, comparable to the Davis-Bacon Act in construction.

The National Economy

EXCISE TAX CUT: New purchasing power was pumped into the economy by the $4.7 billion excise tax cut approved almost unanimously by Congress.

In proposing it on May 17, Pres. Johnson cited the success of last year's income tax slash in spurring economic growth and creating new jobs.

Congress needed little convincing. One month later, the bill was on the President's desk. The first-step tax cut was $1.8 billion; a second-stage cut of $1.6 billion a year takes effect in January, the balance over three additional years.

APPALACHIA REDEVELOPMENT: Last year the Administration didn't have the votes to bring up in the House the $1.1 billion program to end the economic isolation of the Appalachian region extending over 11 states. This year it did. The bill passed the House 257-165, cleared the Senate 66-22, and was signed into law by Mar. 9.

PUBLIC WORKS & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: The pattern of regional economic development, pioneered in the Appalachia bill, can be utilized in other areas of the nation under a new $3.3 billion program which includes features of both the depressed area and accelerated public works programs of previous years. It provides $500 million a year for public works for four years—double the sum sought by Pres. Johnson.

The AFL-CIO played a major role in the decision of Congress to expand the original Administration bill, arguing that the nation's economy needed a "massive investment" in job-creating public works.

The bill passed the Senate 71-12, was approved by the House 246-138, and signed by the President Aug. 26.

MANPOWER TRAINING: Few new programs have received an endorsement comparable to the 395-0 House vote to extend and expand the Manpower Development & Training Act and continue full federal financing of the program another year. The Senate approved the bill 76-8, and the President signed it Apr. 26. The maximum period of training, including basic education as well as job training, was extended from 72 to 104 weeks and additional dependent allowances were provided for trainees with large families.

ANTI-POVERTY AMENDMENTS: Republicans opened partisan fire at Pres. Johnson's war on poverty, but they didn't have the strength to scuttle the program. In fact Congress more than doubled the funds authorized for the program to $1.78 billion for fiscal 1966. GOP opposition did, however, prevent the complete repeal of the power of governors to veto anti-poverty projects in their states. A compromise left them with the veto power, but permits the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to override the governors. The bill reached the President in October.

HIGH-SPEED TRANSPORTATION: Congress enacted a new $90 million three-year program of research and development grants looking to high speed rail transportation, particularly in the Washington-to-Boston "northeast corridor." It could lead to the development of super-trains, traveling at speeds above 100 miles an hour and relieving crowded highways and airways. The bill includes strong safeguards for workers whose jobs might be affected, as does separate legislation to set up a 25-mile rapid transit system for Washington.

Housing

URBAN AFFAIRS DEPT.: Congress established a new Cabinet post—the Dept. of Housing & Urban Affairs—to coordinate the government's housing and mass transit programs and provide a single top-level agency to deal with the problems of the nation's cities.

It wasn't a new proposal. Pres. Kennedy had pushed for it four years earlier—to be twice rebuffed in the House.

Most Republicans were still opposed. But this year the heavier Democratic majorities turned the trick. The House passed the bill 217-184, the Senate 57-33.

HOUSING ACT: Virtually every phase of the government's housing program was expanded in the 1965 Housing Act. The bill sent to the President in July included a $2.9 billion, four-year extension of the urban renewal program and authorization for 60,000 public housing units a year—35,000 new units, 15,000 bought from private owners and rehabilitated, and 10,000 leased from private owners.

Low-income home owners in rehabilitation areas will be entitled to grants to improve their homes and save them from the bulldozer. The VA and FHA can pay up to one year's mortgage payments for homeowners who are unemployed because of the closing of a federal installation.

The most controversial new proposal was for rent supplements for families priced out of the private housing market. The Administration originally sought to include middle-income families in this program. Congress limited eligibility to low-income families otherwise qualified for public housing. In a further rebuff, the House forced deletion from a final appropriation bill of funds to get the rent subsidy program under way.

Culture

ARTS & HUMANITIES: A government can't "call artistic excellence into being," Pres. Johnson wrote Congress last March, but it can "create conditions under which the arts can flourish."

For at least 10 years a bipartisan group of congressmen and senators had pressed for federal aid to the arts. This year, with strong backing from the White House as well as AFL-CIO performers' unions, legislation setting up a National Foundation on Arts & Humanities and authorizing up to $20 million a year in grants reached the President's desk in September.

Conservation

CLEAN WATER: "No one has a right to use America's rivers and waterways as a sewer," Pres. Johnson said bluntly on Oct. 2 as he signed a bill increasing federal grants for sewage treatment facilities, establishing a new Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and—significantly—authorizing for the first time federal water quality standards.

CLEAN AIR: Building on the pioneering 1963 law, Congress stepped up federal programs to curb air pollution and required exhaust controls on new cars starting in 1968.

HIGHWAY BEAUTY: Congress took a big step to get rid of unsightly billboards and junkyards along highways, authorizing federal funds to pay most of the cost of removal and landscaping and curtailing federal highway funds to states which don't cooperate in the program. When he signed the bill, the President proudly gave the first pen to his wife who massed public opinion behind her forceful protest at the desecration of America's landscape.

PUBLIC POWER: The big battle of the session was over the proposed Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River in Maine to provide low-cost public power in a depressed area where power rates are among the highest in the nation. The House turned it down at one stage, but the Senate insisted on its inclusion in the Rivers & Harbors bill. This time the House agreed.

Rules Reform

HOUSE RULES: A decisive battle for control of the House of Representatives was won on the opening day of the session. By a 224-201 vote, the House strengthened the power of its speaker and stripped the Rules Committee of its power to keep legislation from the floor. After a bill has been bottled up for 21 days, the House decided, the speaker may recognize a motion to take up the legislation.

The new rule had its first test in July. The bill that was brought to the floor—and passed—under the 21-day rule was H.R. 77, to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Other rules changes adopted by the House prevented a single member from blocking a bill from being sent to conference or holding it up on a technicality.

1 Man, 1 Vote Prevails:

Apportionment Foes Lose Out in States

A drive among state legislatures to upset the Supreme Court's historic "one man, one vote" standard for legislative apportionment collapsed as at least 18 states—one more than needed—have refused to go along with petitions to Congress for a constitutional convention to override the high court.

The steady impact of the Supreme Court decisions meanwhile was demonstrated when the California assembly, yielding reluctantly to a State Supreme Court order, voted to reapportion the state senate on a "one man, one vote" basis.

The effect was to end domination of the senate by Northern California and transfer majority control to more populous Southern California. Los Angeles County alone, previously represented by only one senator, will hereafter have 14 senate seats.

The California lower house had previously been reapportioned on a "one man, one vote" basis.

In Virginia, the State Supreme Court gave final approval to a 1964 legislative reapportionment plan generally conceded to meet the standards of the U. S. Supreme Court.

A total of 21 states, including California and Virginia, are reported, on the basis of a Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service survey, to have completed reapportionment plans that will bring the makeup of their legislatures into compliance with high court requirements.

In 11 other states, reapportionment plans considered by observers to be valid are awaiting final court approval.

The state legislative drive petitioning Congress to summon a constitutional convention on the "one man, one vote" decisions was based on a provision of the U. S. Constitution that such a convention may be summoned on call of two-thirds of the state legislatures—at the present time 34 states.

The procedure has never been used in the history of the country.

Only 26 states passed resolutions calling for the convention, although another four invited Congress itself to propose an amendment that would have the effect of overriding the Supreme Court.

Refusal of 18 states to support the drive meant its failure, and two other states were expected to be added to this list. This added up to a total of 20 of the 50 states, meaning that proponents of the drive could not muster the two-thirds needed.

A revised version of the Dirksen amendment to override the court is still pending in the U. S. Senate, but Dirksen's original plan was beaten when it went to the Senate floor.

The steady march of reapportionment throughout the states meanwhile has created legislative bodies reflecting the rise in power of urban and suburban voters and cutting the power of sparsely settled rural areas.

The presumption is that these profound changes make it unlikely that the Dirksen amendment, even if approved by two-thirds of the members of each house of Congress, could obtain ratification by 38 states, the three-fourths required by the Constitution.

Kenin Hails Ford Grants To Orchestras

New York—The Ford Foundation's $85 million grant to some 50 major symphony orchestras was hailed as a "powerful stimulus to America's foremost art form" by Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians.

The gift, he declared, constitutes "a great forward step toward the emancipation of many talented symphony musicians from a life of penury to one of equality in the American economic scale."

Kenin, recently appointed to the Federal Advisory Council on the Arts, praised the foundation's stress on the need for continuing matching support at state and community levels to place U. S. symphony orchestras on a sound economic foundation.

He lauded the work of Wilson McNeil Lowry in supervising the Ford Foundation's arts and humanities program, with which the AFM has maintained a close relationship, and that of Mrs. Helen Thompson, executive vice president of the American Symphony Orchestra League, which participated in the survey that led to the grant.

'Costumes Nothing—We're for Real!'





AT WHITE HOUSE signing ceremony for the Highway Beautification bill, Pres. Johnson thanks labor for its support of the legislation which, he predicted, "will bring the wonders of nature back into our daily lives." Shown with the President are AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes and, partly obscured, Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

ILGWU Fund Votes Boost In Pensions

New York — Pension payments for retired members of the Ladies' Garment Workers were raised by 20 percent to $60 a month by the trustees of the ILGWU National Retirement Fund, David Dubinsky, president of the union and chairman of the trustees, announced.

Pension benefits for some 40,000 higher-paid New York cloakmakers, now $65 a month, will be raised to $70.

All increases become effective Jan. 1, 1966, both for members presently retired and those who will retire in the future.

The pension boost came one year after the ILGWU succeeded in merging 41 regional, product and market retirement plans, previously negotiated by the union, into one national program. The board of trustees is made up of 31 union and 30 employer representatives from all major industry markets in the United States.

The increase was ordered after a report by the retirement fund's actuary, George E. Immerwahr, who had spent most of the past year studying the fund's resources and probable future. The board decided after concluding that as a result of improvements growing out of the merger and the steady rise in worker income, which is expected to continue, that increases the union sought could be granted.

Benefits are now being paid to 37,500 pensioners, including 4,700 who retired in 1965. Total assets of the fund, which is financed by employer contributions of at least 2 percent of payroll, will be about $232 million by the end of the year, the trustees said. Benefits paid this year will total $24 million, with increases of $5 million to $8 million forecast for each of the next five years.

Experts to Seek Non-White Jobs

An intensified effort to uncover job opportunities for members of minority groups, whose unemployment rate is more than double that of white workers, will be undertaken with the assignment of 50 new full-time specialists to state employment service offices, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz announced.

The specialists will be state employes. Their jobs are financed through the fiscal 1966 grants to the states for operation of the employment service.

3.6% Hike Approved For Federal Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

House earlier this year faced a veto. The House bill carried an immediate 4 percent raise with a second-round increase of 3 to 9 percent next October to help government workers "catch up" with private industry.

When the pared-down bill came before the Senate on the last day of the session, its floor manager, Sen. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.), defended it only as "an attainable bill." He agreed with critics that it "does not grant federal employes all they deserve or will eventually get." He conceded that the amount of the raise had been whittled to stay within wage "guidelines."

In addition to the severance pay provision, the bill improves overtime pay for regular postal employes, provides a 25 percent pay premium for Sunday work scheduled as part of a five-day week, raises the ceiling on uniform allowances from $100 to $125 a year, gives preference to senior postal employes for a Monday through Friday shift, and provides other benefits.

The House sponsor, Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), protested the Senate version as a "toothless, watered-down, illegitimate outrage." But he said it was the best that could be had under the circumstances. He and other members of the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee promised early consideration next year of a second-step raise.

Final passage of the pay bill, agreement on a sugar bill, approval of a stepped-up program of federal grants for vocational rehabilitation and confirmation of the nomination of David G. Bress for U.S. attorney in the District of Columbia added up to a 15-hour final day which ended with a post-midnight adjournment for the year.

The previous day, Congress had cleared the last appropriation bill —a $4.74 billion measure carrying funds to launch many of the new programs it had enacted.

The Administration suffered two setbacks on the money bill: funds were deleted for the start of the rent subsidy program for low income families and to launch the Teacher Corps planned for assignments in poverty area schools. However, public power supporters won a round when money to begin the Dickey-Lincoln School power project in Maine was put into the bill at the last minute.

10-80-65

AIFLD Graduate Fills Guiana Labor Post

Georgetown, British Guiana — George DePeana, a graduate of the first class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's school in Washington, has been named coordinator of an expanded labor education program sponsored by the British Guiana Trades Union Council with the technical and financial aid of the AIFLD.

Molony Heads Steelworkers Rights Group

New York—Revision of the operations of the Steelworkers Civil Rights Committee which places it for the first time under the direction of a top elected officer was completed by the union's executive board at a meeting here.

The shift is intended to pave the way for more intensive efforts to eliminate discrimination within the industries under the union's jurisdiction.

Heading the committee under the new setup is Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony. The director is Alex Fuller, who has been vice president of the Wayne County (Detroit) AFL-CIO, and the secretary is Thomas Murray, assistant to the USWA secretary-treasurer.

Membership is composed of three district directors — Joseph Germano of Chicago, Howard Strevel of Birmingham, Ala., and James E. Ward of Houston, Tex.; USWA Education Dir. Fred Hoehler, and USWA Reps. James Jones, Philadelphia; Samuel Stokes, Canton, O.; Curtis Strong, Gary, Ind., and Francis C. Shane, Pittsburgh. Shane formerly was executive secretary of the rights committee.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 6, 1965 | No. 45

Jobless Rate Edges Down To 4.3 Percent in October

Democrats Post Gains In States

By Willard Shelton

A major Democratic sweep of most statewide elections was spearheaded by the smashing re-election triumph of Gov. Richard J. Hughes in New Jersey, whose victory carried his party into control of both houses of the state legislature for the first time in more than half a century.

In Virginia, the other state electing a governor in this "off-year," Democrat Mills E. Godwin, Jr., put together a new moderate coalition appeal to defeat both Republican Linwood Holton and a third-party Conservative, William J. Story, Jr.

10 Percent for GOP

Democrats also held on to their overwhelming control of the Virginia legislature, leaving the Republicans with a tiny 10 percent minority.

Democratic legislative control was increased in Kentucky as GOP gains in Jefferson County (Louisville) were more than offset by Democratic victories in other areas.

Only in New York State did Republicans register a major gain as they recaptured control of the state senate, after a year, by a 37-28 margin. Democrats kept control of the assembly by an 89-74 split, with two seats still in doubt in late unofficial returns.

The Hughes triumph in New Jersey gave the governor the largest plurality in the state's history, with

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GRADUATION CERTIFICATES were distributed by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz to 39 young men in the Washington area who completed pre-apprenticeship instruction and have now started their on-the-job training. The project is conducted by the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of Bricklayers Local 4. Joining Wirtz in chatting with some of the graduates is District of Columbia Commissioner Walter N. Tobriner (right). **(See story Page 3.)**

Wirtz Reiterates Support:

14(b) Repeal Backed By 'Strong Majority'

Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is supported by a "very strong majority" of the Senate and of the country, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told newsmen.

Wirtz reiterated "firm Administration support" for the House-passed bill that would nullify the clause that permits state "right-to-work" laws prohibiting the union shop. He voiced "regret, concern and frustration" at the failure of the Senate to act on the issue.

The secretary also stressed at a news conference that he opposes opening the Taft-Hartley Act to "overall revision" either in connection with 14(b) repeal or as separate legislation. He termed the law's national emergency provisions "better than any likely alternative."

In reply to questions, Wirtz said he also was "strongly disappointed" that minimum wage and unemployment insurance legislation didn't clear Congress this year. But the 14(b) repealer, Wirtz indicated, was in a special category because the majority of the Senate was blocked by the end-of-the-session filibuster from taking up the bill.

"I was confident that it would be repealed this year," the secretary said. "I was wrong."

Other Bills

Wirtz made it clear that his opposition to a major revamping of the basic labor relations law did not preclude action on the situs picketing bill, which has Administration support, or on steps to speed up NLRB procedures.

A situs picketing bill, to allow a union with a dispute against a subcontractor to picket a multi-employer construction site, has been approved by the House Labor Committee. It was listed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as a major item of unfinished business before Congress.

Texas Labor Speaks Out To Employers

Fort Worth, Tex.—Labor got some plain speaking off its chest here when state and national AFL-CIO leaders were invited to speak on "labor's goals" at the 43rd annual meeting of the Texas Manufacturers Association in nearby Arlington.

State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown told the Texas employers' group that industry will not achieve the conference theme of "Partners in Progress" by maintaining a state "where management brags of the most restrictive laws" in the land and nearly a million workers are deprived of decent wages and "their share of Texas' great wealth."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger warned the business community that collective bargaining has established itself as the best way of dividing "the economic pie" and business had better accept it or government "will inevitably step in."

Another guest speaker, National Labor Relations Board Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, reminded the conference that 85 percent of the NLRB's increasing caseload is "still in the areas of interference, restraint and coercion" and called on the manufacturers to "turn this around" by "substituting reasoned criticism and fair comment for misrepresentation and unjust accusations."

Needed, said McCulloch, is policy that will, 30 years after enactment of the labor-management law, "foster voluntary compliance instead of resistance."

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Expanding Economy Credited

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's job situation continued its steady if undramatic improvement as the unemployment rate edged down to 4.3 percent in October, the Labor Dept. reported.

With 2.8 million unemployed, both the rate and the total jobless in October were the lowest in eight years.

Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, summarized the October job picture as "a continuation of the strength we have shown in the economy for several months now, but no basic change." He viewed the job situation as being on "something like a plateau."

The jobless rate has been tilting downward in recent months, though there has been a significant drop of four-tenths of 1 percent from the 4.7 percent rate in June to 4.3 percent in October. Month after month, however, the improvement was not regarded as significant.

While the seasonally adjusted jobless rate was down only slightly from the 4.4 percent for September, it was an improvement of nearly a full percentage point from the 5.2 percent jobless in October 1964.

Likewise the specific job improvements were more impressive over the year than over the

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Lindsay's Victory Seen As Personal Triumph

A personal triumph for Rep. John V. Lindsay, elected mayor of New York City in a three-way race with lackluster Democratic nominee Abraham Beame and wisecracking Conservative candidate William F. Buckley, Jr., gave the GOP new hope that it could hereafter crack traditionally Democratic strongholds in other cities by fielding "attractive" candidates furnishing the party a new image.

Lindsay, a liberal Republican who became steadily more liberal in his congressional voting record after the GOP nominated Sen. Barry Goldwater for the presidency last year, rolled up a vote of nearly 1.167 million to 1.03 million for Beame and only 399,127 for Buckley.

Lindsay thus won his home city's endorsement of his refusal to support Goldwater last year and emerged as a potential new GOP leader of national stature.

He cut heavily into the normally overwhelming Democratic vote in Brooklyn and the Bronx and picked up great strength among Manhattan "reform" Democrats to whom Beame seemed merely a candidate of old-line "clubhouse" bosses. A strong civil rights advocate, Lindsay also won an estimated 40 to 45 percent of Negro votes whereas Goldwater last year got almost none.

Lindsay fell far short of leading his supporters to a party victory as well as an individual one. New York voted Democratic except in the race for mayor and Lindsay

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Board Ruling Snarls Situs Picketing Issue

A National Labor Relations Board decision ordering New Orleans building trades to halt picketing in a "common situs" construction project dispute "underscores the urgency" for legislation decisively settling the controversial "situs" issue, said Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The NLRB split wide open, deciding 3 to 2 that workers involved in a dispute with a non-union general contractor could not legally picket a special gate "set aside" for the exclusive use of workers employed by "neutral" subcontractors.

Such picketing, the board majority ruled, violates the secondary boycott prohibitions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The New Orleans unions pick-

(Continued on Page 3)

Pan American Dispatchers Post Pay Gain

New York—Members of the Air Line Dispatchers in 11 cities around the world will get wage increases of $112 a month and improved fringe benefits under a new 30-month contract with Pan American Airways.

The settlement covering 96 plane dispatchers was reached with the aid of the National Mediation Board. The former contract between the parties was renewed without recourse to an agreement, reached last June by union and management, providing that all unsettled issues would go to arbitration, ALDA Pres. Robert E. Commerce said.

Terms of the settlement include a retroactive wage increase of $50 a month from July 1, 1965; a shift differential system which will raise wages another $12 a month effective next Jan. 1; and an additional $50 per month on Sept. 1, 1966.

Pan American management agreed to pay the full cost of group hospitalization and other insurance for employes and 75 percent of the cost for dependents. The vacation schedule was improved to provide two weeks after one year, three weeks after five years, four weeks after 15.

Stations covered by the contract are at New York, Miami, Seattle, San Francisco, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Tokyo, London, Berlin, Bombay, and Bayreuth, Germany.

Wirtz Names Advisory Unit On Safety

Three representatives of organized labor have been named by Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz to an Ad Hoc Safety Program Advisory Committee which will review the department's safety programs and make recommendations for their improvement.

Heading the 12-member group is Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning. Serving with him from labor are Executive Sec. John D. Connors of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, vice president for labor of the National Safety Council, and Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

Other members are NSC Pres. Howard Pyle; W. M. Defoe, board chairman of the Defoe Shipbuilding Co.; J. S. Queener, safety and fire protection manager for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; James F. Van Namee, accident protection administrator for the Westinghouse Electric Corp.; Gen. Mgr. Percy Bugbee of the National Fire Protection Association; Henry G. Lamb, safety engineer, American Standards Association; Dr. William Cox of the Dept. of Industrial Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology; Dr. Leonard Greenburg, professor of preventive and environmental medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University; and Dr. Edward G. Meiter, visiting professor of air resources and industrial hygiene, University of Texas.

Executive Council To Meet in Florida

The winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council will be held in the Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., starting Feb. 21, 1966.

The meeting was originally scheduled for Honolulu to start Feb. 28. The change was voted by the council at its special one-day meeting in Washington Oct. 28.



TWO AWARDS for contributions to safety were presented to Pres. Hunter P. Wharton (right) of the Operating Engineers at a meeting of the National Safety Congress' Labor Conference in Chicago. IAM Rep. Thomas Dillon (left), Labor Conference Awards Committee chairman, is giving him a special plaque in recognition of his years of contributions to safety in the labor movement, and John R. Kumpel (center), Rubber Workers safety director and vice chairman of the Labor Conference, presents him with the 1964 award for distinguished service to safety. Wharton is NSC vice president for labor.

Labor Safety Meeting Attacks Complacency

Chicago—Worker involvement in safety on the job, in the home and on the road was the chief concern of speakers addressing Labor Conference sessions of the 1965 National Safety Congress.

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, National Safety Council vice president for labor, told the congress that a major problem is overcoming an attitude of "it can't happen to me" before the worker can be made "safety conscious."

Wharton said labor believes the NSC is the best forum for developing safety and accident prevention consciousness and transmitting it to the worker so that he will be safety-minded on the job, off the job, in his home and to and from his work.

The "scare technique" is out, according to J. George Eichhorn, incoming chairman of the NSC Labor Conference and Grand Lodge representative of the Machinists.

Eichhorn cited reports from a number of noted psychologists that scare tactics even cause accidents.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, in a report to the Federal Safety Council on "Mission Safety-70"—aimed at reducing accidents in federal agencies—said something must be done to dramatize the need for safety.

Review by Connors

John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health and retiring chairman of the NSC Labor Conference, reviewed activities of the conference.

"If the National Safety Council and its labor department are able to enjoy steady increases in union members, the future of labor's accident prevention strength and effectiveness will spiral accordingly," Connors said.

"More labor people will be reading technical accident prevention data, enrolling in safety training courses, inspecting work places, investigating accidents, eliminating hazardous situations and assisting fellow workers and their families and friends.

"The end result—improved accident statistics and less human and economic loss."

The council's Citation for Distinguished Service to Safety was presented to Wharton and to R. J. Lamoureaux of Toronto, Ont., who retired recently as Canadian safety director for the Steelworkers. Wharton also was presented with a special award of appreciation in recognition of his long service to safety not only in the Labor Conference but in the labor movement generally.

The citation for Outstanding Service to Safety went to Robert M. Farrell, safety director of Operating Engineers Local 150, Chicago; Melvin P. Mitchell of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 17, Detroit; Fernando J. Castro of the Puerto Rico Dept. of Labor, and Murray Miller, safety coordinator of Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 3, Long Island City, N.Y., for the second year.

The Award of Honor was presented for the second year to IUOE Local 150. Awards of Merit went to Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447, Destrehan, La.; the Longshoremen's international office for its safety work in the Port of New York & Vicinity; Rubber Workers Local 5, Akron, O., and Local 154, Denver, Colo., and BCW Local 3 for the second year.

Recipients of Awards of Commendation were IBEW Local 1859, Cicero, Ill.; URW Local 336, Pottstown, N.Y., and IUOE Local 143-143B, Chicago.

Standards Aboard Ships:

ILO Parley Drafts Aids for Fishermen

Geneva—A 17-nation preparatory conference of the Intl. Labor Organization has drafted new standards for conditions aboard fishing vessels that are expected to have a major impact on the lives of the men who harvest the oceans.

"This is a great achievement for the safety of the seas' forgotten men," Vice Pres. Lester Balinger of the Seafarers said of a projected convention on certificates of competency.

The convention, or treaty, would make mandatory the shipping of a properly licensed skipper on all sea-going fishing vessels of 25 tons or more.

Perhaps even a greater impact on the lives of fishermen, Balinger suggested, will come from another convention drafted on minimum standards for crew accommodations.

The two projects were approved without a dissenting vote by the government, worker and employer delegates who attended the two-week session. The texts will go before next year's full-dress ILO conference for final adoption.

SIU Sec.-Treas. Austin P. Skinner and Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO European economic representative, completed the American worker team.

The proposed conventions were rounded out by a recommendation on vocational training that would assure fishermen the opportunity to develop their skills.

While ILO member governments are not bound by a convention until they ratify it, they are committed to observe recommendations to the best of their ability.

Balinger said the three documents meet all points raised by worker delegates to the conference.

The draft treaty on crew accommodations seeks to assure the fishermen maximum comfort when they are not actually at work. Standards are defined for insulating crew quarters from undue heat and cold, noise and odors from other parts of the vessel.

The accommodation standards would be mandatory for all fishing vessels of 75 tons or more. However, at the demand of the worker delegates it was agreed that they could be made applicable to fishing vessels as small as 25 tons in countries where this was found to be "reasonable and practicable."

Nations to Decide

The decision to make the standards mandatory for the smaller vessels would be taken by the competent national authorities after consultation with the trade unions and owners.

The proposed accord on certification requires the shipping of a licensed mate on all fishing vessels of over 100 tons. Three years' deck service at sea would be required for both a skipper's and a mate's license, but an additional year as a licensed mate on board a fishing vessel would also be required for a skipper's certificate.

It was further agreed that the minimum age for a skipper should be 20, and that for a mate 19.

"These requirements mean that only qualified people would be handling the vessels in which fishermen risk their lives," Balinger said.

County Body Hit on Role In Drive Against Union

A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner has urged the board to order a Florida pants manufacturer to bargain with the Clothing Workers following findings that both the employer and a county development authority which owns his factory campaigned to discourage union supporters.

Trial Examiner Phil Saunders cited these violations by the Lake Butler Apparel Co. of Lake Butler, Fla., as contributing to the loss of an NLRB election by the union:

- Threatening to close or move the plant unless employes abandoned the union.
- Canceling expansion plans and threatening employes with loss of work because of union activity.
- Illegally requiring 42 employes to sign affidavits stating that management did not interfere with the NLRB vote lost by the union on May 11, 1964.

Saunders' ruling is in line with the NLRB policy enunciated in "Bernel Foam" and other cases—that an employer who spurns authorization cards submitted by a union and illegally tries to destroy its majority must bargain with the union, just as if it had won a representation election.

The examiner found that the Union County Development Authority also had acted illegally in sending letters to the pants plant employes on authority stationery to squelch a union organizing drive that started in February 1964 and in other activities backing the anti-union drive of management.

In hearings conducted by Saunders, an authority member testified "we didn't want a union in there" and that the county development body sent the letter because members were concerned about "protecting our investment in the plant."

The Authority, following a frequent practice in this and other "right-to-work" states, built the factory and leased it to the firm. It still owns the land on which the plant was built and loaned $20,000 in "seed money" to the operator. The Authority was, Saunders held, acting as an agent for the manufacturer, who was found responsible for its acts because he did nothing to disavow or discourage them.



LATIN AMERICAN housing officials were addressed by Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr. (left), of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and Alexander Bookstaver, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, at a conference in San Jose, Costa Rica, sponsored by the U.S. State Dept. and the Agency for Intl. Development.

'Decisive' Legislation Urged:

NLRB Ruling Snarls Situs Picketing Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

eted all gates at the construction site, including the "set-aside" gate, in furtherance solely of the "primary dispute" with the non-union general contractor, Markwell & Hartz, Inc., the building trades argued.

The three-member board majority nevertheless ruled that the subcontractors were "neutral" in the unions' "primary dispute" with Markwell & Hartz.

The majority's finding that picketing the "set-aside" gate thus became "illegal secondary" economic pressure against the subcontractors ignored the fact that the entire construction project was a single production operation, Haggerty said.

A bill to protect building trades workers caught in such "situs" situations with multi-employer groups has been cleared by the House Labor Committee, he pointed out. The 1963 AFL-CIO convention directed the federation's Executive Council to seek legislation to provide "effective relief for all affected affiliates."

A two-member NLRB minority observed that the Supreme Court in a General Electric decision held that "set-aside" gate picketing was lawful and protected economic activity when the work of subcontractors was so "intertwined" with that of a primary employer as to be substantially part of the latter's overall production process.

Precedent Cited

The GE decision involved industrial workers picketing a "set-aside" gate at a factory, they conceded. But there was nothing in the decision to induce the NLRB majority to reach a "different conclusion" about picketing by building tradesmen at the "set-aside" gate in the New Orleans construction project dispute with Markwell & Hartz.

"Significantly," Board Members John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., wrote, "Congress has not seen fit" since the GE case "to distinguish between industries adopting a more narrow definition of the lawful scope of picketing in the construction industry than is permitted in other industries."

The "economic pressure" sustained by the "neutral" subcontractors in the New Orleans building project "is not different from that imposed by like conduct upon neutral subcontractors performing work on premises occupied by a struck manufacturer," they continued.

"We find that the work [of the subcontractors] was related to the normal operations of Markwell & Hartz, the general contractor" with whom the building trades had their "primary dispute," they said.

Modifications Rejected

The three-member NLRB majority of Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and Board Members Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria declined to limit earlier "situs" precedents by the modifications laid down in the Supreme Court's General Electric decision.

Picketing of the "set-aside" gate did not take place "reasonably close" to the site of the building trades' primary dispute with Markwell & Hartz, the majority held, reverting to a different precedent in the Moore Dry Dock decision.

The building trades therefore "unlawfully sought to disrupt the operations of the neutral subcontractors . . . and to enmesh them in the primary dispute" with the non-union general contractor in a manner not to be "condoned as an unavoidable by-product" of the "legitimate primary picketing" of other gates at the construction site, the ruling said.

The minority agreed that contractors and subcontractors on the same multi-employer building site have a "separate employer status." They agreed with the building trades, however, that the work of subcontractors at the Markwell & Hartz site was so "intertwined" with that of the struck general contractor that the whole project in effect was one production job. On the situs-picketing issue in such cases, they argued, the board should protect otherwise lawful picketing by building trades workers as well as other groups of workers.

The pending situs picketing bill would clearly override the NLRB majority's refusal to recognize that construction unions have a special problem in dealing with several contractors and subcontractors "all engaged in essentially the same undertaking" of producing a single construction project at a common location or "site."



West Virginia Labor Urges Training Buildup

Huntington, W.Va.—The West Virginia AFL-CIO raised its per capita dues, re-elected its top officers, revised its constitution and urged united labor support for more manpower training programs in the Appalachian region.

A record number of delegates attended the fifth convention of the state body, which returned Pres. Miles C. Stanley and Sec.-Treas. Glen Armstrong to office for another two-year term.

Per capita payments were raised from 16 to 20 cents per affiliated member to finance continuation of present services and help establish an official publication.

The Huntington AFL-CIO, convention host, held an appreciation banquet honoring Stanley for his services as central body head and assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Stanley's union, was the principal speaker.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) told the convention he would renew his support for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and improvements in the federal wage-hour law. The delegates suspended the constitution for the first time on record and endorsed Randolph for re-election in 1966.

Among other speakers were Gov. Hulett Smith, State University Pres. Paul Miller, Rep. Ken Hechler (D-W.Va.) and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan.

Singapore Becomes 115th ILO Member

Geneva—Singapore, admitted to the United Nations on Sept. 21, has become the 115th member of the Intl. Labor Organization by accepting obligations under the ILO charter, Dir. Gen. David A. Morse has announced.

Court Affirms Board Order On Cardcheck

Cincinnati—A National Labor Relations Board ruling that employers must accept signed application cards as evidence of a union's majority when they have no bona fide doubt of the cards' authenticity has been upheld by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Key question in the case was whether the Cumberland Shoe Corp. was justified in refusing recognition on the basis of the cards because, it said, the Boot & Shoe Workers had told employes the cards would be used to secure an NLRB election. No election was held because the union withdrew its petition, charging that company coercion had destroyed its majority.

In cases such as this, the three-judge panel said in a decision written by Judge George C. Edwards, Jr., "where the employer's unfair labor practices are clearly established, both before and after the demand for bargaining, the good faith of his doubts of the union majority may properly be regarded with some suspicion."

There was no claim of outright misrepresentation by any union solicitor, the court noted, and the authorization cards themselves were "wholly unambiguous." As to the 17 card-signers who testified they had been told they could sign to get an election, no one had been told the election was the only purpose of the card.

"And the union did indeed seek an election," the court added, "withdrawing that request only after it had become convinced that the company's violations had coerced" enough employes to eliminate the union's majority.

The judges upheld the NLRB's bargaining order against the firm.

Glass Bottle Union Backs U.S. Policy

For the United States to "renege" on the pledges of three Presidents to support the forces of freedom against Communist aggression in Viet Nam would be "unthinkable from a moral standpoint," the executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers declared in a resolution backing this nation's policies in the war-torn country.

The board, at a meeting in Washington, deplored attacks on U.S. policies in Viet Nam and urged local union officers to support the Administration's position "because without the support of loyal Americans, our nation surely will fall victim to those who are not true Americans at all."



LIKE THE OLD PRO HE IS, Sec. Thomas F. Murphy (right, top photo) of the Bricklayers shows he has lost none of his skill at the trade by staging a demonstration for pre-apprentice trainees on a Washington, D.C., project sponsored by Local 4. Cheering him on are (left to right) Robert J. McConnan, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training representative; Dir. Edward N. Thomas of the D.C. Apprenticeship Council; Hazel Cunningham, training coordinator for Local 4; Regional Mgr. William Rourke, Structural Clay Products; Vincent Reed, assistant director of D.C. public school manpower development training, and Sec. Glenn Jones of the Local 4 Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Below, Pres. John J. Murphy and Sec. Murphy cast appraising eyes on the work of trainees.

D. C. Bricklayers Set Up Pre-Apprentice Project

Thirty-nine men whose future was dark a few weeks ago now look forward hopefully to better lives after completing the first stage of a Manpower Development & Training Act project sponsored by the Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Council of Washington, D. C., Local 4.

They have just finished eight weeks of classroom instruction in the skills of mixing mortar and laying brick and have started in on the second stage of their training, that of full apprenticeship, and are being paid $2.50 an hour.

The graduates received certificates and praise from Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz at "commencement" exercises in the city's Armstrong Adult Education Center. They range in age from 17 through 40; 27 are Negroes, five have had some college training, 19 are high school graduates and 15 are dropouts.

The group was the second to receive pre-apprentice training under a four-part on-the-job program intended to prepare 160 men as apprentice-entry bricklayers. The international union is keenly interested in the program and is urging other locals to adapt it to their own needs. Pres. John J. Murphy and Sec. Thomas F. Murphy have observed the training closely.

The program is intended to ease an acute shortage of journeyman bricklayers in the Greater Washington area. The first class of 33 trainees, of whom 26 are Negroes, is about half-way through an 18-week period of on-the-job training.

Wirtz, who inspected three permanent walls the apprentice-entrants constructed at the Armstrong center's parking lot, observed that the trainees offer "proof that given the chance, men will work to achieve the human dignity and economic security which come from the development and full use of their talents."

The entire project is financed by a grant of $186,000 under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

The Harvest from 1964

THE RECORD of the first session of the 89th Congress is rooted in many soils. But perhaps the most important is the 1964 elections.

Without Pres. Johnson's leadership and direction, the tremendously productive record would have fallen far short of actual achievement. Without a broad consensus that the time for action had finally arrived on a number of measures dating back 20 years and more, the record would have been thinner.

But the factor that linked presidential leadership and consensus and produced the votes for the reality of enactment was the 1964 elections.

In that broad, sweeping victory over the ideological conservatism preached by Barry Goldwater and his Republican cohorts, liberals in the House picked up about 40 votes. There were additional liberal votes added to the basically stronger bloc of progressives in the Senate. Put together they made the difference that resulted in the first session record.

The second session will focus on critical and controversial issues —repeal of 14(b), improvements in the wage-and-hour law, an overhaul of the unemployment compensation system, consumer protection, situs picketing legislation and home rule for the District of Columbia, among others.

If the second session is to clean up the unfinished business and plug the remaining gaps in the foundation structure of the Great Society, the votes again will come from the strengthened liberal bloc—especially the first-term liberals who have shown a great capacity for understanding the needs of this particular moment in history.

The first-term liberals are more vulnerable than the more senior members to the ebb and flow of "off-year" elections. They are the prime targets of the ultra-conservatives and the radical right in 1966.

Their record on progressive legislation is outstanding. On the basis of only the first half of the 89th Congress they merit all-out support in 1966, especially as the heat of the election campaigns generate new attacks by the rightists.

A Common Fight

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by seven AFL-CIO unions that next year they will coordinate their bargaining with the giants of the electrical machinery industry—General Electric and Westinghouse—is an important and welcome development in union cooperation.

The combined strength of the seven unions, representing 160,000 workers at the two companies, will not insure equality in the struggle to win for the workers a fair share of the wealth they produce. But it will help offset the power of the companies to impose terms rather than enter into good faith collective bargaining.

The workers and their unions at GE and Westinghouse have common problems, hopes and aspirations. Their needs are the same at all plants. By joining together in a battle for a common goal they are strengthening and advancing the trade union movement.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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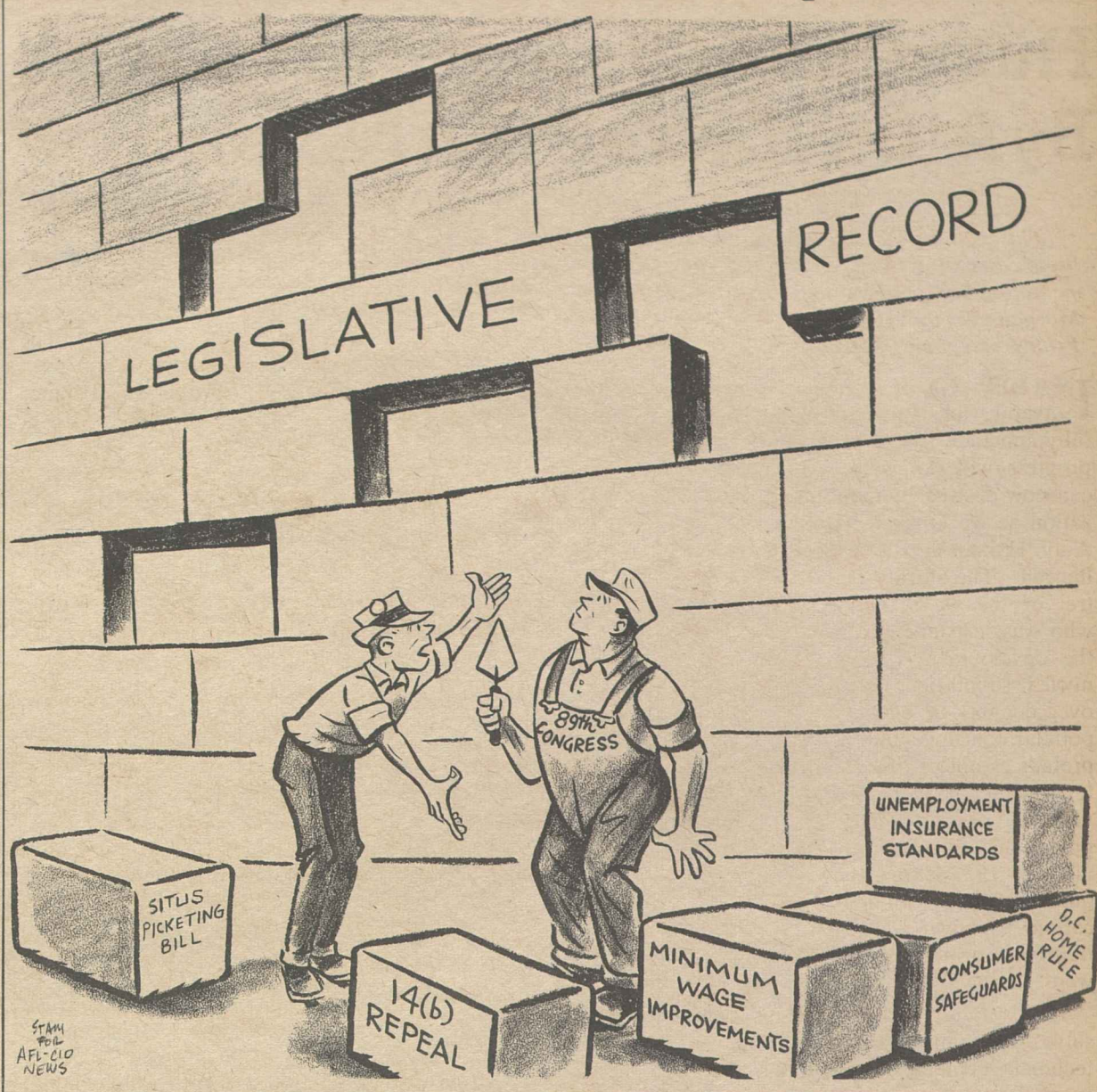
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, November 6, 1965 No. 45

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'Great, But You Missed a Few Spots'



Hopeful Bankers Cautioned:

Return to Hard Money Policy Could Blight Entire Economy

FEW ECONOMIC developments are more harmful to the worker and his family than an increase in the cost of borrowing money, or higher interest rates.

Higher interest rate charges seep through the entire economy. Businessmen find it too costly to go through with a planned plant expansion, which would create more jobs; and consumers just refrain from buying a house because mortgage rates are too high and put off buying a new car because the carrying charges are too steep.

Historically, this policy—known as hard money —has led to severe depressions and recessions.

The last major recession in this country was in 1958 when the Eisenhower Administration followed a hard money policy. Credit was tightened, the economy was restricted, business fell off and unemployment soared.

Now it appears that bankers are campaigning for an increase in interest rates.

This move received a major boost when the Chase Manhattan Bank, the nation's third largest, announced it was increasing rates by one-half of 1 percent on short-term loans to many customers.

While this was not an across-the-board increase most economists consider it a trial balloon. The Wall Street Journal reported:

"Pressure is mounting in the banking industry for broad increases in interest rates. But many bankers are reluctant to act until they have a clear indication of White House reaction to such boosts. . . ."

"There is now a widespread feeling among bankers that if the Administration raises no particular objection to these increases, interest rates in general may start heading upward."

Almost as this was being written, Sec. of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler was telling the American Bankers Association convention in Chicago to go slow on any such increases.

Noting that the health of the national economy is a subject "nearest and dearest" to Pres. Johnson's heart, Fowler asked:

"Why won't people stop, look and listen and count three before taking steps that would change the favorable mix of economic policy that has characterized this balanced expansion?"

Bankers, as a rule, imagine "creeping inflation" and use this as an excuse for raising interest rates. Fowler, however, stressed that rates must not be driven upward due to "exaggerated ideas" of inflation and added that "there is a tendency in the money markets to jump to conclusions instead of acting on the basis of hard facts."

The threat of hard money resulted in some sharp warnings, too, from the National Council for Sound Monetary Policy. The group is headed by Industrialist Milton Shapp and is made up of top representatives from business, finance, labor, academic, consumer, farm and co-op groups.

IF INTEREST rates are raised, the council declared, "charges of usury, arrogance, ignorance of economic life, reaction and just plain greed will assuredly be heaped on the banking community."

"It took a generation for the banker to regain the prestige he lost during America's great depression," it said. "We do not believe the average American banker will want to gamble well-earned prestige today and his unprecedented profits for a higher interest rate that could well be the straw that broke the prosperity camel's back."

The council seeks a policy of sufficient credit to support the legitimate needs of business and consumers, an expanding economy and an adequate money supply to sustain it and to buoy the economy by keeping interest rates down.

What concerns many economists is that we still have a high percent unemployment rate and more than 10 percent of our factory capacity is idle. Restricting the economy, they feel, will inevitably throw more workers out of jobs and deflate the incomes of those who still have jobs.

We have enjoyed the longest period of sustained economic prosperity and growth in our history. Nothing could be more disastrous than to return to the hard money crusade of 1958. And evidently the Johnson Administration is fully aware of this fact. (PAI)



Morgan Says:

Humanistic Values Threatened By Attitudes Toward Technology

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IN THIS AGE of science in which we live, the average lot of us may be pardoned if we fearfully conclude from time to time that its dazzling progress will do us in. Machines, we are told, can now destroy humanity or at least blight civilization as we know it. But the villain, says Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, is not science but man himself. The stormy petrel of the U. S. Navy who was instrumental in the development of the nuclear submarine, Rickover delights in blowing popular concepts and pet prejudices out of the water. After the first Soviet sputnik panicked politicians and educators alike in 1957 about the quality of American education, Rickover warned that basic principles and old-fashioned disciplines were among the things most gravely lacking.



Morgan

In his latest and one of his most important sallies, the admiral, a brilliant scientist and expert technician, emerges as a humanist. When a skilled specialist takes time to speak on behalf of civilization as a whole, we ought to pay particular attention to what he has to say.

Rickover delivered a lecture before the British Association for the Advancement of Science in London. "Never before," he said, "in all his long life on earth, has man possessed such enormous power to injure his human fellows and his society as has been put into his hands by modern technology."

Now we've heard similar warnings before. But the admiral wasn't talking about the bomb. He was talking about so-called peaceful pursuits—really the ruthless application of scientific discovery through new techniques for selfish immediate ends without consideration of the longer consequences.

He cited some examples. So efficient has deep-sea fishing become that the oceans could soon be swept free of commercial fish. The great whales are already threatened with extinction because whaling interests have spurned the warnings of experts that their catches are too greedy to allow these mammals to reproduce themselves.

We may be permanently damaging our environment, Rickover said, by changing the chemical composition of the air, soil and water around us. National fisheries have been ruined by industries using rivers and lakes as their private sewers. Undissolvable detergents are befouling water supplies. Strip mining destroys vegetation and topsoil, leaving desolate "lunarscapes" behind. The wholesale slaughter of wild animals and even insects upsets the ecology—the biological balance among organisms — with unfathomable consequences. Used improperly, pesticides and weed killers will poison soil, crops, birds, animals, fish and eventually man.

"We have left out of consideration," he said, "the balance of nature. . . . It seems certain that unless he sets limits to his destructive instinct, man will ultimately exterminate all wild life. He will then be left alone on earth with his domesticated animals and with swarms of insects and germs; alone in a world he has fashioned in the image of his technology."

No wonder the admiral reaches this stunning conclusion: "I have thought much about this, and I can find no evidence that man contributes anything to the balance of nature—anything at all. . . . He sets himself above nature; he presumes to change the natural environment for all the living creatures on this earth."

BEFORE IT IS too late, Rickover argued, we must change our attitudes toward technology. There is, he implied, a certain purity of purpose about science and scientific research which should be left unspoiled. But there is nothing sacred about technology. "Humanistically viewed, technology can have no legitimacy unless it inflicts no harm."

The legal profession and the press, he said, should stress "the propriety of laws to prevent technological damage." And engineers should be raised to a professional status via a liberal education in order to raise their sense of responsibility and service toward humanity, rather in the tradition of the medical profession.

The Athenians, he recalled, had time to devote to public affairs because slaves did their dirty work. Today we have more mechanical slaves than the Greeks had live ones and thus as much leisure as they had and time to concern ourselves with public problems.

When those are complicated by the complexities of technology it behooves us to "raise our competencies to a higher plateau," as Rickover put it, by better education—and there is no excuse for not improving our understanding thus because technology has given us the time and the affluence to afford the investment. The question is, will we seize the opportunity?

Adm. Rickover, welcome aboard.

Employer Violations Soar:

Vigorous Crackdown Urged Against Wage-Hour Chiselers

AN AFL-CIO SPOKESMAN called for vigorous enforcement of federal wage and hour laws in light of recent disclosures that American workers were shortchanged at least $75 million in their pay envelopes last year.

The $75 million figure is only a fraction of wages workers lost last year as a result of employer violations of minimum wage and overtime regulations in the Fair Labor Standards Act, said Rudolph Oswald, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Budget limitations permit the Labor Dept. to investigate "only about 5 percent of all employers during the year," he explained. Wage chiseling is undoubtedly much wider-spread than that uncovered in such a small sample, he told interviewers on Labor News Conference, aired nationwide over the Mutual radio network.

Under the law, workers can recover lost wages from their employer. But, Oswald noted, most hesitate to take such action in fear of employer retaliation, such as firing or demotion. As a result, less than one-third of the wage underpayments discovered last year were actually recovered for the workers, he observed.

OSWALD SAID that wage chiseling has been on the rise for a decade, and last year jumped 23 percent. Some of the cases "are due to ignorance (of the law) and neglect," he said, "but a number of them are willful."

"Certainly employers know what the law requires—it's their responsibility to know," he declared, pointing out the act has been in effect since 1938.

Low-wage workers—those who can least "afford to be cheated out of any part of their pay"—are most often the victims, he said, and the effect is perpetuation of poverty in contradiction to national policy.

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and Neil Gilbride, labor correspondent for the Associated Press.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON



by Willard Shelton

REPUBLICAN REP. John V. Lindsay's victory in New York got most of the national attention and therefore, whatever the other election results, it must be considered both a morale booster for Republicans, reeling from the Goldwater disaster of 1964, and an assist to GOP National Chairman Ray E. Bliss, long a champion of a "big cities" strategy designed to cut down Democratic majorities in major metropolitan areas if not actually win the cities.

Looked at from the national viewpoint of victories in statewide elections, Democrats carried the day. A respected New Jersey Republican state senator, Wayne Dumont, was smashed into defeat by Democratic incumbent Gov. Richard J. Hughes, and Democrats carried both houses of the state legislature heavily.

New Jersey's was a "modern" election in the sense that the state legislature had been reapportioned under court order and thus is now reasonably representative of "one man, one vote" population areas. Hughes and the Democrats carried this legislature overwhelmingly, leaving Dumont's campaign manager muttering that maybe his candidate had talked about the wrong issues.

The old-line Virginia Democratic organization revitalized itself and elected Mills E. Godwin, Jr., as spokesman of a new coalition of liberals, labor and Negroes. The remnants of bitter-end Byrd organization segregationists gravitated away to a third-party Conservative candidate, William J. Story, Jr., while a reasonably moderate Republican, Linwood Holton, fell far short of the GOP vote rolled up when Republicans seemed the only moderate alternative for anti-Byrd Virginia Democrats.

Democratic National Chairman John M. Bailey treated the Nov. 2 results as a party victory when he got around to issuing a second statement expanding on earlier claims.

Certainly it was not a notable Republican Party victory despite a statement from Bliss expressing party delight about Lindsay in New York, a switch from Democrats to Republicans in the Akron City Hall, Arlen Specter's victory with GOP Gov. William W. Scranton's backing as district attorney of Philadelphia, and something of an increase in previous Republican margins in Louisville.

These GOP municipal triumphs were at least balanced by Democratic gains in Detroit and Pittsburgh, by Democratic success in carrying middle-size cities in Pennsylvania if not Philadephia, by a Democratic recapture of City Hall in Buffalo.

Not much of a party "trend" is discernible here—but Lindsay's New York success must be rated a shot in the arm for the GOP in the bounceback from Goldwater.

* * *

YOUNG, LANKY, with a clear anti-Goldwater record, Lindsay campaigned for six months up and down the streets of New York. The New York Democratic machine was old and decrepit; it was struck heavy successive blows when incumbent Mayor Robert F. Wagner refused to seek re-election and when it ended a primary with Abraham Beame, admittedly a sound fiscal manager but also clearly the candidate of old-line "clubhouse" bosses, as its nominee.

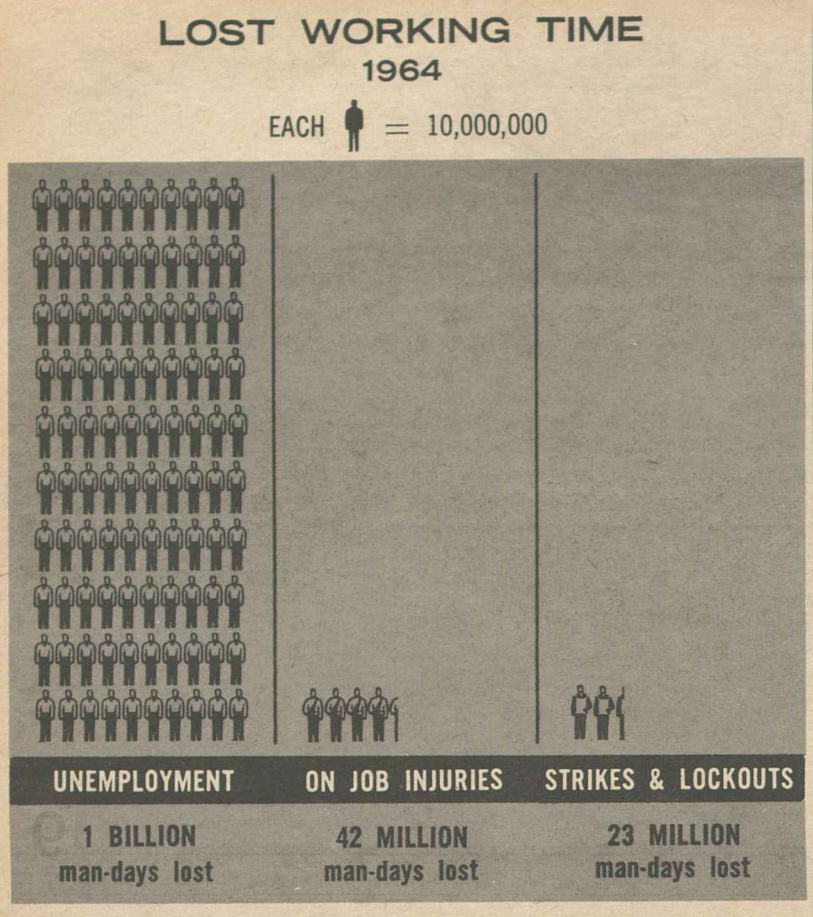
Anytime a liberal Republican beats a Democrat in New York City it must be rated a personal triumph for the GOP candidate. For Lindsay, it was all the more a triumph because in the House —despite energetic efforts—he had never succeeded in forging a solidly liberal GOP bloc of votes or attaining a post of party leadership for himself.

He now has a base from which to speak in public affairs. Maybe he just capitalized on events, to a degree, but he captured substantial "reform" Democratic support away from Beame, he attracted some other Democrats either to the Republican Party or Liberal Party line, he did not suffer fatally from William F. Buckley's pro-Goldwater Conservative Party candidacy, and his civil rights record let him make heavy inroads into a Negro vote that in recent years has been almost solidly Democratic.

The Bliss "big cities" strategy for the GOP, as generally understood, does not involve any ideology. He will take Lindsay in New York, the registered Democrat Spector as Republican candidate in Philadelphia, the only quasi-Republican Gov. George Romney in Michigan, perhaps a more conservative GOP candidate elsewhere.



RECENT DISCLOSURES that American workers were shortchanged at least $75 million in their pay envelopes last year show a clear need for vigorous enforcement of federal wage and hour laws, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, told Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press, left, and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers on Labor News Conference, weekly AFL-CIO public service radio program.



Perspective Clarified:

AFL-CIO Analysis Attacks Myths About Strike Impact

Strikes are such a rare occurrence in American industry that twice as much work time is lost each year because of on-the-job injuries, according to an AFL-CIO study.

While walkouts are infrequent, the analysis stresses that the right to strike is the heart of the collective bargaining process which establishes wages and working conditions for millions of Americans.

The study, in the November issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, explores some of the common misconceptions about strikes, including the fiction that the public is always the loser when labor and management clash.

Freedom from the occasional inconvenience of a strike, the article suggests, rests lightly on the scales when weighed against the alternatives: dictation of working conditions by either the employer or the government.

The article, by Elizabeth Jager of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, seeks to set in perspective the impact of strikes on the nation's economy and explain in simple terms why and how workers decide to strike.

It relates lost time because of strikes to lost time for other causes through these government statistics: for every man-day of production lost through strikes in 1964, two days were lost through work injuries and more than 40 days through unemployment.

The author does not question the view that there is a "public interest" in many strikes, although she points out that the "public" also includes workers and their families. There is a "public interest" also, she stresses, in the democratic concept of collective bargaining and the right of workers to utilize the "final weapon" of the picket line.

Most unions have a system of checks and balances to prevent hasty, unnecessary strikes—most commonly a procedure requiring both a vote of the union members directly involved and approval by the parent union.

Each strike, the article points out, has its own peculiar causes and background which may be unknown to the casual newspaper reader. Very often, the Federationist analysis notes, strikes that appeared "unreasonable" to the outsider at the time turned out to be landmarks in improving industrial relations.

A Brookings Institution study by three prominent Harvard University professors made the point in these words:

"The authors were considerably impressed by the number of instances in which serious strikes had been constructive turning points in particular histories of union-management relations."

Additional Criteria Needed

Or, as the National Planning Association said some years back, "The absence of strikes is not the only criterion of good industrial relations nor is their occasional occurrence a proof that relations are bad."

Some of the advocates of finding "some other method" of resolving labor disputes base their case on the contention that strikes are "futile" since workers often don't gain as much as they lose in lost pay. Management often uses this argument in pamphlets showing the "dollar and cents losses" to the worker for each day, week or month of a strike.

"This argument is unrealistic," the Federationist article replies. "It ignores the reasons for strikes." Of course, many workers would agree they personally cannot quickly make up wages lost in a long strike.

"Workers strike only because they feel that bettering their conditions and maintaining their union is worth the sacrifice. They strike to get a fair settlement because they could not get it any other way. If a strike is viewed as a decision based on theoretical economic reasons, therefore, strikes cannot be understood, If the strike is viewed as it affects the worker, however—as a final, last resort attempt to achieve what seems right to him—the reasons for strikes become clearer."

ICFTU Hits Rhodesia On Rights of Unions

New York—A memorandum spelling out violations of trade union rights by the all-white government of Southern Rhodesia has been filed with a committee of the United Nations General Assembly by Irving Brown, UN representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

The Southern Rhodesia government, in the hands of a small white minority, has been threatening unilaterally to declare its independence of Great Britain in order to preserve its dominance over the African majority. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson recently returned to England after getting tentative agreement on a Royal Commission to study the matter.

The ICFTU memorandum noted that although Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Conciliation Act is the apparent legislation regulating trade unions and industrial relations, in practice the settler government applies the Law & Order (Maintenance) Act "to impair and to hinder the normal functioning of trade unions."

This law, "the most harsh piece of legislation in Southern Rhodesia," results in contravention of the Intl. Labor Organization convention on trade union freedom, the memorandum charges.

The legislation among other things includes provisions regulating public processions and meetings and the use of loudspeakers which in practice "have been used to prohibit gatherings and meetings by trade unions," according to the memorandum.

Police monitor union meetings—when they are held—by tape recorder, "an infringement of free speech," it continues, adding that "the control of such gatherings is an infringement of freedom of association."

Under the broad powers invested in them by the Law & Order (Maintenance) Act, "almost all" union meetings have been proscribed since November 1963, the memorandum states.

"It is our case," it declares, "that such prohibitions seriously impair normal trade union activities and violate trade union rights of assembly and the freedom of association. . . .

'Dominant Legislation'

"The act is so wide in scope and application that, at almost every turn, it supersedes the Industrial Conciliation Act. It has become the dominant legislation in dealing with industrial relations and trade union activities. . . .

"It is manifestly clear . . . that trade unions in Southern Rhodesia never will function freely so long as the present constitutional arrangements permit the minority white settlers (220,000 of them) to rule, to dominate and to suppress the 4 million African people who are the legitimate owners of the country."

From Brussels, ICFTU Gen. Sec. Omer Becu cabled Wilson of the international free trade union movement's conviction "that there is no other basis for the Rhodesian independence than an outright recognition and effective implementation of majority rights of Africans." He urged Wilson to stand by "principles dictated by respect for human rights."

Tax Benefits Urged to Spur Pension Gains

An Ohio State University pension expert has recommended to Congress a tax exemption for employe contributions to company pension plans. At present, the employer pays no taxes on money set aside for pension benefits—but the worker is taxed on the portion of his salary that is deducted for a pension fund.

Prof. Merton C. Bernstein told a House Labor subcommittee that such a change in tax laws probably would require similar tax treatment for employe payroll deductions for social security and civil service retirement programs.

"That is no objection," he added, "because we are seeking a good way of cutting taxes and this method would help those with lower incomes and help offset their higher social security payroll taxes."

Bernstein told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.), that such tax benefits might result in improved pension programs, including "vesting" of benefits.

This in turn, he suggested, might encourage voluntary development of so-called portable pension rights which workers could carry with them when they change jobs. As a result, he declared, employers would not be faced with high pension costs if they hire older workers and their attitude of reluctance might change.

Living Costs Edge Up Despite Food Price Dip

Increases in housing and clothing prices overcame lower food and automobile costs in September to send the Consumer Price Index up by two-tenths of 1 percent to 110.2 percent of the 1957-59 average, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The August reading was 110 and that of September 1964 was 108.4, the rise over the year amounting to 1.7 percent.

Housing costs rose because of higher rents, fuel prices and particulary home maintenance and repairs, according to Assistant BLS Commissioner Arnold Chase. In the apparel field, prices of fall woolens went up seasonally and shoes rose sharply from August prices—as much as $1 a pair, Chase said, because of higher leather costs.

Declines sent fruit and vegetable prices to the lowest levels in more than a year; meat, fish and poultry costs were unchanged from August, ending an eight-month ascent; dairy products were seasonally higher, and restaurant meals went up again.

New cars showed a seasonal decline as dealers sought to make space for new models. Used car prices also showed what Chase called an unusual drop, as they normally stay up while good driving weather persists.

Cost-of-living adjustments brought wage increases of 1 to 3 cents an hour to about 19,500 workers—including about 12,000 bus drivers who get 1 cent.

The net earnings of factory production workers, which had dropped for two consecutive months, jumped because of a 3-cent rise in average hourly earnings and a seasonal increase in the average work week, another BLS report showed.

Spendable earnings of a worker with no dependents went from $88.33 in August to $89.53 in September, and those of a worker with three dependents advanced from August's $95.99 to $97.25.

THE EXTENT OF WORK STOPPAGES

Year	Number of Stoppages	Number of Workers Involved (in Millions)	Man-days Idle Number (in Millions)	Man-days Idle Per Worker Involved	Man-days Idle Percent of Estimated Working Time
Average 1935-1939	2,862	1.1	16.9	15.0	0.27
1945	4,750	3.5	38.0	10.9	0.47
1946	4,985	4.6	116.0	25.2	1.43
1947	3,693	2.2	34.6	15.9	0.41
1948	3,419	2.0	34.1	17.4	0.37
1949	3,605	3.0	50.5	16.7	0.59
1950	4,843	2.4	38.8	16.1	0.44
1951	4,737	2.2	22.9	10.3	0.23
1952	5,117	3.5	59.1	16.7	0.57
1953	5,091	2.4	28.3	11.8	0.26
1954	3,468	1.5	22.6	14.7	0.21
1955	4,320	2.7	28.2	10.7	0.26
1956	3,825	1.9	33.1	17.4	0.29
1957	3,673	1.4	16.5	11.4	0.14
1958	3,694	2.1	23.9	11.6	0.22
1959	3,708	1.9	69.0	36.7	0.61
1960	3,333	1.3	19.1	14.5	0.17
1961	3,367	1.5	16.3	11.2	0.14
1962	3,614	1.2	18.6	15.0	0.16
1963	3,362	.9	16.1	17.1	0.13
1964	3,655	1.6	22.9	14.0	0.18

Swidler Hailed On Leaving FPC

The Federal Power Commission became an effective representative of the consumer interest under the chairmanship of Joseph C. Swidler, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared at a dinner honoring Swidler on his departure from the FPC.

Biemiller warned that "it is not outside the bounds of likelihood" that utility interests will try to undo the accomplishments of the FPC during Swidler's chairmanship. The best tribute to Swidler, he told the dinner guests, would be "to hold the gains" and "press forward to new victories for the American utility consumer."

8-Year Law:

October Jobless Rate Edges Down to 4.3%

(Continued from Page 1)

month, the statistics revealed. The October report showed the jobless rate for adult men breaking below 3 percent for the first time in nearly 12 years; this gain also showed up in a jobless decline among blue collar workers.

Over the year, the steady expansion of the economy brought a gain of 2.1 million jobs to a total of 73.2 million while unemployment fell by 500,000 to 2.8 million, according to the Labor Dept. Farm jobs declined by 175,000.

The summary figures for October show that, compared to a year ago, the gain in jobs totaled 900,000 for teen-agers, 800,000 for women and 350,000 for men.

Thus the job gain among teen-agers, large as it was, was matched by their great invasion of the labor force and left their jobless rate little improved over the year. It was 13.1 percent in October compared to 14.3 percent a year earlier.

The job gains for adults, however, brought important improvements in their unemployment levels.

Of the 2.8 milion jobless in October, 1 million were men, nearly 1 million were women and some 800,000 were teen-agers.

Among jobless men, the rate of unemployment improved from 3.1 percent in September to 2.9 percent in October, the first time in 12 years it had broken 3 percent, the report noted. A year ago, their rate was 4 percent.

Of these adult men, the majority—about 800,000 out of the 1 million—were in the 25 years and over group. Their jobless rate improved slightly to 2.6 percent, its lowest level since 1953. A year ago their rate was 3.4 percent.

The jobless rate for adult women was unchanged over the month at 4.2 percent, but was markedly improved from the 5.1 percent of a year ago.

Of the 2.8 million total jobless, about 550,000 were non-white. The rate for non-whites improved from 8.2 percent in September to 7.9 percent in October; a year ago it was 9.8 percent. The rate for whites held at 3.9 percent; a year ago it was 4.7 percent.

Another measure of an improved job picture over the year was in part-time employment. This group held at about 1.7 million in October, down about 250,000 from a year ago and at its lowest level in 10 years, the report said.

The summary job figures for October continued the pattern of recent months in which rates of unemployment have declined to 1957 levels.

The slight improvement in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate for October from the 4.4 percent recorded in September followed a slight advance from the 4.5 percent of July and August.

The October rate of 4.3 percent jobless is the lowest since the 4.2 percent of August 1957; the low for that year was 3.8 percent in March.

Breakdown Promised

Dr. Arthur M. Ross, the new Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in discussing the unemployment statistics with the press said an attempt will be made regularly to break them down so as to identify the unemployed, their circumstances and how they fare over a period of time.

For example, Ross explained, knowing the jobless rate for non-white females is over 25 percent causes genuine concern. But knowing this group totals only about 74,000 could encourage the development of realistic programs to help them find employment.

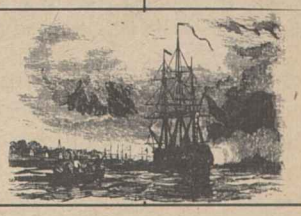
Ross was asked about the possibility of achieving the interim target of 4 percent jobless set early in the Kennedy Administration. He said the going got tougher as the nation moved closer to 4 percent since much of what remained is "intractable" unemployment and other factors such as inflation and balance of payments problems also would enter in.

"I wouldn't be satisfied with 4 percent," Ross declared.

He said 4 percent unemployment is higher than in other industrial nations and "compared to them, we still have a loose labor market."

COPE political almanac 1966

MARCH

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		ALABAMA: final filing for primary election FLORIDA: final filing for primary election **1**	**2**	**3**	OKLAHOMA: final filing for primary election **4**	**5**
6	TEXAS: final filing for primary election **7**	PENNSYLVANIA: final filing for primary election **8**	**9**	**10**	NEBRASKA: final filing for primary election **11**	**12**
13	**14**	NEW MEXICO: final filing for primary election OREGON: final filing for primary election **15**	**16**	**17**	NORTH CAROLINA: final filing for primary election **18**	**19**
20	**21**	**22**	OHIO: registration deadline for primary election **23**	INDIANA: final filing for primary election **24**	CALIFORNIA: final filing for primary election **25**	KENTUCKY: registration deadline for primary election **26**
27	PENNSYLVANIA: registration deadline for primary election ILLINOIS: final filing for primary election **28**	**29**	KENTUCKY: final filing for primary election **30**	**31**		

THE 1966 POLITICAL ALMANAC, showing key political dates in each state throughout the year and a state-by-state breakdown of all 1966 elections, is now available from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, 815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Price of the 12-page (one of which is shown above), two-color almanac is $1 each; in quantities of 100 or more, the name of the union can be imprinted for an additional $6 per 100. The calendars also serve as reminders of major legislation enacted during the first half of the 89th Congress and of the need for stepped-up political action next year.

Labor Gets Things Off Its Chest Before Texas Employer Group

(Continued from Page 1)

Other speakers gave delegates the conservative fare they are more familiar with—George Seay, Dallas lawyer, spoke on "how to avoid unions if an employer does not want one, and how to negotiate if he has one." Clarence Manion of the right-wing Manion Forum chose as his topic, "What labor dominance really means and its impact upon employers, workers and personal initiative and upon the freedom of the American people."

Brown observed that the conference theme "speaks of industrial progress, of partnership" between labor, management and government to "achieve the good life . . . yet we of labor find it difficult to be partners when hundreds of thousands of workers are deprived of a decent living and their share" of economic wealth.

He said Texas is the fifth-largest state in population but 35th in personal income; first in oil and gas production but 44th in literacy; first in cattle, sheep and goats but 34th in education; first in railroads and highways but with 30 cents an hour as the minimum wage in construction.

There is no reason why Texas should not lead the nation in the future, Brown said, but "living in a state where the chief executive opposes payment of a $2,600 minimum wage per year, where court injunctions and long litigation in organizing the workers are the rule rather than the exception, will not result in a program of Partners in Progress."

Labor will continue to press for its goals, he promised—organizing non-union workers, eliminating discrimination both within and without labor, seeking "meaningful" changes in state laws, raising wages and helping members achieve a fuller life.

Key to Jobs

Goldfinger told the conference that the key to full employment is economic growth. The volume of U.S. production and sales, he said, should increase by about $40 billion or $45 billion a year if business, labor and government work to maintain that growth.

Organized labor, he noted, has no pet formula or mathematical "gimmick" on the best way to divide the economic "pie," but insists that workers "receive a fair share of the increase" in the size of the pie.

Through collective bargaining, he continued, labor and management can achieve the basis for a fair share and for decent wages and working conditions. He pointed out that "collective bargaining is the law" of the land and "has been the law, clearly and unequivocally, for 30 years."

"There is little use in trying to convice me . . . that you support collective bargaining while at the same time you support Section 14(b)" of the Taft-Hartley law "and so-called right-to-work laws," Goldfinger declared. The two propositions, he said, are "mutually exclusive."

Citing government reports that employment costs per unit of manufactured goods have moved down, Goldfinger said the facts prove the average U.S. worker has not received a fair share for his labor. He urged the employers to stop concentrating "on public relations gimmicks that attempt to scare the public" about "excessive" wage improvements and the "myth of so-called labor monopoly."

Much of the poverty in America, he noted, is rooted in low wages that find 10 million workers earning less than $1.50 an hour and milions even less than $1.

White Collar Problems Explored by Engineers

New Brunswick, N.J.—A leadership training institute tailored to the needs of a white collar union brought 78 leaders of the Technical Engineers here to Rutgers, the State University, for three days of class study.

Officers and shop stewards from 12 locals in the East learned collective bargaining techniques, grievance handling and arbitration, organizing and union growth from instructors provided by the union, the AFL-CIO and the university.

Plans are underway for similar institutes in Chicago and New England, AFTE Pres. Russell Stephens announced.

Otto Pragan, AFL-CIO assistant director of education, at the final session said the institute demonstrated that problems of seniority, wage determination and fringe items in bargaining for technicians require different techniques than similar problems of blue collar workers; that organizing materials must be addressed to specific problems of technical workers; and the union must supply the financial means for maintaining an organizing, bargaining, research and education program.

Pragan planned and directed the program and taught sessions in automation and bargaining. Other speakers included Stephens, AFTE Sec.-Treas. James Woodside, Jr., and Federal Employe Relations Dir. Max Shine, who spoke on collective bargaining methods and the future of the union; Prof. John Metzler of the Newark College of Engineering, on fringe issues; George Boyle and Al Nash of the Rutgers faculty, on grievance handling.

Legislative Rep. Jack Sheehan of the Steelworkers reported on the status of legislation in Congress.

Woodside and Martin Stern, Newark area director of the U.S. Office of Labor-Management Reports, discussed responsibilities of local union officers under federal labor laws.

Participants were members of locals in New York City and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Sellersville, Erie, Colmar and Pottsville, Pa., and Newark and Camden, N. J.

Peace Corps Marks Fifth 'Anniversary'

The Peace Corps held a fifth anniversary celebration Nov. 2—even though its official birthday won't be until Mar. 1.

The event Peace Corps staffers commemorated was a speech in San Francisco's Cow Palace, where Presidential Candidate John F. Kennedy first proposed "a volunteer corps . . . from every race and walk of life . . . as ambassadors of peace."

Since the labor-endorsed Peace Corps became an actuality, 156,000 persons have volunteered and 19,000 have been accepted for work in 46 nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Rubber Workers List Scholarships

Akron, O.—The winners of eight Joseph W. Childs Memorial College Scholarships have been announced by Pres. George Burdon of the Rubber Workers.

They are Karen Louise Montgomery, Eaton, O.; Gilbert C. Medeiros, Fairhaven, Mass.; Kathleen M. Rafuse, Westwood, Mass.; Janice Rae Thompson, Eau Claire, Wis.; James Edward Daly, Compton, Calif.; Susan Marie King, Clifton, N. J.; Grady Harold Zeanah, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Sharon Somerville, Hamilton, Ont.

Hughes by a Landslide:

Democrats Winners In State Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

1.27 million votes to 914,624 for Republican Wayne Dumont, Jr., a state senator. Hughes had strong State AFL-CIO backing.

In the legislature, which had been reapportioned in response to the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisons, Democrats carried the assembly by 41 to 19 and the senate 19 to 9, with one seat still in doubt.

The effect is considered certain to be a surge toward progressive legislation in the fields of housing, minimum wage, workmen's compensation, anti-pollution measures and civil rights.

The new legislature also will control remapping of the state's congressional districts in conformity with the "one man, one vote" decisions. Guidelines to the legislature are expected from a constitutional convention scheduled to meet in March 1966.

Dumont staked much of his election campaign, after former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon had given the issue emphasis, on a demand that Hughes oust a Rutgers University faculty member who had said he would "welcome" a Viet Cong victory.

Hughes, pointing out that the Rutgers regents had rejected the ouster demand, ridiculed Dumont for trying to force an intrusion of political control of the state university. New Jersey voters clearly turned down the controversy as an issue.

Tax an Issue

The Republican candidate may have been damaged by his advocacy of a state sales tax, although the legislature probably will be forced to seek new revenues by either sales tax or income tax.

The Godwin victory in Virginia came as the Democratic nominee, previously identified with the Byrd conservative organization, carefully tailored a "consensus" policy designed to make liberals, labor and Negro voters feel welcome. The State AFL-CIO endorsed Godwin and the once-reactionary state party backed Negro participation and voting.

Old-line Byrd "organization" and segregationist areas responded by voting heavily for Story, the Conservative. Holton, the Republican nominee, carried northern Virginia. But Negroes voted for Godwin by 3-1 and 4-1 margins after substantially increasing their registration. Godwin won by 245,000 as against 193,000 for Holton and 69,000 for Story on the basis of nearly complete returns.

This represented slightly less than an absolute majority for Godwin, whose "consensus" approach nevertheless gave moderate and liberal Democrats hope for rebuilding the party along progressive lines.

The Republican state senate victory in New York came under a reapportionment plan, devised last year by a lameduck GOP legislature, that the State Court of Appeals held was unconstitutional. The election was held, with members holding their seats for only one year, under a superseding federal court directive.

The Democratic assembly and Republican senate now have until Mar. 1 to come up with a new reapportionment plan, with new elections next November.

Voters across the nation proved selective in voting on proposed bond issues and constitutional amendments.

In Texas a proposal for extension of the governor's term (Democrat John Connally, the incumbent, has announced for re-election) was rejected in a referendum. The State AFL-CIO opposed the extension. Texas voters, however, approved an $85 million bond issue for college-student loans and various minor proposals.

Kentucky approved a $176 million bond issue for highways and other building projects expected to bring an additional $700 million in federal matching funds. North Carolina voters also okayed a highway bond issue providing $300 million.

New York citizens turned down bond issues for public housing and city pensions but approved a $1 billion fund for water-pollution projects.

A proposed increase in Ohio's sales tax from 3 percent to 4 percent largely for education, was defeated by voters. In Florida a proposed $300 million highway bond issue was beaten.

'He Who Plays with Firecracker...'





THREE VICTORIOUS CANDIDATES from the Nov. 2 elections show their reaction to the confidence expressed by the voters. From left to right: A smiling Democratic Gov. Richard J. Hughes welcomes his smashing re-election triumph in New Jersey; Virginia's Democratic Lt. Gov. Mills E. Godwin, Jr., with his daughter Becky, gets the decisive returns in his winning race for governor; New York Republican Rep. John V. Lindsay seriously contemplates his responsibilities as newly elected mayor of the nation's biggest city despite a Democratic sweep of other major city offices.

Lindsay Wins Personal Triumph As City Votes Yield Mixed Bag

(Continued from Page 1)

will face a politically hostile Democratic City Council and Board of Estimate.

Lindsay's fellow candidates on his "fusion" ticket lost. Democrat Frank D. O'Connor won heavily, 1.366 million to 939,479, over Liberal Party "fusion" candidate Timothy Costello for City Council president. Mario A. Procaccino defeated "fusionist" Milton Mollen, on the basis of incomplete returns, by a thinner but decisive margin of 1.119 million to 1.03 million.

Democrats also elected 19 of 22 city candidates for the state senate and apparently regained the Bronx borough presidency, although Democrat Herman Badillo's indicated edge of 197,638 to 195,951 over incumbent Republican-Liberal Joseph F. Periconi was subject to a recount ordered by the Board of Elections.

No Trend

In other municipal elections across the country, a mixed bag of results did not seem to evidence a distinct trend to either party.

- In a widely-noted race for district attorney of Philadelphia, a "Lindsay-type" registered Democrat, Arlen Specter, running as a Republican and backed by Americans for Democratic Action and GOP Gov. William W. Scranton, heavily defeated incumbent "machine" Democrat James C. Crumlish, Jr. It was the first Republican victory in 12 years in a citywide election.
- In Pittsburgh, Democratic Mayor Joseph M. Barr won re-election over Republican nominee Vincent S. Rovitto, and Democrats turned out Republican mayors in such middle-size Pennsylvania cities as Erie, Scranton, Allentown and Lancaster.
- The GOP regained the post of mayor of Akron after 12 years and strengthened their vote in Louisville in electing Kenenth Schmeid to succeed an outgoing Republican incumbent.
- Democrats scored a smashing triumph in Detroit, where Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh led the ticket to total success. A Democrat, Frank A. Sedita, won election as mayor of Buffalo to succeed a Republican who did not seek re-election.
- In a cliffhanger in Cleveland, incumbent Democratic Mayor Ralph S. Locher hung on to defeat the challenge of a Negro independent Democrat, State Rep. Carl B. Stokes, 87,833 to 85,375. Negro wards voted heavily for Stokes and the Republican nominee, Ralph J. Perk, was a far-distant third.

Lindsay won in New York by surviving both the pro-Goldwater challenge of the Conservative Party's Buckley, who almost blatantly proclaimed his intention of punishing the GOP candidate for renouncing the Arizona senator last year, and a last-minute if seemingly half-hearted endorsement of Democrat Beame by Pres. Johnson.

The Liberal Party, which endorsed Lindsay last June before the Democrats had selected a nominee, could clearly claim to have furnished the balance of power (293,000 votes) for the GOP congressman's 136,000 margin over Beame.

Buckley had the claimed satisfaction of having won more votes as a Conservative (339,000) than the Liberals got for Lindsay on the Liberal Party's ballot line. But he failed in his avowed purpose of weakening Lindsay's national Republican influence and his percentage of the heavy total vote was slightly smaller than the 14 percent won four years earlier against Democratic-Liberal Mayor Robert F. Wagner by Lawrence E. Gerosa, an "independent" who had clearly appealed for conservative support.

Lindsay's future problems as mayor seemed to be complex both in relation to Democratic majorities controlling a large part of New York City's fiscal and other civic affairs and in intraparty relationships with the state's Republican Governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Johnson sent Lindsay a congratulatory telegram declaring he would do his best, regardless of the mayor-elect's party affiliation, to have federal officials work closely with City Hall "to make New York a good place to live." Johnson placed emphasis on the expanding relationship of the federal government in helping finance city schools, recreation facilities, housing, highway and transit and anti-poverty programs.

O'Connor and Procaccino, victorious Democrats in other races for citywide office, promised to "work with" Lindsay cooperatively on city problems "on a nonpartisan plan." Said O'Connor: "We'll meet him more than halfway if he offers nonpartisan programs of the kind he has promised."

Lindsay's potential clashes with Rockefeller, hitherto the state's unchallenged leading Republican figure, seemed foreshadowed by quickly-expressed resentment in the Lindsay camp at Rockefeller's public mention of him as a potential—and possibly early—GOP presidential nominee.

The governor stayed out of the campaign at Lindsay's request so the congressman could avoid too heavy Republican identification in a normally Democratic city, but commented, "we did it," when he visited Lindsay headquarters to congratulate the winner.

Rockefeller has announced he will seek a third term next year and, if victorious, he is sure to insist on a dominant role in running the GOP delegation to the 1968 Republican National Convention. Lindsay has said he would support Rockefeller for re-election but he may seek a leadership role of his own in the party's state councils.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, Lindsays' Republican campaign manager for mayor, is believed to desire to run for governor, although it is doubtful that he would challenge Rockefeller in a party primary.

Bank Named Agent For AFL-CIO Trust

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, chairman of the board of trustees of the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust, announced that the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York has been designated as agent for the fund.

All activities relating to the acquisition and servicing of mortgage investments will be coordinated by the bank's mortgage department and Dir. Alexander Bookstaver of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Investment, who is executive director of the fund.

First Contract Follows 8-Day ILGWU Strike

Hoboken, N. J.—An organizing drive and an eight-day strike produced a first contract with sizeable economic gains for new members of the Ladies' Garment Workers at the Satellite Knit Co. here. Included in a two-year pact are wage hikes totaling 25 to 30 cents an hour.

The contract also provides employer contributions to health and welfare, retirement and severance pay funds; six paid holidays, and an immediate cut in hours from 40 a week to 35.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 13, 1965 | No. 46

One Man, One Vote Drive Nearing Victory in States

3d Quarter Profits Hit New High

American business and industry smashed all existing profit records in the third quarter of 1965, surpassing the already tremendous increases of the first and second quarters over comparable periods in the previous record year of 1964.

The unofficial and incomplete earnings reports, as listed by leading business magazines and newspapers, were supported by a Commerce Dept. report of a sharp summer-time rise of approximately $11 billion in Gross National Product—the total output of goods and services—after seasonal adjustments.

"The traditional midsummer letdown skipped the U. S. business community this year," reported Business Week in its survey of third-quarter profits.

The Wall Street Journal in its quarterly survey of profits said:

"The first 525 reports issued by publicly held corporations for the third quarter show an aggregate net income" of just under $4.213 billion, "or 16.8 percent more than the same companies earned in the like 1964 period."

Corporation profits in the third quarter "maintained the record $44 billion annual rate" scored in the first six months of the year, "far above the $37 billion pace registered in the first half of 1964," the Journal reported.

Steel's Role Small

"Significantly," the survey observed, the basic steel industry "contributed little to this good showing" despite high third-quarter steel sales that may have reflected apprehension of a possible strike.

Third-quarter earnings in some other categories—aircraft makers, rubber companies, mining and metal firms—ranged from 42.6 percent above earnings in the same quarter last year to 153.7 percent.

Net earnings of corporations and business after taxes in 1964, the previous record year, reached the $37 billion level. The projected figure of $44 billion for 1964 would mean a spectacular increase piled on top of an increase, although some economists believe that business will have a "tough time" maintaining record profits at that level in the fourth quarter, the Journal says.

This is because of anticipation that there will be inventory-cutting in the aftermath of the summer-time steel labor dispute.

"Any slowdown promises to be a small one at most and would be

(Continued on Page 6)

Price Rise In Aluminum Drawn Back

The Aluminum Co. of America rescinded an announced price increase after the government put heavy pressure on the industry by stating it would sell 100,000 tons "immediately" from its stockpile and an additional 200,000 tons next year.

Pres. Johnson avoided any direct involvement in the controversy stemming from the proposed price rise—from 24.5 cents to 25 cents a pound on aluminum ingots—but the pressure from other officials included both public denunciation of the price increase and warnings that the government would throw substantial portions of its stockpile on the open market.

The industry, speaking back through Leon E. Hickman, Alcoa's

(Continued on Page 8)



RETURNING to Southwest Texas State College, from which he was graduated 35 years ago, Pres. Johnson signed the higher education bill which includes scholarship, loan and work opportunity programs. The President said the bill means that a youngster "can apply to any college or any university in any of the 50 states and not be turned away because his family is poor."

Trail Previous Years:

1964 Survey Shows Lag in Wage Hikes

General wage increases for U.S. production and maintenance workers were lower in 1964 than in any year since 1959, the first year for which such data are available, the Labor Dept. has reported.

The median increase was 7 cents an hour for about 4.9 million factory workers, compared with 7.8 cents during 1963, according to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on wage developments in manufacturing industries for 1964.

The median increase was put at 2.7 percent, down from the averages recorded in each of the preceding five years—3.1 percent in 1963, 3 percent for 1962 and 1961, 3.6 percent in 1960 and 3.8 in 1959.

Also reduced was the number of workers who got increases last year. The BLS said only 71 percent of manufacturing workers, union and non-union, got a raise, down from the 76 percent of 1963 but up from 1962's 68 percent.

The BLS study covered nearly 11 million workers in factories that have a policy of adjusting pay by means of general wage changes.

Deferred Raises

In addition to the 4.9 million workers who got increases as a result of wage decisions reached in 1964, another 2.9 million received deferred increases or cost-of-living adjustments, the bureau reported.

For this total of 7.8 million workers, wage adjustments averaged 6 cents an hour in union establishments, 4.5 cents in non-union plants.

Limiting the study only to plants where raises were granted last year, the averages were 7.1 cents for non-union plants, 6.2 cents for union establishments. However, BLS notes, non-union plants generally make less frequent general hikes than organized plants.

About 45 percent of the 11 million workers surveyed were

(Continued on Page 6)

Foes Push Revival Of Dirksen Plan

By David L. Perlman

The fight for one man, one vote representation is being won in the states.

Nearly half the 50 legislatures have already been reapportioned to meet court standards—many as a result of lawsuits brought by unions. A state-by-state survey shows nearly every legislature will be based on population by next election day.

But the battle isn't over.

Money and influence are being massed in a final, desperate effort to reverse the one man, one vote tide through a constitutional amendment, and congressional observers see the next few months as critical.

The goal of what Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D.-Ill.) termed a "well-financed, last-ditch campaign" is to switch enough votes in the Senate and House to revive the Dirksen amendment. The constitutional change proposed by the Senate Republican leader failed to receive the needed two-thirds majority in the Senate this year, but it has been put on the calendar for the second session. It would allow states to apportion one house of a legislature on factors other than population.

Most observers are convinced that if the Dirksen drive is again halted, it will be impossible thereafter to turn the clock back.

Wisconsin's Sen. William Proxmire (D) considers that malapportionment "has been seriously wounded." But he cautioned in a recent speech against underrating "the forces which profit from minority control of the state legislatures."

Proxmire warned that the "next few months . . . will see a campaign of very large proportion directed against individual senators and representatives in an effort to change their votes."

Running the campaign, he said, "will be the well-known California public relations firm of Whittaker & Baxter, which for years led the fight against the medicare bill."

Large-scale fund-raising is al-

(Continued on Page 7)

Job Gains In October Set Mark

Non-farm payroll jobs increased by 220,000 over the month to 61.8 million in October, the Labor Dept. has reported.

At this level, non-farm employment stood about 2.5 million jobs higher than a year ago—one of the largest October-to-October increases ever and the biggest such advance since 1955, when the economy was recovering from a recession.

The actual numerical gain recorded was about 2.7 million but, the Labor Dept. explained, this figure is inflated because the auto strike of last fall involved some 250,000 jobs.

The manufacturing sector showed strong gains from a year ago, with the production worker group continuing its comback.

Manufacturing jobs were up by about 800,000 over the year, after allowing for the quarter-million figure from the auto strike. The greater part of the factory job gain, some 650,000, occurred among production workers.

The September to October picture revealed a real job gain in every major sector except transportation and public utilities, according to the department's detailed report.

After allowing for the usual

(Continued on Page 8)

Welch Admits Birch Society Role In Fighting Repeal of Section 14(b)

The John Birch Society is deeply involved in the campaign to keep Section 14(b) in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Robert Welch, founder and president of the extreme right-wing organization, confirmed this in answer to a question from a Press Associates reporter at a news conference in Washington.

"Retention of Section 14(b) is not one of our 12 continuing study projects, but it is a temporary project of the society," Welch said. "I am sure that most of our members would support 'right to work' laws."

He observed that the Birch Society works "very close with the National Right to Work Committee. In fact, in a recent bulletin to our members we gave the name and address of the Right to Work Committee and asked our members to work with this group."

The National Right to Work Committee has not only been seeking to block repeal of Section 14(b), but has a continuous campaign to push for compulsory open shop laws in each of the 50 states. Repeal of 14(b), which permits these state laws, was voted by the House in the first session of the 89th Congress, but was stymied in the Senate as a filibuster led by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) prevented it from coming to a vote.

Welch, the retired candy manufacturer from Belmont, Mass., who has spent some years dabbling in right-wing politics, devoted much of the press conference to defense of his own views and those of the Birch Society itself.

Reporters noted that right wing-

(Continued on Page 3)

Lag Found In Pay Hikes For Clerks

Clerical workers lag behind other white collar workers in the pay raise parade, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in a survey of more than 1 million company employes.

The nationwide salary survey, released by the Labor Dept., showed that average salaries went up 2 to 3 percent for nearly all the 17 clerical jobs studied and by 2 to 5 percent for most professional and administrative fields in the year ended last March.

The increases in average salaries ranged downward from 4.3 percent for office managers and job analysts to 2.4 for clerical classifications, 2.3 for engineering technicians.

The same contrast was reported for a four-year period in which increases at the "higher levels" of work usually were larger. Last year's increases were slightly better than in any of the previous three years.

Salaries for engineers, the largest professional group studied, ranged from $626 a month for trainees to $1,759 for those responsible for highly complex programs. Attorneys averaged $614 a month in trainee positions to $2,067 for those at the top in legal departments. Stenographers averaged $361 to $412 a month, BLS reported.

The survey was designed, the bureau said, to provide among other things for comparing federal salaries with the general pay levels in private industry, For this purpose a federal pay grade for each work level is provided in the report—BLS Bulletin 1469.



TESTIMONIAL PLAQUE was presented to Exec. Sec. John D. Connors (left) of the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health by Pres. Howard Pyle of the National Safety Council in appreciation of "outstanding and devoted service" as chairman of the NSC Labor Conference. The presentation took place in Chicago where Connors, on completion of his term, turned over the conference chairmanship to Rep. J. George Eichhorn of the Machinists.

Labor Dept. Field Staff Votes 9-1 for AFGE

Labor Dept. employes throughout the nation voted 2,229 to 255 to be represented in bargaining by the AFL-CIO-affiliated Government Employes.

The AFGE already bargains for 4,000 Labor Dept. headquarters employes in Washington and has local-level contracts covering a number of field offices. The field locals formed a national council and petitioned for exclusive bargaining rights for the 3,300 employes based away from headquarters.

The secret ballot mail tally was a sweep for the AFGE in every category. Separate tallies showed professional employes voting 180-49 to be included in the bargaining unit, employes in the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions voting 991-72 for the AFGE, a 317-7 vote for union representation in the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, and a 158-13 vote in the Office of Labor-Management and Welfare-Pension Reports.

The vote made the AFGE the first union to win bargaining rights for all employes of a Cabinet-level department. It also brought a rarity in union representation elections—a letter of warm congratulations from the boss.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz sent AFGE Council Pres. Harry Weisbrod of Dallas, Tex., congratulations on the union's "decisive election victory." Wirtz promptly announced exclusive recognition of the union under the government's employe-management relations program and said he looked forward to a mutually beneficial bargaining relationship.

Federal Control of FEC Sought by City of Miami

Miami, Fla.—The city of Miami has asked the Florida Public Service Commission to seek federal control of the struck Florida East Coast Railway on the ground that the duPont estate and its operator, Edward Ball, have failed to live up to the agreement which gave them control of it in 1960.

The petition to the PSC was prepared by City Attorney John R. Barrett and approved by Mayor Robert King High. It charges that the billion-dollar duPont estate and the 77-year-old, anti-union Ball have failed to carry out their obligations under a reorganization plan for the then bankrupt railroad approved five years ago by Judge Bryan Simpson in U. S. District Court at Jacksonville.

The city noted that the reorganization plan calls for construction of a new Miami passenger station, maintenance of existing routes and services, maintenance of connections with other railroads, and operation in the best interests of the public.

The petition charged that no new station has been built in Miami; that passenger service has been cut to one train daily in each direction between Miami and Jacksonville, and that the FEC has notified the Interstate Commerce Commision it is ending its passenger connections with other carriers.

The city wants the PSC to go into court and ask the appointment of a receiver to operate the railroad in accordance with the reorganization plan; to seek a contempt of court order against the FEC and its officials on the basis of violations of the reorganization plan, Florida laws, and state and federal rules and regulations, and to ask injunctions restraining the owners from continued violations and directing them to resume connections with other railroads.

The Miami City Commission also directed Barrett to take the issues directly to Judge Simpson if the PSC does not act within a "reasonable time." The PSC still has the petition under consideration.

Strike in 3d Year

Non-operating railroad brotherhoods whose members have been on strike against the FEC since Jan. 23, 1963 have charged that the road has consistently violated the Railway Labor Act. The walkout was called when the FEC refused to grant a pay increase reached with other Class I railroads. Ball has consistently refused to make any wage offer since then.

Miami's move to clamp down on him may have had nothing to do with it, but Ball has finally agreed to pay county taxes levied for 1962 and 1964 which he had refused to pay on the ground they were too high.

State Comptroller Fred O. Dickenson said Ball will pay 12 counties a total of $1.9 million, including $176,510 in penalties for 1962 and $50,252 for 1964. In addition, Dickenson said, Ball agreed to drop court actions which enabled him to obtain injunctions barring collection of the levies pending determination of his claim.

Building Trades Rates Up in Third Quarter

Union wage rates for building trades workers rose four-tenths of 1 percent, or 1.6 cents an hour, during the third quarter of 1965, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Dept. reported on the basis of a survey of seven major occupations in 100 cities.

The estimated average rate on Oct. 1 was $4.44 an hour. Wages for electricians led the upward trend by gaining 3.7 cents during the period, followed by plumbers with 2.5 cents. Other increases ranged from 1.1 to 1.9 cents.

A Matter of Judgment:

Time Study Pitfalls Listed for Locals

A warning to local unions to be on guard against management use of "arbitrary, unreasonable and unrealistic time studying results" is given by Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in the current issue of the American Federationist.

The results of time studies are "simply judgments" no matter what employers may call them, he says, adding that "they are not, and cannot be, scientific or accurate; at best they represent approximations and at worst they are no better than wild guesses."

In a discussion of "Time Study and Union Safeguards," Gottlieb notes that the prosecution of grievances growing out of time studies—which he calls one of the most prolific sources of workers' complaints—in the final analysis devolves on the local.

They should be handled, he says, "the same as any other grievances," with "getting the facts" the most important step. He offers some suggestions for processing the time study grievance:

- Get a copy of the employer's record of the operation—a document the National Labor Relations Board and the courts have said the union is entitled to.
- Make sure the record of job conditions and the job description are complete.
- If the time study sheet does give enough detail as to how and under what conditions the job was being done when the time study was made, determine if it is still being done in exactly the same way.
- **Check the elements or parts into which the job is broken for timing purposes, making certain the start and finish of each part are clear; if they are not, any alleged result is "pure guesswork."**
- Check the descriptions of each element to assure they describe what each worker is presently required to do.
- Make sure that everything the worker is required to do as part of the job has been recorded and timed on the time study sheet, and "watch for tasks which are not part of the cycle," particularly "getting stock, adjusting machines, changing tools, reading blueprints and waiting for materials."
- Check the reason why the time study man may have discarded any timing he regarded as "abnormal." Gottlieb points out that the fact a particular timing is greater or less than others for the same element of a job is not of itself sufficient reason for discarding it.
- Determine if the study was long enough to cover all the "variations and conditions" the operator could be expected to face.
- See that only a simple average, and not the median, mode or other arithmetic device was used in calculating the elemental times.
- Check the rating factor to determine if it was recorded before the time study man left the job or computed later, and ask the worker if he feels the rating factor was proper.
- **Watch the worker who was timed work at the pace he considers "proper" and then at the pace required to produce the employer's workload.**
- Make sure that proper allowances have been made for personal time, rests and delays.
- "And finally, check all the arithmetic."

Papermakers Official Dies In Plane Crash

Vice Pres. Robert A. Bargeron of the Papermakers & Paperworkers was among the 58 persons who died when an American Airlines plane crashed into a hill in Kentucky just seconds from a safe landing at Cincinnati, Ohio, Airport.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed labor's shock at the tragic death in a telegram to UPP Pres. Paul L. Phillips and asked him to convey the AFL-CIO's sympathy to Bargeron's family.

"Your union and the labor movement as a whole have lost a respected leader from whom many more years of dedicated service were expected," Meany said.

Bargeron was born in 1916 in Woronoco, Mass., and lived in Blandford, Mass., at the time of his death. He served in the Coast Guard during World War II, worked in paper mills as a back tender and winderman, and joined the international union staff as director of the Health & Welfare Dept. in 1956. He was made vice president in 1962 and was reelected at the 1963 convention.

Surviving are his widow, the former Constance Lydiard; four children, one brother and five sisters.



BUILDING TRADES UNION members from Brazil, touring the United States under the auspices of the Agency for Intl. Development, met in AFL-CIO headquarters with officials of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. shown at the head of the table: Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio, Pres. C. J. Haggerty and William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to Haggerty. The visitors, who are spending six weeks in this country, also inspected several Washington construction jobs.

New Approaches Urged:

Young Worker Held Key to Union Growth

Los Angeles—New avenues of appeal to young workers who know nothing of the hardships through which present-day unions fought and grew are vital to the success of future union organizing, AFL-CIO Assistant Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher declared here.

Kircher also told a conference co-sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and the Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee that unions are "wasting their time" trying to show unorganized workers how labor worked and bled to win the things management now "gives" them.

By 1968, he pointed out to the 400 union officers and staffers in attendance, the average age in the nation will be 25 years. Young workers will have no knowledge of the depression and what the unions did to pull the country out of it, he observed.

Kircher reiterated his belief that labor can overcome all obstacles to growth—including the impact of the technological revolution and the fact that skill, training and education become each day "a more critical requirement" for job holders.

The labor movement must try to understand workers' hopes and aspirations, their "fears and misgivings," and then "find the ways and means of relating unionism to these as the most meaningful machinery" for realizing the hopes and assuaging the misgivings, Kircher declared.

He pointed to the success of the two-county organizing drive, which the participating international unions have voted to continue for another two years, as an example of the gains that can be made by inter-union cooperation.

The committee, of which William Gilbert is director, was founded on an experimental basis three years ago. Its record, Kircher said, mirrors the "growing desire of unions to work together."

The record, he noted, includes 702 National Labor Relations Board representation elections which added approximately 78,000 new members to union rolls.

"There were only 15 elections in which two or more AFL-CIO unions competed on the same ballot," he added. "This is a record of 98 percent cooperation."

Kircher cited the committee's effort as an example of the new methods that must be used if organized labor is to reverse a decline in union membership in relation to the labor force as a whole.

Factory Hiring At High Level In September

A combination of low-level layoffs plus failure of the usual seasonal decline in accessions to develop left the overall factory accession rate at its highest September point since 1955, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The layoff rate dropped to 12 per 1,000 workers, down sharply from the August rate of 16 per 1,000 workers, at its lowest level since June 1953 and at its lowest September point since 1952, the BLS said. Accessions registered 54 per 1,000, the same as in August, a contrast to the expected drop.

The quit rate rose from 26 to 34 per 1,000 workers over the month and attained the highest figure for any month since September 1955. September was the ninth consecutive month in which the quit rate was higher than the layoff rate.

Wirtz Asks New Steps To Link People, Jobs

Chicago—Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz urged civic, labor and government leaders here to lead the way in a new program to transform the unemployed from a mass of statistics into people and match these people to jobs.

In a speech before 1,500 persons attending Mayor Richard J. Daley's Conference on Employment Opportunities, Wirtz suggested a roster of the jobless in the Chicago area. He called this pilot "Chicago Plan" a human resources development program.

He declared that full employment will be achieved in the nation "only as its communities get down to a case-by-case, person-by-person treatment of unemployment—finding out who the unemployed in the community are, by name and address, what their abilities and desirabilities are, and what training they need as individuals to make them useful to themselves and the community."

Wirtz said the Dept. of Labor, through the Bureau of Employment Security, would welcome the chance to work out the program with the Illinois Employment Service, the City of Chicago, and labor and industry. He said the program could start from establishment of a full employment board to include representatives of these agencies and groups.

This board would register the jobless, interview them and decide what could be done to meet their job needs.

"Experience here and in other cities suggests clearly that employers would be willing to take on a number of these unemployed on a trial training basis," Wirtz said, noting that the Manpower Development & Training Act provides for federal funds to cover such training expenses.

He also urged effective use of the Apprenticeship Information Center, for referral of qualified applicants and establishment of pre-apprenticeship programs "like the one we have developed with the construction industry, the Bricklayers Union, and the Armstrong Adult Education School in Washington."

2 Key Groups

Since unemployment hits young workers and members of minority groups the hardest, the secretary observed, the new program should be aimed at heldping these workers first.

The Mayor's Conference on Employment Opportunities was sponsored by the Chicago AFL-CIO, the city's Commission on Economic & Cultural Development, and management groups.

Workshops on merit employment, training and future development, labor apprenticeship and employment opportunities and creating new job opportunities were held between an opening general session and the concluding luncheon.



VOLUNTEER WORKERS like these New Jersey union members helped re-elect Gov. Richard J. Hughes (D) and give control of the legislature to his party for the first time in more than 50 years. COPE volunteers made more than 15,000 telephone calls to voters in Newark alone and sent letters in two mailings to more than 600,000 union members. Pictured at state AFL-CIO headquarters, from the left: seated, Edith Peters, Donna Sirchio, Mrs. Esther Murray and Patricia Nesta; standing, State AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent Murphy and Vice Pres. John Georges. Mrs. Murray is eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Division.

Unions Find Retraining Project Helpful, but Still Not a Cure-All

Sioux City, Ia.—A pioneering project launched here two years ago to retrain and relocate victims of automation in the meat packing industry has been a helpful "first aid" to laid-off workers and will be tried elsewhere, a labor-management committee reported.

But union officials on the committee emphasized that the project produced no cure-all for the ills brought by automation. They pointed out that the earnings of most workers retrained for new jobs were less than half their former take-home pay.

The report tells what happened when Armour & Co. shut down its Sioux City plant in June 1963 and laid off 1,150 employes.

Contracts in 1959 between Armour and the unions—the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers—provided the machinery for an automation committee to administer a $500,000 fund, raised by a levy of one cent on each 100 pounds of plant shipments, to help cushion the job displacement.

Union and management, cooperating in the Sioux City Special Project, launched a joint effort with these results, cited in a report by Prof. Eaton H. Conant and Arnold R. Weber of the University of Chicago:

- More than 750 of the 1,150 Armour workers were re-employed through the transfer, job retraining and placement efforts of the committee—two public members, two union representatives, and four officials of management.
- Of the other 400, about 110 chose to retire on pension; 200 moved away; about 100 are still unemployed and looking for work.

900 Aided

More than 600 of the laid-off workers got counseling from the automation committee or the local employment service, and 157 enrolled in retraining programs. About 450 were placed in other jobs by the employment service. In all, more than 900 of the 1,150 displaced workers received some form of income maintenance or retraining or placement assistance.

UPWA Pres. Ralph Helstein, who served on the committee, said it "served a useful function in the organization of a retraining program, and as a liaison agency with governmental job placement and training agencies."

The committee's main work, he said, was to finance, to coordinate the counseling and training activities, to secure training facilities and school vocational programs, and to arrange payment for part-time workers in training.

Helstein expressed regret that Swift & Co. rejected proposals for a similar automation committee at Evansville, Ind., where 400 workers will be displaced by a plant closing next Jan. 29.

Research Dir. James H. Wishart of the Meat Cutters, the other union member of the committee, said a major product of the committee's work was the transfer of some 20 percent of displaced workers to other Armour plants, where their seniority, service and other contract rights were preserved.

The Sioux City project, he declared, was of value for its "first aid" work to victims of industrial catastrophe but it has not stopped "the catastrophe of automation unemployment, which continues to increase throughout the packing industry."

The committee itself acknowledged "modest success in a minor labor market." It said the 90-day advance notice of shutdowns, provided in union contracts, helped activate retraining efforts, and announced that a similar special project will be utilized in Kansas City, Mo., where another Armour plant has been closed.

Public members of the automation committee were Pres. Clark Kerr of the University of California, and Dean George P. Schultz of the Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago.

Birch Society in Thick Of Fight to Keep 14(b)

(Continued from Page 1)

ers in both political parties had little to show for their efforts in the recent elections and that neither party wanted the Birchers as members.

"Liberals have a stranglehold on both political parties," Welch charged. He gave no reply when asked whether Barry Goldwater was among those he classified as "liberals."

Welch advocates what is known as the "conspiracy" theory of government—that for decades the administrations in Washington have been either consciously or unconsciously furthering the Communist cause. He includes in this "conspiracy" not only the Democratic administrations, but also the Republican administration of Pres. Eisenhower.

In his book, The Politician, Welch carefully changed some of his more blatant charges about Eisenhower being a "conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy," but consistently referred to him as "taking orders from his Communist bosses."

Nearly every top official of the Eisenhower Administration is labeled by Welch in his book as being in some degree a Communist agent or dupe.

The Birch Society president is very much against the term "democracy," holding that the United States is a constitutional republic. He did not explain the difference he sees between the two terms.

In answer to other questions he gave this insight into the Birch society:

- It now claims between 60,000 and 100,000 members, although it is not growing as fast as it was six months ago.
- A few years ago, about 60 percent of the members were Democrats and the rest Republicans, at a "guess," but the figure has since reversed with the switch of many conservative southern Democrats to the GOP.
- The organization spends about $5 million a year, including $40,000 a week for payroll and $125,000 a month for printing.
- The staff includes 78 field representatives, 40 persons in the Los Angeles office and 130 in the main headquarters at Belmont.

Keep It Rolling

OVER THE PAST 12 months a vigorous and expanding economy has provided 2.1 million jobs. This growth in jobs has kept pace with the increase in the labor force and has helped drop the unemployment rate from 5.2 to 4.3 percent over the period.

The decline in the jobless rate has focused new attention on how to bring the country to realization of full employment—a matter of reducing the unemployment rate to 3 percent.

The improvement in the past 12 months is the key to any discussion of how to proceed to full employment. The expanding economy has provided the stimulus for the cutback in unemployment through a combination of monetary and fiscal policies geared to keeping the growth rate at a high level.

If any of these policies is changed or redirected, the combination that produced the 2.1 million jobs will be endangered. An increase in interest rates, a cutback in government expenditures or a change in business pricing policies can slow down or impair the economy and damage its job-producing potential.

So the first job of continuing the attack on unemployment is a continuation of the economic mix that produced the 2.1 million jobs in a year.

But as unemployment continues downward under the stimulus of the high level of economic activity, the nature of the problem takes on new aspects.

Of the 2.8 million unemployed in October 1965, about 1 million were men, 1 million were women and some 800,000 were teen-agers. Of the men, about 170,000 were non-white; of the million unemployed women about 210,000 were non-white. Of the 800,000 jobless teen-agers, about 170,000 were non-white.

The magnitude of Negro unemployment, 7.9 percent, is a critical factor in what happens next to reduce the number of jobless. The Labor Dept. makes the point that knowing that the jobless rate for non-white teen-age females is 25 percent is a cause for genuine concern. But knowing also that this group totals only about 74,000 could encourage the development of realistic programs to help find them jobs.

There is no doubt that the need for education, training and retraining programs is one key to the campaign to find jobs for many of the current unemployed. Manpower and poverty programs are having some impact, but there is a great and continuing need.

These programs, however, cannot be viewed in isolation. They will make their weight felt only if current policies geared to an expanding economy are maintained and improved.

One-Sided Boom

THE TREMENDOUS surge in profits in the first nine months of 1965 compared to the same period a year ago attests to the great good health of American business and industry.

That good health, in turn, reflects two important factors in the manufacturing sector of the American economy: stable or declining unit labor costs over the past year and a rise in the rate of productivity increase.

If the profits picture is to continue rosy, the workers who have contributed directly to the unit wage cost figures and increased productivity must share fairly in the results in the form of improved wages and fringe benefits.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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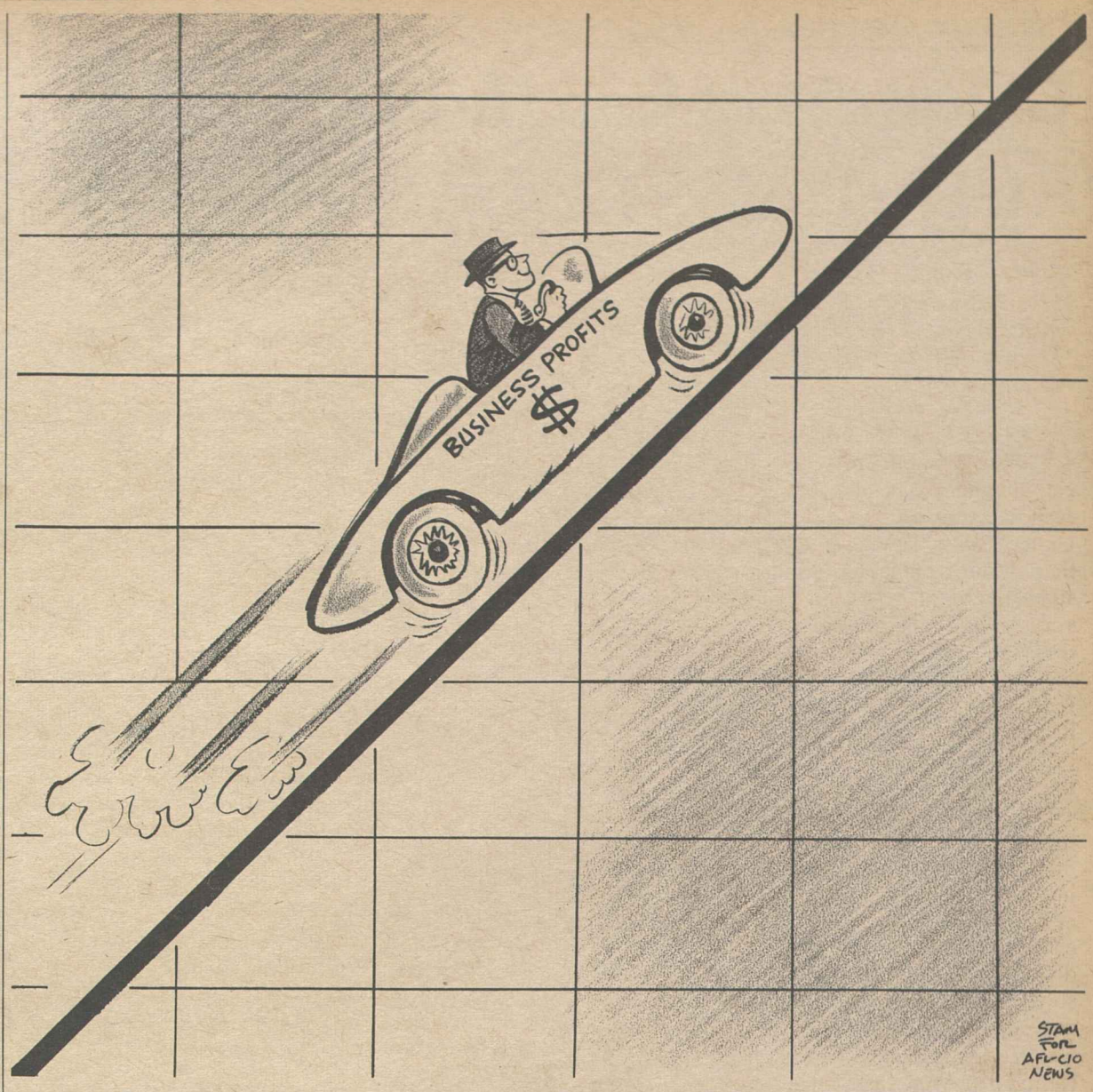
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, November 13, 1965 No. 46

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'Incentive' Systems Proposed:

White House Advisers Urge Stepped-Up War on Pollution

The following is excerpted from a White House statement on a report of the President's Science Advisory Committee on "Restoring the Quality of Our Environment," listing some of the "significant findings of the committee.

WE PROBABLY hurt ourselves in so many ways, indeed in more ways than we know, that we can no longer afford to permit gross pollution. The situation is becoming so serious that society must take the position that no citizen, no industry, no municipality has the "right" to pollute.

It will not be sufficient to control pollution by regulation and police power. We must use the full power of our free enterprise system to make the management of pollution continually more effective and more satisfactory. This means we must rely upon economic incentives to make it natural for each polluter and for each employe of a polluter to work towards diminishing their pollution. Incentive systems in which all polluters would be subject to "effluent charges"; and taxes to eliminate long-term storage or holding of junk automobiles would, for example, provide such incentives.

Pollution is not a single simple problem; rather, it is a compound of thousands of problems about which we know too little to plan and act as adequately as we should. As a result, statements about pollution are frequently distorted; often they are too alarming; just as often they are too complacent. Recalling the years of careful research spent in identifying the effects of smoking on smokers, which by comparison to ordinary urban air pollution is a relatively concentrated pollution, we can expect identifying afflictions caused by air pollution to be an extremely difficult task.

Carbon dioxide is being added to the earth's atmosphere by the burning of coal, oil and natural gas at the rate of 6 billion tons a year. By the year 2000 there will be about 25 percent more carbon dioxide in our atmosphere than at present. This will modify the heat balance of the atmosphere to such an extent that marked changes in climate, not controllable through local or even national efforts, could occur. Clearly we need to understand this problem and follow the details of change. Thus, it may be very important to find means of preventing or counteracting the changes, or to change our source of energy to one that produces less carbon dioxide.

The average car uses two gallons of gasoline per day. Additives to gasoline not destroyed by combustion are spewed out from each gallon used. Lead has long been an additive to gasoline; phosphorus and boron have been added for a few years; nickel is now being added. All of these are known to form compounds that are intensely poisonous. At the present time it has not been established that lead from this source poses a health hazard; but levels of lead in man are now close enough to levels associated with clinical symptoms to be of concern. Experts differ in their opinions as to the margin between average levels in the population and levels known to be harmful. It is important to conduct soon investigations of the form these additives take, and of the effects they may have. Their use should be subject to federal regulation.

"SMOG," first noticed in the Los Angeles area during the 1940s, basically results from incomplete products of combustion. Exhausts and other releases from automobiles contribute a major share to the generation of smog. By 1980, the use of gasoline in the Los Angeles area will have increased by a factor of four since smog was first noticed. The presently contemplated reduction in emissions is not sufficient to compensate for the expected increase in numbers of vehicles for more than about two decades. Almost every major metropolitan area now has the "smog" symptoms originally observed in Los Angeles.

The real solution will require drastic changes —extensive use of mass transportation to replace the individual auto, or new means of powering automobiles and trucks, perhaps by fuel cells or batteries that will not produce noxious effluents.

There can be no "general" standards for environmental quality. Environmental quality standards imply that the community is willing to bear certain costs, or to enforce these costs on others, in order to maintain its surroundings at a given level of quality and utility. For each pollutant, and for each place, the elements that must be taken into account are: its effects; technological capabilities for its control; the costs of control; and the desired uses of the resources that pollutants may affect. The standards we set today will be based on the knowledge we have available. We cannot set completely rational standards today because we do not know the tolerance level for fish, birds or man; extensive systematic studies are badly needed. Neither do we know enough about the technological means of control.

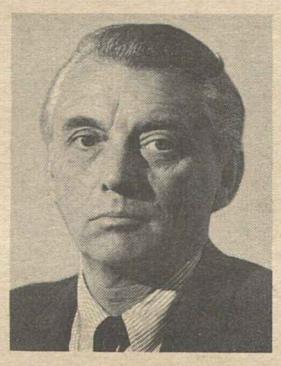
Morgan Says:

U.S. Building Human Resources With Aid to Higher Education

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE may be a dangerous thing but if there is one thing we can never get enough of in this country it is education. Almost every problem we face in these fabulous United States is man-made. This doesn't mean that all our troubles would disappear if everybody suddenly became a doctor of philosophy. Some very stupid things are done by college graduates. A person who can read—and write a check in five figures—may still be woefully ignorant of the world around him.



Morgan

We have almost licked the disease of illiteracy in America but we are just beginning to appreciate the fact that education has many more dimensions. In order to solve the problems of air pollution and poverty, prevent the decay of cities and teeth, check the waste of human and natural resources, and perform other vital tasks including the guidance of the population growth, we need not only engineers and economists, urban planners and dental hygienists, psychologists and conservationists and a host of other specialists; we need also an alert and energetic army of generalists. In other words we need a citizenry which is better informed and better prepared.

A VIGOROUS STEP in this direction was taken when the President signed the higher education act. Coupled with the whopping $1.3 billion federal aid to elementary and secondary schools that he signed into law last April, this measure should do much to repair the damage of neglect that has been ravaging our educational system.

For the first time in U.S. history, legislation authorizes federal scholarships for general undergraduate education. The National Defense Education Act, spawned after the first Soviet sputnik made Americans nervously question the adequacy of our scientific education, concentrated on help to students in specialized pursuits.

The new law not only broadens that concept but provides important assistance to the poor whose scholastic needs—and therefore whose scholastic potentials—have been greatly overlooked in the past.

As if to emphasize this aspect of new opportunity, Pres. Johnson chose his non-Ivy League alma mater, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, some 40 miles from his ranch, as the setting for this legislative-autographing party.

He said the bill will help 1 million more students go to college each year, beginning in 1966 and including 140,000 who will get federally-financed scholarships.

This means, the President said, "that a high school senior anywhere . . . can apply to any college or university in the U.S.—and not be turned away because his family is poor."

It means many other things: a low-interest loan program for middle-income students; a broad university-extension program to get colleges and universities more directly involved in solution of community problems—applying the long-established agricultural extension service approach to research on water pollution, juvenile delinquency, marketing and other items. It means, as well, grants to hoist the academic standards of small, poorly-financed institutions, especially 106 Negro schools in the South; and a post-graduate fellowship program to assist as many as 10,000 teachers in elementary and secondary grades.

THE LAW also authorizes a so-called teachers corps which eventually would send some 6,000 teachers, a mixture of veterans and novices, as educational flying squads into poverty-stricken areas. However, at the last minute, Congress killed funds for this project. The President said money for the teachers corps would be one of the first things he would ask Congress for in January.

To those who, sincerely or synthetically, raised fears that Washington would soon control education with a heavy hand, the President said "the federal government intends to be a partner, not a boss, . . . has neither the wish nor the power to dictate" in educational matters.

No miracles need be expected from this new legislation. Undoubtedly there will be a good deal of fumbling in its administration. Congress authorized $2.6 billion for the higher education act. The wisest minds in the country would make mistakes handling such a colossal sum. But it takes no Einstein to recognize that the too-little-and-too-late treatment we have given the needs of our school systems in the past has not been a very educated approach to the problem.

Jobs, Taxes, Security:

U.S. Seen Paying High Price For Neglect of Merchant Fleet

SHRINKING JOB OPPORTUNITIES, huge tax losses and serious defense gaps are the high price the United States is paying for neglect of its merchant marine, the president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared.

Less than 9 percent of total U.S. export-import trade today moves in American vessels—a drop from more than 30 percent during the depression years, Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and an AFL-CIO vice president, said on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Hall said there are now only 900 merchant vessels of all types of ocean-going tonnage flying the U.S. flag, less than half the number needed to return the industry to its former strength.

"That's how far behind we are in this country," he added.

He charged that "runaway flags," flown by American-owned vessels sailing under the colors of another nation, are a major factor in the merchant marine's decline. The resulting annual tax loss on tanker and cargo ships alone is more than $25 million, he said.

Such ships "should be brought under the tax laws of the United States," which would be a big boost in building the size of the American merchant fleet, Hall declared.

HE REJECTED the contention that high wages and good working conditions have caused the decline of the U.S. shipping industry.

"American seamen are paid pretty much in line with what the average American worker is paid" and "to argue that they are getting too much" is to argue that American workers in general "are getting too much," he said.

"There are many ways to meet competition other than slashing wages—particularly when the slash would put the workers down to the poverty level," he added.

Reporters questioning Hall on the AFL-CIO public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were William Eaton, labor reporter for United Press Intl., and Harry Conn, editor of Press Associates, Inc.



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



ONE OF THE little noticed events of the recent elections is that former Sen. Goldwater, Republican candidate for the presidency only last November, made no speeches for any GOP campaigners anywhere this year.

It is a little difficult to think of any other major-party candidate who retired so swiftly and completely into isolation. The late Adlai E. Stevenson was heavily used by Democrats and so was former Pres. Harry S. Truman. Former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon campaigned for the GOP in 1964 and this year—although with no success—in both New Jersey and Virginia.

Goldwater, who presumptively is still planning to run again for the Senate next year from Arizona, played no role whatever in 1965. Some of those who planned and executed the "draft Goldwater" campaign, particularly the senator's onetime organizational genius, F. Clifton White, are reported by the Chicago Daily News to have had a "secret meeting" recently to plan Republican conservative strategy leading up to 1968. But Goldwater dumped Clifton White into sideline jobs after winning the 1964 GOP nomination.

The Republican congressional leadership has unanimously denounced the John Birch Society, which Goldwater refused to do in 1964, and GOP National Chairman Ray E. Bliss has publicly stated that he wished the senator's so-called Free Society Association would stop competing for party funds.

* * *

DOWN IN ALABAMA, where Gov. George C. Wallace is trying to keep his own political career as a Dixiecrat-Democrat alive, he has run into resistance to a constitutional amendment that would alter the state's basic law to let him run for re-election.

A good many observers think Wallace could win re-election if he was eligible to run. But the state senate refused to approve the proposed constitutional amendment eliminating the prohibition against a second successive term for a governor.

The state constitution also prohibits any effort by Wallace to run in any other statewide election, such as that in which a U.S. senator is chosen, for a year after his term as governor expires.

Wallace might ignore this injunction, thus posing problems for Sen. John J. Sparkman, who is expected to seek a new term next year, but that would force the Alabama governor to abandon practically everything he has said in the past about the alleged supremacy of states' rights.

At last report Wallace had not decide how to resolve this dilemma. He shows no observable enthusiasm about running against Sparkman, possibly because he has developed a realization that Washington and the Senate are not an arena in which he can hope to shine. He is toying with the idea of having his wife, Lurleen, run for governor, intending to keep on running the state himself if she should win, the New York Times and other newspapers reported.

* * *

THE SUDDEN retirement of Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia followed closely his loss of control of a onetime all-powerful state organization, which suddenly was taken over by other leaders making an appeal to labor, to Negro voters and to white liberals and moderates.

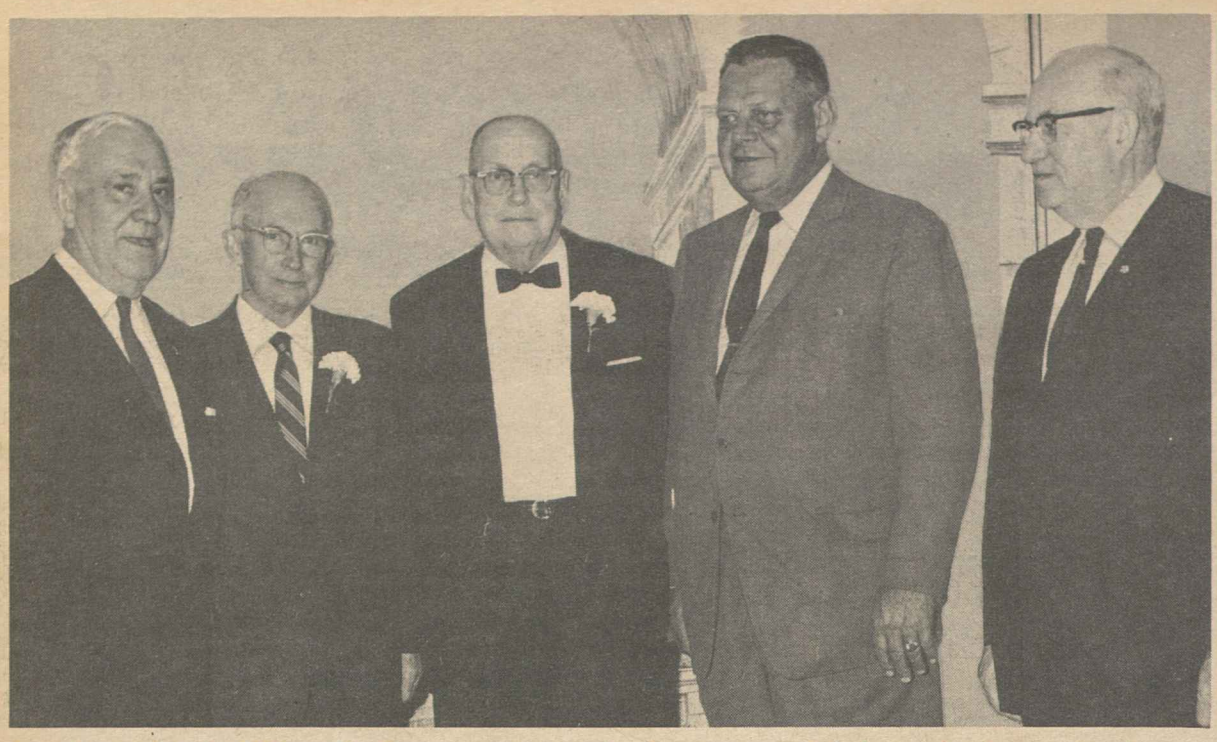
The senior senator from Virginia came to the Senate in 1933, the day Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated for his first term, bearing a reputation as a former governor who knew how to get things done. He ended up alienated from the Democratic Party nationally, defeated in his effort to spread all over the South a program of "massive resistance" to school desegregation, a state leader who lost his grip because of the emergence of new forces he would not recognize.

The public career of Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, a more able man than Byrd, has also been clouded by a preoccupation with racial issues and a refusal to acknowledge the winds of change. Byrd has now departed and Russell, even if he seeks re-election next year, will be challenged by more moderate spokesmen.

The older generation of southern politicians is passing from the scene, although the ambitions of Wallace in Alabama suggest that it may take a little more time in some states than others.



SHRINKING JOB opportunities, huge tax losses and serious defense gaps are the price the U.S. is paying for neglect of its merchant marine, Pres. Paul Hall (center) of the AFL-CIO's Maritime Trades Dept. told William Eaton of United Press Intl. (left) and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference, weekly radio interview.



A GRAND OLD MAN OF LABOR was honored when union and industry leaders paid tribute to Sec.-Treas. Harland Holmden (center) of the Theatrical Stage Employes at a dinner in New York upon his retirement after 50 years as a union officer. Among those lauding Holmden, who was installed as the union's secretary-treasurer emeritus, were (left to right) Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; John A. Shuff, IATSE's new secretary-treasurer; AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, and IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

All-Out Drive Urged To Combat Pollution

Detroit—A five-year, $50-billion assault on water and air pollution has been proposed by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Ruether with the assertion that such pollution is endangering both human lives and economic growth.

Reuther's proposal came out of the union's United Action for Clear Water conference where he joined Interior Sec. Stewart Udall in urging a campaign for legislative action to clean up the nation's polluted rivers, lakes and atmosphere.

Udall called water pollution "the conservation scandal of our time" and challenged the 1,000 delegates from the Great Lakes states and the Canadian province of Ontario to "bird dog" corrective and preventive legislation.

Reuther advanced the $50 billion figure for an anti-pollution war chest because, he said, "we need to have the good sense and courage to spend in the next five years fighting water and air pollution what we spend on armaments in one year."

"Our natural resources are the basic raw materials out of which we must shape the Great Society," Reuther told the delegates, "and man's ability to survive and flourish is tied to fresh water more than any other resource. We must come to grips now with the problems of neglect and indifference that corrode our lives."

Reuther and Udall agreed that national action on pollution is necessary and that federal minimum controls must be set.

The automobile industry was urged by Reuther to "lead the parade" in fighting the air pollution to which the auto is a significant contributor.

Udall said pollution in Lake Erie has reached such a critical point that it is almost "irreversible." National action, he declared, must be joined by state and local programs for a successful assault on pollution.

Economic Aspects Cited

The economic aspects of water pollution were pointed up by Murray Stein, chief enforcement officer for the U.S. Division of Water Supply & Pollution Control.

"If the Great Lakes go," Stein warned, "industry in this region will follow. Without the clean fresh water supplied by the Great Lakes, our economy, your jobs, and even the position of the United States and Canada as world powers may be adversely affected. The possible decline of industry is a most basic 'bread and butter' issue for any union."

George B. Langford, director of the University of Toronto's Great Lakes Institute, warned that "the affluent society will become the effluent society" unless pollutants are effectively destroyed. He pointed out that Lake Erie's fishing industry has all but disappeared and that "we are subjected each day to conditions in our air and water that are not understood and which we should not tolerate as sensible human beings."

Langford urged new unified approaches to pollution to overcome problems posed by "the scrambled jurisdictions" in the area.

Teachers Win Boston Vote In Blackout

Boston, Mass. — The Boston Teachers Union won out over a non-union teachers' association and the Northeast's massive electric power blackout in a collective bargaining election here.

The vote in a count supervised by the State Labor Relations Board was 1,602 for the union, 1,116 for the Teachers Alliance, 41 for neither.

Pres. Fred Reilly of AFT Local 66 said the victory climaxed a three-year campaign for exclusive bargaining rights with the Boston School Committee for more than 3,000 public school teaching employes.

The next steps, Reilly said, will be to draw up contract proposals and intensify a drive for members. Teachers previously had won the right to have union dues deducted from pay.

The blackout of electric power in the Northeast on the day of the balloting kept many teachers from the polls, the union feels. Local 66 had requested that six polling places be set up in centrally located districts, but the request was not granted.

Ballots were cast only from 3 to 8 p.m. in a downtown location difficult for teachers in outlying schools to reach during the power emergency.

The victory was the latest in the AFT's drive to win bargaining rights for teachers in school districts across the country, a campaign AFT Pres. Charles Cogen said has been highly successful.

Union Attorneys Set Conference

Pres. George Meany has scheduled an attorneys' conference during the 6th AFL-CIO Convention in San Francisco.

National and international unions and state central bodies have been invited to send their general counsel or principal legal representatives to the session.

The conference, under the direction of J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel, will convene at 10 a.m. Friday, Dec. 10, in the ceremonial courtroom of the U.S. District Court at San Francisco.

A discussion agenda, covering the principal legal issues that currently affect labor organizations, will be presented at the conference.

Study Shows '64 Pay Hikes Dropped Off

(Continued from Page 1)

covered by major collective bargaining agreements, 30 percent were in smaller union plants and 25 percent were in non-union establishments.

In union firms, the proportion of workers who got raises was 89 percent in 1964, up from 77 percent the year before. In the non-union segment of manufacturing the percentage dropped from 69 percent in 1963 to 56 percent the following year.

Other highlights of the report:

- The 3.1 million workers whose pay was not raised during the year included about 313,000 covered by contracts that did not provide for wage hikes in 1964; some 1.45 million in bargaining units not affected by a reopening in 1964; 202,000 in plants where negotiations were in progress at year's end; and 1.1 million in non-union factories.
- The most frequent wage increases averaged 5 to 6 cents. More than 400,000 workers in the auto and farm equipment fields received inequity adjustments plus cost-of-living increases averaging that amount.
- Changes in health and welfare plans affected more workers than any other benefit—about 25 percent of the total. Company payment of all insurance premiums was common in the contracts under study, and benefit increases were widespread.

New Democrats Gain:

Liberals Fall Short Of Canada Majority

Ottawa, Ont.—The Liberal Party administration of Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson suffered a loss in victory in the nation's general election.

His party out-polled its opposition but failed to achieve the end he had in view when he dissolved Parliament and called for the fifth election in eight years—a majority in the 265-seat House of Commons. The best the party could do was to increase its representation from the 127 seats it held in the last Parliament to 129 seats in the new.

The greatest gains in both strength and prestige were scored by the labor-backed New Democratic Party as votes piled up in the industrial sections of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

The NDP held 18 seats in the last Parliament—17 won in the 1963 general election and another taken in a by-election last year—and will have 21 seats when the new House of Commons assembles after the first of the year. It received more than 1.3 million votes—over 18 percent of the total cast compared to 12 percent in 1963.

Its popular vote jumped from 7 percent to 12 percent in Quebec; from 16 percent to 21 percent in Ontario, and from 30 to 37 percent in British Columbia.

Former Exec. Vice Pres. Stanley Knowles of the Canadian Labor Congress was re-elected from his Winnipeg, Man., riding with the greatest vote he has ever polled. NDP Leader Thomas C. Douglas easily won re-election in suburban Vancouver, B.C., and NDP Vice Pres. David Lewis, a nationally-known labor lawyer, was re-elected in Toronto.

Tories Form Opposition

The Liberals' opposition in the new Parliament will be centered in the Conservative Party, led by former Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker, which failed to reach its goal of ousting the Liberals and taking over the reins of government. It gained four seats for a total of 99, again exhibiting strength in the Prairie provinces.

Most of the gains scored by the NDP, the Liberals and the Conservatives were made at the expense of the right-wing Social Credit Party, which lost 10 seats and will hold 14 in the new Parliament.

Pearson and his party are now faced with the task of running the country without a clearcut majority in Parliament—the same situation that confronted them before the election. In the last House of Commons the NDP in general supported the Liberals and enabled them to govern. A similar coalition with one of the minority parties will be needed in the new Parliament.

Organization of the NDP was approved by the CLC convention in 1958 and by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) the following year. In elections held in 1958, the CCF polled 680,000 votes, or 9.4 percent of the total cast, and won eight seats in Parliament.

Third Quarter Profits Break All Records

(Continued from Page 1)

from lofty heights indeed," the survey said.

First-quarter corporate earnings showed an increase over 1964 to 16.3 percent and second-quarter gains ran at a 15.9 percent level—both of them lower than the third-quarter rise.

In addition, the Journal survey noted, profit margins continued to show a higher increase when measured as a percentage of sales.

Any pressure exerted on record profits by a cutback in steel sales in the fourth quarter may be "partially—if not fully—offset by some sizable gains expected for the auto industry," the Journal's survey noted.

"The fourth-quarter earnings increase expected for the auto industry could turn out to be immense," it added.

TV Program to Explore Labor in Three Lands

Differences and similarities in the goals of labor organizations in Great Britain, Australia and the United States will be explored by top-ranking union officials from the three nations in a documentary TV study.

The program, The Union Man, will be telecast at 9 p.m. Nov. 17 by Washington's education station, WETA, on Channel 26. It will also be shown by other educational TV stations on the same date but not necessarily at the same time, and by still others at later dates.

Featured will be AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Pres. Albert E. Monk of the Australian Council of Trade Unions; Sec.-Gen. George Woodcock of the British Trades Union Congress; Ralph Woolpert, negotiator for Thrifty Drug Stores, second largest chain in the U.S.; Kelly Hargreaves of the North Australia Workers' Union, and Robert Hawke, ACTU research officer.

The U.S. and British collective bargaining systems are contrasted with Australia's system of compulsory arbitration, and the role of union specialists in this country is traced.

The program documents a union meeting on the Sydney, Australia, waterfront and an "outback" arbitration court hearing; the vitality of auto unions in Detroit, and present-day Tolpuddle, England, where in 1834 six farm workers were arrested and convicted of attempting to form a union.

The producer is the Australian Broadcasting Commission. It is the latest in a series sponsored by the Intl. Television Federation which won the Peabody Award.

Insurance Workers Set Talks Covering 3,400

Galveston, Tex.—The Insurance Workers were scheduled to open contract talks here Nov. 16 for 3,400 agents of the American National Insurance Co. IWIU Pres.-Emeritus George L. Russ heads the 11-man negotiating committee with Pres. William A. Gillen and C. W. Cutler of the union's executive board.

The existing three-year agreement expires next Jan. 15.

1 Man, 1 Vote Campaign Gains in States

Foes Mount 'Last-Ditch' Fight, Press Revival of Dirksen Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ready under way, he said, and "conservative interest groups will be able to muster a massive campaign compared to the resources of those who would defend the cause of representative government." He added:

"It is easily understood what a representative state government may mean to the very powerful interests which now have an alliance with the minority controlling state legislatures, and who would regret to see state legislatures represent the needs and views of the great majority of taxpayers and consumers."

The fast pace of reapportionment since the key Supreme Court decisions in 1962 and 1964 has apparently doomed the attempt to force a constitutional change through a convention summoned by two-thirds of the states. Not only did the number of states petitioning for a constitutional convention fall well short of the 34 needed, but most of the legislatures which did pass such resolutions have since been reapportioned.

Dirksen has modified his amendment several times in an effort to pick up the additional votes he needs. But Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) polled constitutional experts who had opposed the original Dirksen amendment and found them unanimously against the latest version.

It took a bit of horse trading by Dirksen to move his amendment out of the Judiciary Committee. He lacked the votes on an initial test. But by filibustering in committee to prevent final approval of the high-priority immigration reform bill, he won an agreement to report out his constitutional amendment. The committee, however, took the unusual step of sending it to the Senate "without recommendation," refusing it an endorsement.

Last August, Dirksen bypassed the committee and substituted his amendment for an unrelated bill. He fell seven votes short of the two-thirds needed for a constitutional amendment, mustering only a simple 57-39 majority.

Supporters of one man, one vote apportionment see the changes which are taking place in the states draining strength out of the opposition to equality of votes. Once legislatures are reapportioned—however reluctantly—and district lines changed, it is no longer a matter of preserving the status quo but of undoing something which has been accomplished.

The following survey, based on the latest information available to the AFL-CIO News, shows how far the reapportionment process has gone:

ALABAMA—Before the Supreme Court decisions, districts with 25 percent of the population elected a majority of the state's House and Senate. There had been no reapportionment since 1906. Both branches of the legislature will be elected next year on one man, one vote standards. Bowing reluctantly to federal court orders, the legislature adopted a reapportionment plan this year. A three-judge federal court accepted the reapportionment of the Senate, but substituted its own formula for redistricting the House. The plan submitted by the legislature, the court said, was gerrymandered to prevent the election of Negroes and unconstitutional.

ALASKA—Alaska was one of the few states which reapportioned without compulsion from the courts. The main change was to make the Senate more representative; in 1962 35 percent of the population lived in districts which could elect a majority of the Senate.

ARIZONA—A federal court ordered reapportionment of the Senate, where 12 percent of the population had a controlling voice. The legislature in a special session this year upped the percentage to 40, but the plan is being challenged as failing to meet one man, one vote standards.

ARKANSAS—Under court order, the legislature was reapportioned this year by the State Board of Apportionment, but a court challenge has been filed to the makeup of the House.

CALIFORNIA—Under repeated prodding from state and federal courts, the legislature last month finally reapportioned on a one man, one vote basis. Under the previous plan, 10 percent of the population elected a majority of the Senate. The new plan gives Los Angeles County 14 senate seats, shifts control to populous Southern California.

COLORADO—In 1962, less than one-third of the state's population elected a majority of both houses of the legislature. Apportionment is now on a one man, one vote basis.

CONNECTICUT—Labor was a party to the court suit which led to a directive to reapportion the legislature, where 12 percent of the population can elect a majority of the House, 32 percent a majority of the Senate. Uniquely, the House apportionment had favored Republican small towns while normally Democratic cities had been overrepresented in the Senate. The legislature passed an equitable reapportionment, a constitutional convention confirmed it this fall, it will be submitted to a statewide referendum Dec. 14. Both parties have endorsed it, but a right-wing "Committee of 1,000" is opposing ratification.

DELAWARE—At the time of the Supreme Court decisions, Delaware hadn't reapportioned since 1897 and a majority of the Senate represented 22 percent of the people, a majority of the House only 18.5 percent. Both have been reapportioned, although Republicans have filed a court challenge to the districting of the House.

FLORIDA—In 1962, 12 percent of the population could elect a majority of the Senate (and one rural vote equaled 100 Miami votes), while 14.7 percent could pick a majority of the House. Under court prodding, the state has moved considerably closer to one man, one vote representation.

GEORGIA—Less than one-fourth of the state could elect a majority of both houses before reapportionment. The plan adopted didn't meet court criteria, but was allowed to remain through the next election. A new apportionment must be adopted before the 1968 vote.

HAWAII—The legislature's reapportionment didn't pass court muster and a constitutional convention has been ordered before next year's election.

IDAHO—Starting with 17 percent control of the Senate and 33 percent control of the House, Idaho moved closer to equal representation. But a court challenge to its adequacy is pending.

ILLINOIS—Both the House and Senate were way out of line by one man, one vote standards. Failure of the legislature to agree on redistricting led to at-large election of the entire House in 1964. Currently the Senate has been reapportioned by the Illinois Supreme Court and a commission is making a new attempt to apportion the House.

INDIANA—After having 1963 and 1965 reapportionments voided by the courts, a special session of the legislature passed four alternative plans, leaving it up to the courts to decide among them.

IOWA — Court action initiated by the State AFL-CIO helped to rectify 27 percent control of House, 34 percent control of Senate. Final action on Senate reapportionment awaits completion of constitutional amendment process.

KANSAS—The State Senate has been reapportioned from 27 percent to 50 percent control, but court action is still pending on 19 percent control of House.

KENTUCKY — Reapportionment completed.

LOUISIANA—Court suits filed challenging control of legislature by one-third of population.

MAINE—Existing apportionment was less out of line than in most states. Only minor changes in House made since Supreme Court decisions.

MARYLAND—Under court pressure, the legislature first brought its House closer to one man, one vote standards and then reluctantly tackled the problem of a Senate where 14 percent of the voters could elect a majority. It passed two plans at a recently concluded special session, leaving the decision to the courts. The state's attorney general warned that one plan was unconstitutional.

MASSACHUSETTS — A rare state whose legislature was and is apportioned on a population basis.

MICHIGAN—Even before the Supreme Court decisions, the State AFL-CIO had pioneered court challenges to a malapportioned legislature in which a majority of the Senate represented only 29 percent of the people. A one man, one vote apportionment was adopted in time for the 1964 elections. A Republican claim that the districts were gerrymandered to favor Democrats resulted in a State Supreme Court order for a review of the issue by a bipartisan apportionment commission, to report to the court in January.

MINNESOTA — Reapportionment is back in the courts after veto of a labor-opposed bill which could have left some districts with twice the population of others.

MISSISSIPPI—Legislature reapportioned, but still short of one man, one vote standards.

MISSOURI—Although there has been temporary redistricting, the situation remains fluid with the legislature preparing a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the voters. An earlier proposal was rejected in a referendum.

MONTANA—A court order brought reapportionment this year of both houses of the legislature, where districts representing 14 percent of the voters controlled the Senate and 37 percent the House.

NEBRASKA—After three tries, Nebraska's one-house legislature may have come up with a plan meeting court requirements.

NEVADA—A special session of the legislature is struggling, under court order, to come up with an acceptable reapportionment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—State was reapportioned following constitutional convention which removed a provision granting each town representation in the House at least every 10 years and changed the basis of Senate representation from taxes paid to population.

NEW JERSEY—Under court rulings, both House and Senate were temporarily reapportioned in time for this year's elections and a constitutional convention will be held next spring to draw up a permanent plan.

NEW MEXICO—At the time of the Supreme Court decisions, 14 percent could elect a majority of the Senate, 27 percent a majority of the House. The House has been reapportioned, but voters this fall turned down a labor-opposed "weighted voting" system for the Senate, leaving it to the courts to complete reapportionment.

NEW YORK — A three-judge federal court upheld the legality of one of four temporary plans adopted in 1964 by a lame-duck Republican legislature and the new districts were used in this month's elections. A permanent plan is still to be adopted.

NORTH CAROLINA — Court action pending.

NORTH DAKOTA — Federal court invalidated legislature's plan, imposed its own formula.

OHIO — A Republican-drafted reapportionment plan, opposed by labor, was rejected this year in a referendum. The legislature abandoned a futile effort to agree on a new proposal. An all-Republican reapportionment board drew up a plan which has been accepted by a federal court panel for use in the 1966 elections.

OKLAHOMA — A federal court took over and completed the reapportionment of the legislature which previously had 25 percent control of the Senate and 29 percent control of the House.

OREGON—The state for some time has had a population apportionment close to one man, one vote standards.

PENNSYLVANIA—The legislature, under court order to reapportion for the 1966 elections, was unable to agree on a plan. The State Supreme Court is expected to draw up its own formula for the election.

RHODE ISLAND—A reapportionment plan for the 1966 election is being drawn up on the basis of a special census, while a constitutional convention drafts permanent standards.

SOUTH CAROLINA—A special legislature commission was appointed to study reapportionment. The Senate is controlled by 23 percent of the population.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Both houses were reapportioned this year without court action.

TENNESSEE—The state whose malapportionment led to the original Supreme Court decision made several false starts on reapportionment which failed to meet court tests. It adopted an improved plan this year, still subject to final court review.

TEXAS—The legislature was reapportioned this year close to one man, one vote standards, although some aspects are being challenged in court. Previously Senate majority represented 30 percent of people, House majority 39 percent.

UTAH — Legislature reapportioned under court order ending 25 percent control of Senate, 38 percent in House.

VERMONT — Legislature reapportioned. House membership cut from 246 to 150, ending situation where districts with 12 percent of population elected a majority.

VIRGINIA — New reapportionment passed all court tests, was used in this year's election.

WASHINGTON — Court order brought acceptable reapportionment, ending 34 percent control of Senate, 35 percent in House.

WEST VIRGINIA—State reapportioned under court order in compliance with state constitutional requirement for population apportionment of both houses.

WISCONSIN—Less out of line than most states, Wisconsin legislature was reapportioned by the State Supreme Court along lines of a plan passed by legislature but vetoed by governor.

WYOMING—Legislature reapportioned House, federal court reapportioned Senate, ending 24 percent control.



APPRECIATION DINNER during West Virginia AFL-CIO convention at Huntington honors Miles Stanley, state body president and also an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Left to right: Stanley, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) and Dir. Paul Rusen of USWA's Wheeling district.

UAW Appoints Research Chief

Detroit—Carrol L. Coburn, Toronto-born economist on the Auto Workers' staff for 13 years, has been named the union's research director.

Coburn, who lives in Windsor, Ont., has been assistant to Dir. Nat Weinberg of the Special Projects Dept.

U.S. Brings Pressure:

Aluminum Industry Rescinds Price Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

executive vice president, at first retorted that its profit margins were lower than those of firms selling other primary metals and that its prices were still not as high as in 1960 (26 cents per ingot pound).

Alcoa rescinded the price rise after days of conferences with Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara, who said that release from the stockpile was essential to defense needs. Smaller companies quickly followed Alcoa's lead.

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, took the lead in assailing the announced price rise as having "no justification" under wage-price guideposts and therefore a move that must be considered "inflationary."

Ackley's statement declared for the CEA:

- The "productivity trend" for primary aluminum is "substantially above the average for the economy" and such industries "should not be raising prices."
- Profits for the top three producers were up an average of 33 percent for the first three quarters of this year and 80 percent from the 1960 level.
- Productivity in the industry "easily matches" the recent 3.5 percent rise in labor costs.
- Aluminum imports are sure to grow this year, perhaps to the level of 500,000 tons, and "repeated price increases in the face of stiff foreign competition" are the "surest road" to an industry's decline in world position.

Imports Rising

Ackley's statement was accompanied by a warning from Defense Sec. Robert S. McNamara that aluminum imports were rising and that releases of government stockpiles were "essential" to defend our balance of payments.

Treasury Sec. Henry H. Fowler in a New York speech warned all American business against raising prices "unnecessarily" in a "misguided effort" to exploit immediate market demand "for short-term individual advantage."

Walter W. Heller, chairman of the late Pres. Kennedy's first CEA and now back in private life at the University of Minnesota, gave full support to Ackley. He said the "productivity facts" and the "profits facts" in aluminum made a case for holding the price line and warned that unless industry generally showed moderation in its pricing policies the whole fabric of our "long-standing prosperity" and of "expansion" would be threatened.

The Ackley-McNamara-Fowler statements marked the first time that the CEA's so-called wage-hour "guideposts" have been applied directly to an industry's pricing policies rather than to the issue of whether a proposed wage increase would or would not be considered "inflationary."

It also marked the first time since Kennedy's open clash with the steel industry in 1962 over price increases that there was what appeared to be overt and public government pressure over the pricing policies of a basic industry.

Johnson's role in the dispute was publicly played down by the White House. Press Sec. Bill D. Moyers in a Texas briefing denied on one occasion that the President was "sputtering mad" over the price increase. Earlier, however, this phrase had been used by another government official as accurately describing the President's attitude.

Wurf Predicts Job Increase In Government

New York—The number of Americans working for government will continue to rise during the next few years, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes predicted here.

"While the threat of automation to destroy jobs certainly exists" in some sectors of the economy, that will not be the case in local government, Wurf told a seminar at the New School for Social Research here.

The 89th Congress "has written a Magna Charta for local government in America," Wurf suggested. "In a whole series of laws, the Johnson Administration has set the ground for challenging new partnership between federal and local government."

Much will depend, he added, "on the way local governments—cities, towns, counties and states — use their initiative, their talents and their resources to cooperate with the federal government in an effort to solve these problems."

Auto Union Sends Clinic For Children in Viet Nam

The Auto Workers are sending a fully-equipped out-patient pediatric clinic and three tons of supplies to Viet Nam, UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther announced after conferring with a Vietnamese trade union delegation in Washington.

The material will be on its way within a week and will enable the South Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) to establish the first of 14 projected children's clinics. The supplies consist of a ton of drugs such as vitamins, antibiotics and other medicines; a ton of nursing formula and a ton of an antiseptic disinfectant that can be used for water purification and cleaning as well as for medical purposes within the clinic.

The gift was accepted by Gen. Sec. Pham-Van-Vy of the Vietnamese National Federation of Plantation Workers, who said the UAW's "noble act" not only "cements the solidarity" between the two labor bodies, but also "reflects comprehension and knowledge of what we are trying to do under such difficulties."

Reuther said the action was part of a continuing UAW program of cooperation with free labor movements to meet health needs, and was taken in conjunction with the World Medical Relief Association of Detroit. Previously the UAW had sent two tons of medical supplies to a metalworkers' clinic in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and to a union clinic on a sugar plantation in Shirampur, India.



HUMANITARIAN AWARD of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO was presented to Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey by Pres. Edward F. Toohey of the local central body at a Medicare victory rally sponsored by the Philadelphia Committee for Political Education and the Senior Citizens Association. Mrs. Humphrey is between them.

Gain in Factory Jobs Continues in October

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seasonal influences, this is where the major job changes showed up: manufacturing, up 38,000; retail trade, up 54,000; service industries, up 46,000; state and local government, up 64,000.

Seasonally adjusted, the job gain totaled 223,000.

The only noteworthy decline occurred in the primary metals industry, which registered a loss of 29,000 more jobs than expected.

The Labor Dept. said this third straight monthly decline reflected downward adjustments of steel inventories and production following the contract settlement in basic steel.

Primary metals employment totaled 1,273,000 for October, seasonally adjusted.

In its summary job report released earlier, the Labor Dept. reported that the current economy expansion caused the seasonally adjusted jobless rate to edge down to 4.3 percent in October from September's 4.4 percent.

The October unemployment rate represented a drop of nearly a full percentage point from the 5.2 percent of October a year ago. Still, the current jobless rate means some 2.8 million people were actively seeking work and failing to find it.

While experts expressed the view that the unemployment level may be getting more difficult to pare down, new records in overtime and earnings were being set by those with jobs.

The October report showed average hourly earnings for factory production workers moving up by one cent to a record $2.64. Average factory overtime rose by six minutes to 3.9 hours—the highest level since these data were first collected in 1956.

The Labor Dept. traced all the rise in overtime to increased hours in the auto industry.

The average workweek stood at 41.2 hours, the highest October level since 1952, the report noted. The workweek was up by a half hour over October a year ago.

With the workweek up slightly over the month and with hourly earnings higher, the factory production worked showed average weekly earnings of $108.77 in October, the report said.

Lehman's Life To Be Subject Of TV Drama

The fourth annual television drama produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation will be broadcast over the NBC-TV network at 1:30 p.m. (EST) Sunday, Dec. 5.

Joseph D. Keenan, treasurer of the foundation, said this year's play is a documentary tribute to the late Herbert H. Lehman, U.S. senator and governor of New York, focusing on various highlights of his career as statesman and public servant.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey will be featured, as he traces with warm personal insight his former Senate colleague's contributions to human welfare and social advancement, in an interview with NBC's Pauline Frederick.

The script, entitled "The Moral Dimension," was written by Charlotte Marshall, and will be narrated by Robert Burr and Lester Rawlins.

The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute. Its annual TV programs are incorporated into the Eternal Light series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Local station listings give the time of broadcast on each NBC outlet.

Hutchens Re-elected To IUE Canadian Post

Toronto, Ont.—Vice Pres. George Hutchens of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers was re-elected the union's Canadian national director at the district convention here.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings noted that 53 locals were represented at the convention and that the union now has 19 "active organizational campaigns" under way in Canada, with three representation elections scheduled.

Union of 5,000 Joins Retail Clerks

Montreal, Que.—Some 5,000 members of one of the province's oldest "independent" unions, composed of retail store employes of Steinberg's food supermarket chain, voted to affiliate with the Retail Clerks after a one-day strike that yielded them a $16 weekly pay raise.

Membership of the unit is expected to swell to more than 8,000 in the near future as the chain opens additional outlets. The company's pre-strike offer was the first the independent union had ever rejected. The wages still lag behind rates the RCIA has established in other food stores in the area.

Institute Set For Southern Union Staffs

The third four-week Staff Training Institute for union staff members working in the South will be held Jan. 9 to Feb. 4, 1966, at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO and the National Institute of Labor Education.

In a letter to the presidents of national and international unions, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recalled that 36 union representatives participated in past courses and "gained knowledge and training to help them execute their many responsibilities in the area of union organizing, administration and civic responsibilities."

"I hope and urge that as many of our affiliates as possible will take advantage of this unique opportunity," he wrote.

The institute's co-directors are Assistant Dir. George T. Guernsey of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and Emory Via of the Southern Regional Council. Guernsey also is coordinating the recruiting work.

Eligible are full-time staff members of national and international unions stationed in the South. Each applicant must have union sponsorship, and a maximum of 30 will be accepted. Administration and tuition costs will be paid by NILE with remaining costs, to be determined later, payable by the student or his union.

Applications may be had from Exec. Dir. Joseph Mire of the National Institute of Labor Education, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. The deadline is Dec. 1.

11-18-65

Rep. Bonner Dies, Headed Maritime Unit

Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D-N.C.), for 10 years chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, died in Washington after a year of deteriorating health.

He underwent surgery for removal of a cancerous kidney in July, returned to the House for the closing days of the session but re-entered the hospital shortly after adjournment before his death Nov. 6.

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) will become chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee under normal rules of seniority. A congressional redistricting plan approved by the Maryland legislature might throw Garmatz and Rep. George H. Fallon, chairman of the Public Works Committee, into the same Baltimore district, but the legislative plan has been challenged by petition and is subject to approval by referendum of the voters.

Bonner in recent years has championed compulsory arbitration for labor-industry disputes in the maritime field but his bills never reached the House floor for a vote.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 20, 1965 | No. 47

IUD Presses Drive to Fill Gaps in Nation's Progress

New Safety Law Urged:

Sea Tragedy Seen As 'Runaway' Risk

AFL-CIO ship unions pointed to the tragedy of the Yarmouth Castle, the Panama-registered "luxury" cruise vessel which burned at sea at a cost of 88 lives on a Miami-to-Nassau run, as new evidence that U.S. safety regulations must be applied to foreign-flag cruise ships sailing out of U.S. ports.

Ironically, the vulnerability of the Yarmouth Castle to fire or other sea disasters was specifically pointed out last August at congressional hearings both in union warnings and comments by a House member.

Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the federation's Maritime Trades Dept. called for legislation requiring such vessels to comply with strict U.S. standards.

Redouble Efforts

National Maritime Union Pres. Joseph Curran promised in New York that the union would "redouble" its previous efforts in support of pending bills to force operators of foreign-flag vessels bidding for American passengers to meet U.S. standards in construction, operation and equipment.

Seafarers Intl. Union Pres. Paul Hall said legislation would be backed to establish clear National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over crews of foreign-flag "runaway" vessels engaging substantially in American commerce.

This would enable American maritime unions, as bargaining representatives of the crews, "to insist upon the maintenance of

(Continued on Page 3)

AFT Urges School Aid Standards

By Eugene A. Kelly

The president of the AFL-CIO Teachers has urged the federal government to "enforce proper standards" in local school programs financed with federal funds.

AFT Pres. Charles Cogen warned at a Washington press conference that some school authorities look on the new Elementary & Secondary Education Act as an opportunity "to simply dump federal aid" into local school budgets without providing extra education for the children of the poor.

Cogen declared that Commissioner Francis Keppel of the U.S. Office of Education is "doing a good job" in screening applications for federal aid. Much of the furor over the temporary

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AFL-CIO Voices 'Shock' At Action by Rhodesia

The AFL-CIO is "shocked" by the "utterly unreasonable and unlawful" unilateral declaration of independence by the white minority of Southern Rhodesia, Pres. George Meany declared in a statement warning that the action "bears the seeds of a racial, global, terribly destructive conflict."

Meany strongly backed both this country's decision to withdraw its diplomatic mission from Southern Rhodesia in protest and the demand of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions that "the strongest forms of coercion including military force" be used.

"We further urge our government to take the initiative in support of United Nations' efforts to apply economic sanctions and all such other punitive measures as are needed to compel the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia to observe the due rights of the African majority," he said.

"We commend the British government's assumption of jurisdiction over Southern Rhodesia as a first step to return the country to sanity and justice."

Meany accused the white minority government of using the "accident of color for exploiting the black workers." As an outgrowth of this "racialist" policy, he said, there followed "the erosion of justice and law and the denial of legal and economic rights" as well as representation for the black majority.

"The AFL-CIO has consistently upheld the right of Southern Rhodesian workers to be given fair and equal treatment in employment, and to the enjoyment of all democratic rights and human freedom," he concluded. "In this spirit, we reiterate our unequivocal support of the stand taken by the ICFTU."



AN AMERICAN-BUILT merchant fleet, flying the American flag, is essential to the nation's security, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a national shipbuilding conference attended by representatives of labor, management and the government. The three-day conference was sponsored by the Boilermakers, whose president, Russell K. Berg, is at Meany's right. **(Story Page 3.)**

Insurance Study Finds:

Surgery Fees Drain Increases in Benefits

New York—Matching increases in surgeons' fees are largely draining off union-negotiated insurance improvements with little benefit to workers in easing out-of-pocket medical expenses, a study of 12 employe-employer programs showed.

Bills for operations were nearly twice what the patient received from his surgical insurance, it was shown by the survey, which was conducted by the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans, Inc. Specifically, the reimbursements covered 57 percent of the average surgeon's bill and the patient himself had to pay 43 percent.

The study concluded that "improving the surgical allowance simply leads to increased physician charges in many instances."

It indicated that when a covered employe was reimbursed $50 for a tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy, the average surgical charge was $74; and that when the benefit went to $65, the average physician's charge rose to $85.

The council is a joint employe-employer effort to improve the quality of medical and hospital care without increasing the cost. It is made up of labor and management representatives from varied industries in which welfare funds cover 146,000 workers and their dependents.

Concern at the findings of the study was expressed by Council Chairman Efrem Kahn, president of E. A. Kahn & Co., electrical contractors, and Co-Chairman Jay Rubin, president of the AFL-CIO New York Hotel Trades Council, who described the condition revealed as "deplorable."

"Funds included in this study are typical of those covering millions of New Yorkers," they said. "Some of them have the most liberal reimbursement fees for the payment of surgeons' bills, ranging

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'Bypassed' Poor Cited By Reuther

By Willard Shelton

The labor movement is ready to accept "broader functions and responsibilities" in helping fill the gaps in American progress, Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared.

The nation's social progress has been great under the administrations of Pres. Johnson and the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, he told 300 delegates to the sixth IUD convention in Washington.

Both the 88th Congress and the 1965 session of the 89th made "remarkable contributions" to social and economic advancement, "by any standards of historical measurement," he declared in his president's report.

In framing an "agenda for tomorrow," however, labor must plan to use its "reinforced unity and

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Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz brought to the IUD convention a letter from Pres. Johnson pledging to "come back" to the next session of Congress with a renewed drive to remove the "divisive" anti-union shop Section 14(b) from the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hailing the "significant role" played by labor in education, medicare, poverty and civil rights progress, the President also promised "high priority" to completing the "unfinished business" of Congress in amendment and modernization of the Fair Labor Standards Act and unemployment insurance system.

Johnson to Ask Law On White Jury Bias

Pres. Johnson told civil rights leaders that he will ask Congress in January for legislation "to prevent injustice to Negroes at the hands of all-white juries."

The President made the announcement at a reception for several hundred participants in a planning session for a large-scale White House civil rights conference next spring. The conference, on the theme "To Fulfill These Rights," is expected to be the largest civil rights gathering ever held under government sponsorship.

The new legislative proposal came in quick response to a U.S. Civil Rights Commission report sharply criticizing administration of justice in parts of the South, including refusal of bigoted jurors to convict whites charged with violence against Negroes and civil rights workers. (Story Page 7.)

Johnson at the same time handed the Civil Rights Commission a new assignment—"to turn its careful attention to problems of race and education in all parts of the country [and] to develop a firm foundation of facts on which local and state governments can build a school system that is color-blind."

The planning session for the civil rights conference, with substantial representation from labor, church

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NLRB Upholds Union Choice Of Bargainers

The right of a union plant council to select a bargaining committee which includes representatives of unions outside the plant has been upheld by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board in a 3-0 decision found the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. guilty of refusing to bargain in 1964 with the Standard Allied Trades Council at its Louisville, Ky., plant. The board ordered Louisville management to "bargain upon request of the union with the selected bargaining committee of the union, including any representatives of other unions" invited to attend bargaining sessions.

Management first refused to negotiate on proposed pension changes because "outsiders" were present from the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and unions representing workers at other American Radiator plants. When the plant council filed refusal to bargain charges, company officials met but only under protest.

An NLRB examiner ruled, and the board agreed, that management had "no privilege to probe into the internal arrangements of a union" so long as the labor group did not use force or threats in presenting its proposals.

"An employer must deal" with union spokesmen, he added, "without regard to whether or not they are selected in keeping with the union's internal rules."

Union Board Backs Viet Nam Policy

Active support of Johnson Administration policies in Viet Nam is urged in a resolution adopted unanimously by the executive board of the Building Service Employes which warmly commended the AFL-CIO Executive Council for its recent endorsement of the U.S. position.

The resolution asked all members of the union and the labor movement in general to back the Administration's policy "that all may know that the working men and women of the United States support their government in that policy." It described the U.S. stand as intended "to contain imperialistic communism and keep it from spreading through Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

Booklet Stirs Workers To Plan for Retirement

A booklet designed to encourage older workers to think about their future, "Are You Planning on Living the Rest of Your Life?" has been issued jointly by the Administration on Aging of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Mayor's Commission for Senior Citizens of Chicago.

It is intended to stir those who may not have received pre-retirement counseling into making plans for the time when they go on pension.

"Some people are just beginning to learn how to retire," a foreword says. "And these are some of the things they are finding:

- **"Retirement from your job does not mean retirement from life.**
- **"Retirement can be more than 'moving to a warm climate' or just 'going fishing.' Many people don't move. And going fishing, or any single activity, may become tiresome after a while.**
- **"A successful and happy retirement doesn't just happen. It requires planning.**
- **"Good planning takes time. There is no set age to begin. Give some thought to it now—whatever your age."**

The 72-page booklet, Administration on Aging Publication No. 803, may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Price is 30 cents.

Cut in Interest Rates Urged to Create Jobs

A call for a cut rather than an increase in interest rates as a step in creating more jobs has been sounded by former Rep. Byron L. Johnson (D-Colo.), vice chairman of the National Council for Sound Monetary Policy.

With total borrowing (government, business and consumer) at more than $1.1 trillion, each 1 percent of interest adds $11 billion to the cost, he wrote in a letter to the Washington Post.

"The money doesn't do any more for us by reason of our paying more for it," he added. "If interest rates could be reduced by 1 percent during the coming year, the federal taxpayer would save more than $2.2 billion a year, as the debt was refinanced; the whole economy would ultimately save $11 billion a year.

"That money could be better spent to help raise the standards of our housing, school, other capital facilities, and give greater productive employment to the still substantial number of unemployed persons in our society."

Johnson wrote that interest must be slashed "if America is to be well-housed" in the years ahead as war babies get out of college, marry and seek homes "at monthly rents or charges they can afford."

"Yet interest payments are becoming almost 50 percent of monthly housing costs," he continued. "Only the upper and middle income families are served at present interest charges on mortgage money. Rent subsidies and low-interest government loans on housing for low-income families are a poor substitute for lower interest charges."

Funds Diverted

The trend to higher interest rates, Johnson asserted, diverts loanable funds from "productive" investment in housing and public works "toward the more inflationary consumptive uses." Higher rates do not cut down speculative loans or stop the growth in consumer debt for installment buying, he wrote, "but housing is severely hampered."

Lengthening the term of an insured loan so as to keep down the monthly housing cost "simply slows the rate of return of loanable funds, thus shrinking the volume of annual saving," he said.

"If interest rates were lower," he declared, "families could save money by paying off their loans more rapidly, increasing the rate and volume of savings available for new loans."

It is "nothing short of tragic" that attention has "centered on the interest factor" in the loan transaction, he said, stating that the Federal Reserve Board and the banking system can manage the volume of lending "so as to promote orderly growth without inflation, without raising interest rates, and even while lowering them."

"The needs of the lower income groups for decent housing can be met without subsidy if interest rates are lowered," he wrote. "If inflation were to threaten, the shorter amortization and higher down payment requirement could correct the volume of new loans, without raising rates."

Horse Shoers Vote Fund To Fight Trust Ruling

St. Louis, Mo.—The Journeyman Horse Shoers in convention here voted unanimously to throw their full resources into a fight against anti-trust charges filed by a group of Maryland and Canadian race-horse trainers.

The union won the first round in October 1963 when Judge Harrison Winter in U.S. District Court in Baltimore dismissed the suit filed by the employers. JHU members, he ruled, are workers, not so-called "independent contractors." As such, he declared, they have the right to refuse their services to trainers who use non-union horse shoers at other tracks, and to set minimum prices for their work. The trainers appealed.

A few days before the convention opened the 4th U.S. Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., reversed the lower court, making the JHU members subject to the Norris-LaGuardia and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts.

The convention voted as a first step to assess each member $15 to carry the fight to the U.S. Supreme Court, and acted to raise the per capita tax from $5 to $7 per month.

The 18 delegates, representing as many locals, unanimously endorsed the AFL-CIO legislative program and stressed the necessity for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw the union shop. There were no speakers.

James O'Connell, Levittown, N.Y., was elected president. He succeeds Fred D. Webb, Hot Springs, Ark., who was not a candidate for re-election and who had served two years as president and 10 years as secretary-treasurer. Sec.-Treas. Robert Coons, Collinsville, Ill., was re-elected.

Stage Employes Name Ruben Vice President

New York—The executive board of the Theatrical Stage Employes at a special meeting here elected Business Agent Roy R. Ruben of Detroit Motion Picture Operators Local 199 eighth vice president of the international union.

'Agenda for Tomorrow':

IUD Presses Drive To Fill Social Gaps

(Continued from Page 1)

strength" in contributing to the advancement of those bypassed in the general march of American society toward fulfilling human needs.

Coordinated organizing campaigns among IUD unions, Reuther reported, had brought effective results in six major areas. The IUD had participated, he said, in 561 National Labor Relations Board elections which resulted in certification of unions representing 54,249 workers.

Areas of emphasis in the future, he said, should include organization of the "working poor" as well as white-collar and technical employes and the "traditional" areas of industrial union advance.

The IUD now includes 57 affiliated unions, he said, with a membership of about 5.6 million.

The anti-poverty program, civil rights legislation in 1964 and 1965, medicare, the great expansion in federal aid to education, immigration reform and creation of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development were cited by Reuther as landmarks in congressional action.

The record was "not unmarred," he reported to the convention delegates, and completion of action on "neglected measures" is essential to lay a "proper base for the legislative program of the future."

The anti-union shop provision of the Taft-Hartley Act—Section 14(b)—was not voted into oblivion despite House passage of a repeal bill, he observed, as a Senate vote was blocked.

Congress failed to improve the minimum wage laws, failed to upgrade and restore protection of the unemployed under jobless insurance laws, failed to "right an old wrong" against building trades workers by enactment of a situs picketing bill, refused to complete action on home rule for the District of Columbia.

Only when this "backlog of neglected measures" is cleared away can the nation move to its real tasks for the future—the application of poverty, education and health programs already on the books but unequally available, particularly to the truly poor, "the tortured citizens" of the isolated countryside and the "racial ghettoes of the city," he said.

Only then can Congress give its attention to "comprehensive, coordinated and pragmatic programs" tailored to meet "still neglected human needs."

Reuther spelled out in his report the dimensions of the problems of those "bypassed."

- In half the nation's 7.2 million "poor" families, they remain poor although the family head works full time. These workers in private industry are among 17.5 million unprotected by the minimum wage law.
- The "crush of poverty" rests heavily on the aged, who need substantially increased social security benefits supplied from general U. S. Treasury revenues, and on nonwhites, with Negro workers suffering parallel wrongs of unemployment and substandard wages.
- Unemployment generally, averaging 4.7 percent of the labor force the first eight months of 1965, is still at an "intolerably high level."

Tax cuts, spurring the economy, brought spectacular profits to industry, Reuther reported to the delegates, but "demand did not rise sufficiently to produce a full-employment economy" for our expanding work force, and income distribution remained "heavily out of balance," with 41 percent going to the richest fifth of our families and a "skinny slice" of 5 percent to the poorest fifth.

A deep moral issue faces the country, he declared. "We have the potential wealth" to end poverty, joblessness, educational deprivation and racial inequality of opportunity. The question is one of purpose, resourcefulness and courage.

Labor must help lead toward national policies geared to create jobs, he said, centered in the urban areas "beset with problems of growth and decay."

The cleansing of our air and water environment would create "thousands of jobs" in addition to wiping out the "shame" of pollution, he declared.

Labor should join citizens' groups and local communities in a "systematic" attack on problems with the help of the federal government, the IUD president said.

13 Area Conferences Set by COPE for '66

Thirteen annual area conferences have been scheduled for 1966 by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, with concentration on the congressional elections and the need for retaining a liberal Congress.

Each meeting will last one day and will be attended by delegates from state and city central bodies and local unions. The schedule:

Jan. 7—Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Jan. 17—Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., for Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

Jan. 20—Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Jan. 23 — Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., for the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Feb. 5 — Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Feb. 8—Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash., for Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Feb. 11—Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, for California, Arizona, Hawaii and Nevada.

Feb. 25—LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Mar. 4—Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel, Houston, Tex., for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Mar. 8 — Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., for Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Mar. 11—Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich., for Michigan and Ohio.

Mar. 18—Dewitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N.Y., for New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mar. 21—Sheraton-Boston Hotel, Boston, Mass., for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

At Shipbuilding Parley:

Meany Hits Threats To Merchant Marine

By David L. Perlman

The AFL-CIO believes "the United States flag belongs on the high seas," Pres. George Meany declared. It considers "American ships built in American yards and manned by American seamen" essential to the nation's security and "worth whatever the price may be."

Meany lashed out at a proposal to turn over most shipbuilding to foreign yards and abandon preference for American-flag ships. He spoke to union and management leaders attending a first-of-its-kind conference called by the Boilermakers.

Boilermakers Pres. Russell K. Berg summoned the three-day conference to unite all segments of the shipping industry behind programs to revive "a sick and distressed and apparently doomed industry."

Labor participants included representatives of shipyard and sea unions which have been long-standing rivals in organizing, including unaffiliated shipyard unions. Management officials came from yards having contracts with a number of unions—and shipyards which are unorganized. A number of high-ranking government representatives took part as speakers or observers.

The catalyst which brought the diverse groups together was a government task force report which contemplated a sharp cutback in U.S. shipbuilding and ship subsidies, with most merchant vessels being built in foreign yards.

Task Force Assailed

U. S. Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson was the only speaker with a kind word for the task force, which was headed by Under Sec. of Commerce Alan S. Boyd. He said its proposals were "intended to cure the ills of our merchant marine and shipbuilding, not simply provide another aspirin."

Meany charged that the task force "cast its lot" with foreign flag operators and said its cost reasoning was as invalid as measuring the job-creating cost of the space program "by dividing the number of men in the space capsule by the total cost of a Gemini launching."

The labor movement, he said, stands with those "who believe operation under the U. S. flag represents a value and a degree of security that cannot be assured by foreign owners or crews, or by runaway-flag ships under the control of American tax-evaders who place profits ahead of their moral responsibilities as employers and citizens."

Pres. Edwin M. Hood, of the Shipbuilders Council of America, estimated that transfer of federally-aided shipbuilding and repair to foreign yards would cost 10,000 jobs directly, 70,000 indirectly. The nation's maritime problem, he said, "is simply that our World War II ships are now too old and that while our trade has grown our fleet has not."

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., said better leadership will be needed from unions and management in the industry and especially from the government in order to halt the decline of American shipping.

The maritime industry, he said, is the big exception to the nation's prosperity, with American-flag ships handling only 9 percent of the nation's export-import commerce. The task force report, he charged, would bring this figure down to 4 percent.

Pres. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. said neither the Navy nor the merchant marine has faced up to the problem of fleet obsolescence.

"As a nation we have allowed our U. S. flag fleet to erode and rust away," he warned. "We have sat by and watched our shipbuilding capabilities and facilities shrink."

Hoyt S. Haddock, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, urged a government policy which would reverse the trend toward runaway shipping by encouraging American owners of foreign flag fleets "to build, operate and repair ships under the American flag and in American yards."

Berg, in his keynote, noted that the task force report had been unanimously rejected by labor, management, and public members of the President's Maritime Advisory Committee.

In an apparent reference to this sharp conflict of views, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the conference that he expected the recommendations of the Maritime Advisory Committee, rather than that of the task force, to become the basis for the Administration's policy.

Meany saw the deterioration of the U. S. merchant marine as "a bleak picture of history repeating itself, in spades."

History Repeats Itself

After the first World War, he noted, America had the world's largest and most modern merchant marine—and allowed it to deteriorate.

In a pointed reference to charges that "high" American wage standards make U. S. shipbuilding impractical, Meany noted that in the 1920's "low wages, miserable conditions and weak or non-existent unions" didn't prevent the decline in the merchant fleet.

History repeated itself after World War II, he observed.

He called for a "long overdue" updating and expansion of the 1936 Merchant Marine Act. The future of the shipping industry, he added, should not be determined by "a stack of IBM cards in the Budget Bureau."

A strong seafaring industry, Meany insisted, "represents a complex of values to the nation, not all of which can be neatly isolated and placed on a punch card for machine evaluation."

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, conference committees were meeting to develop a set of recommendations for revival of the shipbuilding industry. The conference program was being coordinated by Page Groton, director of the Boilermakers' Iron Shipbuilders Intl. Marine Council.

Marine Engineers Win Lakes Vote

Cleveland, Ohio—Licensed engineers on 14 lake freighters of the Oglebay Norton Co.'s Columbia Tranportation fleet voted for the Marine Engineers, 38-34, in an election conducted by the American Arbitration Association.

MEBA Pres. Raymond T. McKay said the victory capped an eight-year union organizing drive. Only four lake fleets, he noted, remain unorganized—those of Ford Motor, Hanna Mining, Pickands-Mather (Interlake Steamship) and Inland Steel.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION in Washington, D. C., signs a first contract with the Building Service Employes covering 200 workers. Seated left to right: James Bradley, acting secretary of the Smithsonian, BSEIU Local 536 Pres. Peter Sheehan and BSEIU Pres. David Sullivan.

Sea Unions Urge U.S. Standards For Runaway Cruise Ship Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

adequate safety standards" as part of a contract, Hall said.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) pledged new hearings pushing their bills to require foreign-flag liners to match the standards enforced by the Coast Guard for U.S.-flag passenger ships.

"The tragedy of the Yarmouth Castle must never recur," Magnuson wrote Commerce Sec. John T. Connor.

It is now "painfully apparent" that action should have been taken previously on bills to compel foreign-flag cruise ships to meet "the highest standards of vessel safety, crew performance and emergency procedures," Magnuson declared.

Garmatz Vows Watch

Enactment of such bills at an appropriate time would have compelled the Yarmouth Castle operators to raise safety standards or halt U.S. port sailings as of last March.

Both Garmatz, upcoming chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, and Magnuson, chairman of the powerful Senate Commerce Committee, promised a close staff watch on Coast Guard investigations of the Yarmouth Castle disaster.

Garmatz cited Administration opposition—from State, Commerce and Justice Departments — as responsible for the whittling down of his own sea-safety bill, passed by the House at the recent session, to a mere bonding and financial-responsibility measure imposed on foreign-flag ship operators.

The ironies of missed chances leading up to the Yarmouth Castle burning were enormous.

At hearings on the Garmatz bill and a parallel bill of his own, Rep. William S. Maillard (R-Calif.) specifically named the Yarmouth Castle last August as "certainly a shining example of a ship not in the proper condition to engage in trade."

Even more dramatic was an NMU warning, distributed at the hearings as a leaflet, naming the Yarmouth Castle as among the "foreign-flag floating firetraps" bidding continuously for the lucrative cruise trade from Florida ports and inviting American citizens for "glamorous" voyages.

Administration opposition to the Magnuson, Garmatz and Maillard bills was based on international conventions ceding to each nation responsibility for the safety standards enforced on ships under its own registry.

The practical effect is to prevent the Coast Guard from requiring anything more than the "minimum standards" of international safety codes instead of enforcing "the rigid construction and operating standards that make U.S. ships the safest in the world."

McGavin bitterly denounced the transfer of U.S.-owned ships to foreign-flag registry to obtain a "tax haven" and, even more significantly, to save money by refusing to "abide by" American sea-safety standards.

"Nine out of 10 Americans" taking cruise ships travel on these foreign-flag runaways, McGavin noted. If the operators "are going to take our money, let them obey our laws," he demanded.

The NMU leaflet, observing that "runaways" registered in Panama and Liberia "can ignore the construction standards, the equipment, the age limits, the regular inspection and overhaul standards" which U.S. sea-safety codes impose, said that cruise-ship operations can thus put the "unsuspecting passenger in the way of . . . serious hazards" and "can be a difference of life or death."

The leaflet identified the Yarmouth Castle, under her former name of Evangeline, as an ancient "former coastwise overnight boat" and warned that cruise operations of such vessels made "greater" the "grim prospect of still more disasters at sea."

Hall in his New York statement pointed out that NLRB-certified representation of crews of foreign-flag vessels, which "many have indicated a desire for," would provide "additional insurance" against sea disasters "for the crews as well as the public which uses these ships."

Under SIU contracts, he emphasized, "no vessel can operate without complying with . . . contractual requirements for seaboard safety." In the training of SIU seamen, he emphasized, "great stress is placed upon safety, including an effective lifeboat-training program."

Issue "Dramatized"

The Yarmouth Castle disaster "tragically dramatizes the whole issue of the runaway ships which seek to evade U.S. regulations and laws," he declared.

The Coast Guard investigation of the Yarmouth Castle fire is proceeding under strict secrecy, but published reports indicate that the flames broke out about 1 a.m., that no early warning was given to the passengers, that no radio SOS call for help was transmitted, that the order to the startled passengers to abandon the now-flaming vessel came hours later in the dawn.

Loss of life was held down by rescue operations of other ships in the area, including the Bahama Star, which observed the flames and picked up scores of passengers from lifeboats and from the sea surface itself. The Yarmouth Castle, gutted by the fire, sank in deep waters after the abandon-ship order was given.

A former master of the vessel, Capt. Andrea Amatruda, turned up voluntarily at NMU headquarters in New York and at a press conference bitterly stated that "by American standards, she was not safe."

The Yarmouth Castle "was in compliance with the international regulations," said Capt. V. G. Neibergall, who heads the 7th Coast Guard District's safety division.

Amatruda said bluntly that any American sailing on any of the foreign-flag vessels operating from Florida ports under minimal international safety standards "is taking a calculated risk."

For two and a half years he had been master of the Bahama Star, principal rescue vessel at the Yarmouth Castle scene, but he said, "The same thing could happen to the Bahama Star that happened to the Yarmouth Castle."

He noted that the doomed vessel's radio shack had no operator on duty from midnight to 6 a.m.

Wood, Paint Fed Flames

Asked why the Yarmouth Castle fire spread out of control rapidly, he replied:

"There is too much wood around, wood in the dining salon, in the lounge, and coat after coat of paint covered all of it, which made it extremely inflammable."

U.S. safety regulations rigidly restrict the amount of wood and other construction combustibles on an American-flag vessel and also require the use of fireproof paint.

About 40 percent of the crews picked up by foreign-flag cruise ships "have never been to sea before," the NMU charged, and are hired only subject to training provisions imposed by the operators seeking maximum profit. Seamen on all American passenger vessels undergo intensive training courses and regular fire drills and abandon-ship drills are given passengers on U.S.-flag ships.

The Masters, Mates & Pilots joined in the demand of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., the NMU and the SIU for swift action in Congress to find a practical means of imposing U.S. safety standards on foreign-flag passenger vessels sailing from American ports and bidding for American customers.



The 1 Man, 1 Vote Battle

THE TRADE UNION movement has played a major role in the battle to establish the principle of "one man, one vote" as the basis of representative democracy.

In the state legislatures and in Congress organized labor has taken the lead in the bitter struggles to overcome decades of rotten borough government. It has initiated and fought for equitable apportionment plans in terms of population, reasonable contiguity of districts and protection of minority groups.

It has challenged the phony solutions offered by legislatures and political leaders that would violate the spirit and the letter of "one man, one vote." In Congress, labor and civil rights organizations were almost alone in backing the liberal senators who vigorously opposed the amendment concocted by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) to subvert and scuttle the Supreme Court decision on fair representation.

But while the results today are promising and states are moving rapidly toward reapportionment based on justice and equity, the battle is far from over. Legal tactics are being employed to delay or impair state reapportionment.

The labor movement will be in the thick of the new battles as it has been for the past three years, dedicated to fair representation as the key to effective democracy.

Warning from New York

THE DISPUTE which recently raged in New York City over the survival of tuition-free higher education has significance for the entire nation because what threatened to happen in New York could well happen elsewhere.

Chancellor Albert Bowker of City University announced that the heads of the city's four universities had agreed to seek an end to the free tuition which has been traditional of that city's excellent system of higher education. In place of free tuition, Bowker proposed a "theoretical" tuition charge of $400 a year which would be "fully offset by state, federal and city scholarships."

Fortunately, his proposal was greeted by such a storm of outrage that it was quickly withdrawn.

What was involved was an undisguised attempt to distort the purposes of the student aid program in the recently enacted Higher Education Act of 1965. Among the key features of that program are the federal scholarships for low income young people who might not otherwise be able to attend college.

Bowker's "theoretical tuition" plan would not simply have frustrated the desire of Congress to help additional young people enter college; it would have actually made it more difficult to enter New York City's universities, since for the first time many young people would have needed to borrow money to attend them.

The many programs of federal aid to education passed by Congress were intended to supplement state and local effort, not replace it. In every state citizens must be on guard that federal aid is not used as a way of relieving state and local effort, but rather as a way of enlarging educational opportunities for all.

Establishing tuitions where they do not exist or increasing them where they do exist would undo much of the good that Congress has accomplished. The 1963 AFL-CIO convention declared that "free public education should be extended at least through the 14th year." We must move toward that goal, not retreat from it.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, November 20, 1965 No. 47

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Thanksgiving



Schoemann Tells Newcomers:

Union Offers Workers a Chance For Broad Self-Development

The following is excerpted from a letter to apprentices and new members of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters from the union's president, Peter T. Schoemann.

YOU ARE JOINING an organization which, if only you take advantage of all it has to offer, will give you many opportunities for broad participation in American or Canadian life.

As trade union members and blue collar craftsmen, we do not have the same channels of influence as business and professional people.

On the other hand, we do have our local union, and first of all, the local union meeting itself. How sadly neglected has been this wonderful instrument of personality development and growth for our membership!

We do not expect every member to be able to speak his mind eloquently on the local union floor. We do not expect all to be vitally interested in the political or organizational life of the local union. All we ask is that the member attend his meeting once a month, and meet his brother members, and take part in the processes which will result in the formation of opinion within a local. Would that gripers and grumblers would make known the things they have on their minds!

I don't say speak them out eloquently on the floor of the union meeting; not all have the talent for that. But in order that the local union, and indeed the United Association, should survive and grow and prosper, it is necessary to have the ideas of all and the influence of all. When an undercurrent of discontent develops, it is necessary to listen and learn that discontent, for otherwise your local union officers can do little about it.

In a well-run local union of any size, participation will mean something more. Your local union will be affiliated with others in a city central labor body and a state federation. It will be taking part in community activities, and most probably also in political life, meaning collection of funds, registration and voting. If your school and other influences in your life today have failed to arouse your interest in politics, certainly your local union should arouse it.

Our labor organization has served us well in obtaining better wages and hours and working conditions within our economic system. It is the genius of the system that it can open up to admit those who have been disenfranchised or excluded or left at the bottom of the scale.

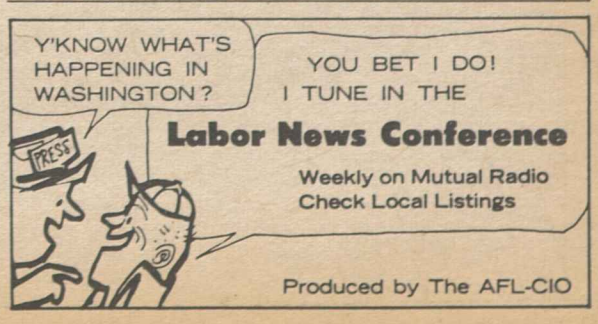
So today, we see a magnificent effort to equalize the status of minority racial groups, and to help the poor of every race and color. We applaud and endorse these movements. Some are saying that the man in the middle is being left out, because those at the top can still pay their own way, while government is helping only those at the bottom.

No, we do not make this complaint. It is those at the bottom who especially need the assistance of government, rather than those in the middle. We ask only that those in the middle may continue to have the chance to make their own way.

AN ORGANIZATION which will be effective in winning economic benefits for the working people, in protecting the economic interests of working people, cannot get its job done without a measure of economic and political power. We in the labor movement do not apologize for the measure of power which has been permitted us on the American scene. It must be used responsibly, of course, provided that "responsibly" is not measured by what our opponents say on any particular issue.

I say these things to you so that you may not be misled by several public commentators who have proclaimed recently that labor leadership has lost its ability to lead. They say that the labor movement has become "irrelevant," whatever that may mean. There are several things in our country, no one of which is really more relevant than any other.

Certainly labor unions and the labor movement will be relevant so long as we have our present kind of economic system, and so long as the economic interests of employes are not the same as those of the employer. Labor will be very relevant so long as working people, cooperating together in free trade unions, can take better care of advancing their own interests than the employer or government can take.



Morgan Says:

Power Breakdown Illustrates The Vulnerability of Civilization

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IT MAY BE remembered as the night that New York and New England blew a fuse. The most massive power failure in the history of the world illustrated how vulnerable we are, not to enemy attack necessarily, but to the material complexities of our gadget-run civilization.



Morgan

And the more comfortable we get, the more vulnerable we become. No society has ever lived higher on the hog of automatic, labor-saving devices, and paradoxically there were certain blessings in disguise, moving under cover of darkness as it were, to flow from the mysterious emergency that stopped all this machinery dead for some 30 million people from the capital of Pennsylvania to the capital of Canada.

You never miss the water till the well runs dry. We have come to take electricity for granted, like breathing, and we will again but the interval of this unbelievable interruption provides us an opportunity to take stock and perhaps learn a lesson or two.

There was a blessing in the fact that this was not a disaster claiming a toll of human lives, but we could learn, at the relatively bargain price of discomfort, how disastrously imperfect our precautions for security are. And in some respects, futile in terms of achieving total security. We spend billions, necessarily one presumes, on radar and early warning systems to intercept hostile aircraft and unknown objects and then crisis suddenly hits a multitude of people equal to the entire population of Spain because of a short circuit that, more than 24 hours later, had not been precisely located or clearly explained.

For a long while during the emergency we minions of the broadcasting media, primarily radio, were the only public conduits of information except for the telephone and rumor.

It is uncomfortably possible that we dwelt through the evening a little too heavily on the sinister. We were glib with speculation on whether the FBI had been called in. There was a kind of ominous emphasis on the Pentagon report that all military installations had been accounted for and were functioning and that the SAC bases were in their posture of normal alert. There was a temptation to exaggerate the proportions of the prison riot, serious enough, in Massachusetts and reports spread—later spiked as false—of looting in Rochester.

All in all, however, the affected public, by most accounts, behaved with surprising and admirable calm. Yet there were disturbing aspects to the predicament that cannot be brushed aside.

After the electricity failed, a number of radio stations were able to return to the air with reduced auxiliary power but the only persons who could hear their news broadcasts were those who happened to have or were able to get transistor sets. It is some wonder that panic did not set in.

MORE SERIOUS, perhaps, was the fact that the President, at some points, was being given faulty information. At 7:30 p.m. Buford Ellington, director of the U. S. Office of Emergency Planning, told the President at his ranch house office in Texas that the trouble apparently stemmed from a short circuit in power system cables 10 miles south of Niagara Falls. But Niagara power officials hotly denied this, noted they had restored service in their area within an hour of the break.

In another instance, the President tried to contact Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for a report on the situation in New York State but was unable to reach him. In an actual war emergency, swift, accurate communication is imperative but it often doesn't work despite prettily laid plans.

These imperfections and insufficiencies also illustrate how easily hidden flaws can plunge our electrically-driven lives into chaos.

There will be nostalgic longings for the good old days of the simple life. The trouble is you can't sustain a gross national product of nearly three-quarters of a trillion dollars by candlelight. And who but the incurable romantic would trade his electric blanket for a feather bed, his power razor for a straight-edge, his electric toothbrush for the old-fashioned, manually-operated kind? The fact is, we have become almost totally electrified. But a blow-out like this affair is a little too costly a reminder of it.

What the inevitably numerous investigations of the blackout should bear in upon is how to establish a workable national power grid so that when a break in service does occur, supplies from other parts of the country can be swiftly switched into the stricken area.

It so happens that Vice Admiral Rickover, the nuclear submarine man and an electrician himself, was receiving an award in Washington during the emergency from the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. He extolled electricity as our greatest material blessing. But even with it we are sometimes in the dark.

Growing Problem:

National Standards Proposed To Conserve Water Supplies

UNIFORM NATIONAL standards to control pollution and promote efficient use of natural resources may be the key to America's growing water problem, an AFL-CIO spokesman has said.

Without national standards, some sections of the country are often under pressure to sidetrack control attempts from industries threatening to relocate to take advantage of less restrictive regulations, George Taylor, economist in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, said on Labor News Conference.

That kind of "economic blackmail can always be used successfully in areas. . . . where there is an unemployment problem," Taylor said. "The local people—the workers—don't want this industry to leave," he said, and this "places the whole community in a very great dilemma."

But, Taylor stressed, it is possible to have both clean water and industry.

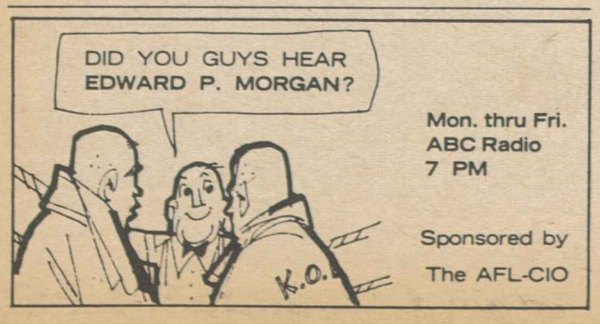
He charged that the current water shortage in the northeastern United States is the result of "too little advance planning for periods of drought or seasonal variations in rainfall patterns" and is not due to an inadequate natural supply.

AVERAGE ANNUAL precipitation in that area is about 30 inches, which is the average for the United States as a whole, he noted. But without storage dams and reservoirs to hold that water for use during dry periods, most of it runs off into the sea without ever being used, he said.

Taylor said that the daily run-off in the area is "about 300 billion gallons—almost as much as the whole United States is presently using."

The problem is further aggravated by pollution, Taylor said, pointing out that if water isn't usable because it is polluted by industrial and human waste, "it is really in just as short supply as though it weren't running in the river at all."

Reporters questioning him on the AFL-CIO public service program were Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and John Kamps of the Associated Press.



IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE EXTENT to which election victories last November affected passage of Pres. Johnson's welfare programs in Congress this year is spelled out in a survey on the near-collapse of the opposition "conservative coalition."

For a quarter of a century—from about 1938 through the first two years of Pres. Kennedy's Administration—the coalition was the de facto majority group either in the House, the Senate or both. A carefully manipulated combination of most northern Republicans and most southern Democrats, it often defeated progressive measures recommended by Democratic presidents, or backed by Democratic national policy, often undermined them by ramming through substitute bills that modified or limited the effect.

On roll calls the coalition remained strong enough to win 55 percent of the votes in 1961 and 62 percent in 1962 in opposition to Kennedy's New Frontier programs. In the House in 1961, indeed, the coalition won 74 percent of the roll call tests, showing a capacity to defeat Kennedy's proposal for an Urban Affairs Dept. among other measures.

Johnson's great triumph of 1964 was paralleled in a net gain of 38 Democrats in the House, of two Democrats in the Senate, and it was just about enough. A survey of vote tests by Congressional Quarterly shows that the proportion of coalition roll call victories fell to 33 percent—lowest since the research publication began compiling the record in the '50s.

Indeed, where the coalition directly attacked Johnson proposals, the President won on 84 percent of the roll calls.

* * *

THERE ARE many causes aside from the November 1964 election results.

The power of the coalition to exert its will was limited when one of its chief instruments, the House Rules Committee, was enlarged in 1961 to provide a slim Administration majority on many measures.

Adoption of new rules last January giving the Democratic leadership power to call up bills under the 21-day principle and to obtain conference committees by majority vote effectively ended control of legislation by the Rules unit.

An increase of Administration majorities on such key committees as the tax-writing Ways & Means Committee played its part.

The once almost monolithic control of southern Democrats in behalf of coalition obstructionist tactics began to disappear as some of the southern members rebelled. There were southern Democratic votes for the Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act, southern Democratic votes for medicare, housing and school aid and urban affairs bills.

The coalition won a major triumph, and one that hit labor hard, when a filibuster led by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) blocked a Senate vote on passage of a bill to repeal Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the "right to work" section. It scored few other major victories.

* * *

THE KEY FACTOR must be recognized as Administration gains in seats in Congress, for the new members provided the balance of power both in reorganizing the House machinery and in beating back coalition attacks on Administration programs through amendments or motions to recommit.

The preservation of the Administration margin thus depends substantially on next November's congressional elections.

In most mid-term elections, traditionally, the party out of power makes some gains. And traditionally a great party victory, such as the Democratic victory in 1964, is at least partially offset by opposition recovery the next time around.

The first-term Democrats—nearly all of them hard-working, devoted by honest conviction to progressive measures, and some of them winners in 1964 only by slim margins—will be the central target of the inevitable Republican counterattack in 1966. It is also the central group Administration leaders need to re-elect to maintain effective influence against a revival of the conservative coalition.



AMERICA'S GROWING water problems signal the need for uniform national standards to control pollution and promote more efficient use, George Taylor, center, AFL-CIO Dept. of Research economist, told John Kamps, left, of the Associated Press and Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Labor News Conference, heard weekly on the Mutual radio network.



EQUAL OPPORTUNITY in all its phases was explored at the day-long annual civil rights conference held by the Civil Rights Committee of the New York City AFL-CIO. Speakers included Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (at podium), of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

10-Month Report Cites Youth Corps Progress

The Neighborhood Youth Corps has provided jobs for 369,769 young people—60 percent of them men—in 1,000 community projects in the first 10 months of its operation, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced in a report he described as "documented evidence of salvaged lives and increased hopes."

The corps, he declared, "has met and surpassed every expectation" held for it at its inception. He cited the report's findings that the NYC:

- Enabled two-thirds of its trainees to stay in school.
- Gave job experience to the rest to help make them employable.
- Reversed the school drop-out pattern among NYC members.
- Influenced many out-of-school members to resume their education.
- Contributed to the easing of racial tension and juvenile delinquency.

For thousands of the young men and women in its ranks, Wirtz said, the organization "has meant a substantial change in attitude toward education and the need for training."

"There have been striking changes of attitude toward law and order," he continued. "The changing of patterns of idleness to patterns of effort has resulted in a sharp decrease in juvenile delinquency among the young people participating."

This, he said, has been achieved "in an atmosphere of service to the communities in which these boys and girls live. They have not simply received; they have given, too. Both they and their communities have benefited."

Wirtz said the record proves that given the chance, "young people will work to achieve that human dignity and economic security that comes from the development and full use of their talents."

1,000th Project

The secretary at the same time announced approval of the 1000th Youth Corps project. Sponsored by the Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis, Ind., it will give 600 students part time jobs which will help them to continue their education. Wirtz said they will be doing "work too often neglected in the past" in schools and public libraries.

At a press conference, he said that complaints had been received from eight communities alleging that the children of middle and upper class families, rather than the sons and daughters of the needy, had been given NYC jobs. In three cases, he said, "what we did was simply to stop the projects because there seemed to be evidence that warranted that." In some other instances, "required repairs" were made promptly, he said.

Edelsberg Is Appointed Director of Job Bias Unit

Herman Edelsberg, director of the Washington office of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and a veteran of the fight for civil rights, has been named executive director of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., announced.

At the same time Roosevelt made public the appointment of Ben Segal as director of liaison with state and local bodies. Segal formerly was education and international affairs director of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and is a member of the District of Columbia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

Edelsberg succeeds N. Thompson Powers, who has been acting director on loan from the Labor Dept. since the EEOC was set up in July. Powers is leaving to head a labor-management project in Brazil sponsored by the Labor Dept. and the Agency for Intl. Development.

Edelsberg worked closely with the congressional majority which won enactment of the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960. From 1956 to 1960, he was chairman of the Civil Liberties Clearing House, composed of some three-score national labor, church, civic and Negro groups interested in civil rights.

Between 1941 and 1945 Edelsberg, a lawyer, held posts with the Foreign Economic Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Price Administration. From 1937 until he entered government service he was general counsel for the Gas, Coke & Chemical division of the Mine Workers.

She Learned About Prices the Hard Way

Los Angeles—There's at least one California housewife who won't blame the cost of her food purchases on "high wages" paid to domestic farm workers.

The Los Angeles Citizen, local AFL-CIO newspaper, quoted a letter from a Sacramento housewife who, with a friend, put in a six-hour stint as tomato pickers. Between them, they earned $17 for picking 3,650 pounds of tomatoes.

At the store that night, the housewife paid 29 cents for a pound of tomatoes. But the picker's share of the price, she was able to compute from first-hand experience, came to less than half-a-cent.

Southern Bell Pact Hikes Pay For 60,000

Raises of $2.50 to $4.50 a week have been negotiated by the Communications Workers for more than 60,000 employes of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. in nine Southeast states.

CWA District Dir. George Gill said the raises resulted from the final reopening of a three-year contract expiring next year. They included hikes of $4.50 for all 15,000 top plant craftsmen and of $2.50 to $3 for clerical employes and telephone operators.

The agreement upgraded rates in 72 towns that Southern Bell agreed to reclassify and reduced from five to four the number of company wage zones.

The wage zones were cut in keeping with the pattern set earlier in the union's contract with Ohio Bell Telephone Co. This followed a report to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne by a research firm that Bell companies were maintaining too many wage zones.

This year's negotiations were a long step toward the CWA goal of three zones for any Bell System company, the union said.

CWA pacts this year have brought raises to 270,000 of its members, with two major settlements ahead—Southwestern Bell and New York Telephone Co. Southern Bell serves North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

As Condition for Grants:

Federal Standards Urged for Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

denial of funds to the Chicago school system, he charged, was a smoke screen to hide the question of "discrimination in thousands of southern school districts."

He said the AFT is ready to institute or support legal action against misuse of government aid. He noted that the new federal program requires that funds be granted only to school districts which declare their intention to comply with the "no discrimination" clause of the Civil Rights Act.

It is "high time," Cogen said, that "some nationwide standards in education be set."

"It's time we stopped using the scare-words 'federal control' and talk instead about nationwide educational standards," he declared.

"The federal government must insure that no school district misuses the money meant for the children of poverty. It must guarantee that no federal funds are ever used to subsidize bigotry. It must make sure that good money does not follow bad."

Asked what standards he would set, Cogen listed minimum requirements for pre-school programs, class size, financial aid for needy pupils, supplemental instructional materials and work experience programs.

Improvement Asked

The recent school aid legislation set "desirable" standards but even "higher and better" ones are needed, he suggested. They should be set, he declared, by the Office of Education in consultation with "involved" groups of citizens—teachers, parents and others.

Aid for the impoverished, he said, should not be given school districts to spend as they wish. That means enforcing minimum requirements, not federal control, he continued, pointing out that if a community does not want to accept those standards, it has the right to "go its own merry way" without accepting federal funds.

Cogen told newsmen "when I go to the store and hand over 25 cents for a loaf of bread, I expect to get a loaf of bread, not a bag of crumbs." Similarly, he said, when federal funds are given local school districts "to buy some decent education for children who have been educationally malnourished for decades, we have every right to expect to get the education we pay for."

The "educational establishment" has "long needed a real shakeup," Cogen said, and the Office of Education under Keppel "has brought an entirely new spirit into American education."

"We in the AFT like the things Mr. Keppel is doing," he continued. "We urge teachers everywhere to encourage and support the efforts of the USOE in its endeavors."

Cogen told questioners that the union has doubled its membership since 1960 to about 115,000. Asked what caused the sudden growth, he said "teachers are seeing themselves in a new role" and realize they can be "professionals and unionists at the same time."

Cruikshank Named To Medicare Panel

Pres. Johnson announced the appointment of Nelson H. Cruikshank to the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council which will help the government shape policies for administration of the medicare program.

Cruikshank, who recently retired as director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, had a key role in the development of the medicare legislation and the campaign for its enactment. He has been a member of social security advisory panels.

The 16-member council was established by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. John W. Gardner in accordance with provisions of the new law. Nine of its members are physicians and the chairman is Kermit Gordon, former director of the Bureau of the Budget and now vice president of Brookings Institution.

Senator Byrd Retires, Son Named Successor

The 33-year-old Byrd dynasty in the U.S. Senate was prolonged when the veteran conservative Sen. Harry F. Byrd suddenly retired and his son, State Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., was appointed to the succession by Virginia's Gov. Albertis S. Harrison, Jr.

The younger Byrd, 50 years old, is certain to face opposition from other Democrats in a July primary when he seeks renomination for the remaining four years of his father's term. Virginia Republicans also are expected to field a candidate in the November election.

The new senator said he expected to follow his father's policies of fiscal conservatism and budget-balancing, adding that he saw no need of additional civil rights legislation and opposed repeal of Sec. 14(b), the "right-to-work" section, of the Taft-Hartley Act. He indicated that he might take a flexible look at some other Administration social legislation.

The senior Byrd, 78 years old and a bitter opponent of the domestic programs of all Democratic Presidents including Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, the late John F. Kennedy and Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, has been in poor health in recent years. His "golden silence" policy of refusing to endorse Democratic presidential nominees resulted in Virginia voting Republican for Gen. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 and for former Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

In 1964 Byrd's influence was shunted aside by rising new Virginia Democratic leaders despite a fourth episode of "golden silence." Johnson carried the state.

Byrd in 1958 announced he would not seek re-election but reconsidered and ran when a party-splitting fight threatened between other organization leaders. His retirement now gave Harrison, outgoing governor, an opportunity to appoint the younger Byrd before inauguration in January of Gov.-elect Mills E. Godwin, Jr.

Saskatchewan Locals Award Scholarships

Regina, Sask. — Patricia Jane Wiens, 17, has won the $500 college scholarship awarded annually by Saskatchewan locals of the Communications Workers. An arts and science student at the University of Saskatchewan, she hopes to become a laboratory technician. Her father is a member of the Packinghouse Workers in Saskatoon.

Attacks Cited:

Rights Body Urges Justice Dept. Action

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission asked Congress to make attacks on civil rights workers a federal crime and urged the Justice Dept. to use existing federal police power to prevent violence and arrest lawbreakers.

The commission backed up its recommendations with documented case histories of southern communities where local police ignored or participated in beatings and harassments of Negroes and whites protesting discrimination.

"That the number of such communities is diminishing does not make this less a matter of national concern," the commission declared.

It expressed concern at the failure of local juries — "from which Negroes have been systematically excluded and which express deeply rooted community attitudes" — to indict or convict "in the few instances in which persons have been prosecuted for violence against Negroes."

Attacks and threats on union leaders in Mississippi who worked for good race relations were cited in the record of the commission's hearings on administration of justice which backstopped the report.

The commission, whose earlier recommendations were to a large extent incorporated in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and in this year's Voting Rights Act, urged that more federal officers be sent to racially troubled communities with authority and instructions to make on-the-spot arrests when federal law is violated. The commission criticized the Justice Dept. for a general policy of non-intervention when local authorities fail to protect rights.

The legislation sought would make it a federal crime to threaten or punish persons engaged in civil rights activities. It would permit prosecution in federal court of cases of racial violence that violate state law where the action of local officials is prejudicial. This would permit transfer of cases from state to federal courts.

The commission also recommended:

- Increased power for the U.S. attorney general to initiate as well as intervene in state court proceedings to secure equal treatment.
- Broadening of the fair employment section of the Civil Rights Act to cover public employment. This could lead to more Negroes in southern police departments and on court staffs.
- Making local governments liable for misconduct of policemen.

The commission said no massive force of federal officers would be needed to carry out its proposals because of widespread voluntary compliance with civil rights laws and suppression of violence by local police in most cities.

Federal action is most needed, the report said, in "rural areas, such as southwest Mississippi and central Alabama, where racial hostility is so intense and local law enforcement officials are so biased or ineffectual that violence is still not contained by present federal and state activities."

Federal Troops Limited

It stressed, however, that federal troops should be used in racial disputes only if "all other means prove inadequate."

The Civil Rights Commission, established by a 1957 law as a fact-finding agency, is headed by Michigan State University Pres. John A. Hannah. Its other members are Eugene C. Patterson, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Frankie M. Freeman, St. Louis attorney; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; Duke University Prof. Robert S. Rankin, and Harvard Law School Dean Erwin N. Griswold.

In a supplementary statement to the report, Griswold pleaded with southern lawyers to raise the standards of administration of justice in their communities.

"The Negro and his supporters march in the streets not because the law is not clear but because it has not been followed," Griswold said.

He warned that "so long as lawyers, public officials and state courts in the South continue to distort the processes of public power so that Negro citizens may not enjoy the legal equality promised them . . . federal authority must continue to make itself felt."

1,000th Retiree Honored by Local

Milwaukee, Wis.—George Doehler, a veteran of 30 years of service with the Schlitz Brewing Co. here, was honored by Brewery Workers Local 9 as the 1,000th member to retire under the pension plan established in 1953.

The plan, which now has paid benefits to 1,009 retirees, is financed entirely by the employer, is administered jointly by the employer and the union, and has assets of more than $14 million. Seventy-five percent of those who have retired are still alive and most of them are members of the local's Retired Men's Club.



PLANNING SESSION for White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" was keynoted by A. Philip Randolph, veteran civil rights leader, AFL-CIO vice president and president of the Sleeping Car Porters, shown here at a news conference. At right is the executive director of the planning group, Berl Bernhard.

LBJ Pledges Drive On White Jury Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

groups, business and education as well as civil rights organizations, opened with a dramatic keynote address by A. Philip Randolph, honorary chairman of the planning group.

Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president and the elder statesman of the civil rights movement, proposed a $100 billion "freedom budget" to tear down "the black ghettos," the segregated slums which he termed "the handiwork of American racism and of cruel unconcern" by those "who profit from misery."

Negroes and the country at large, he declared, "are now paying a much higher price for not wiping out the ghettos."

He urged the planners to consider the need for a program of "vast public works" and industry-by-industry White House conferences with management and labor to provide new job opportunities in the private sector of the economy.

Asks $1.75 Minimum

"No legislative action can provide greater economic strength than a federal minimum wage of $1.75 an hour," Randolph said, "with unlimited coverage, enforceable in every state."

The "incredibly low wages" of southern workers, he declared, make it "imperative that we vigorously work to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. For it is in those states where this crippling legislation exists that the Negro is most abused in his effort to find work."

He charged the conference participants to consider as part of better education the need for replacing "antiquated" history books which ignore the role of Negroes in American life and which "cripple" children in their formative years "by ideas of race that stem from the false doctrine of white supremacy."

Randolph termed the civil rights revolution "a mighty force for freedom, democracy and equality." It must, he stressed, be kept "to the creative path of non-violence, for it is the lesson of history that whenever a revolution degenerates into a reign of terror it eventuates in devouring its own children and digging its own grave."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the planning group that the Administration doesn't have all the answers, and that was why the White House conference was being called. In a question and answer session, he denied that the Administration has bowed to political pressure for weak enforcement of civil rights legislation.

"We have the will to enforce the law and the law will be enforced," he declared.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said the full extent of Negro disadvantage in employment "is not even hinted at by figures showing a non-white unemployment rate twice that for whites."

Rates of 10-1

The actual disadvantage ratio, Wirtz said, is "at least 10-1." He added:

"You don't need figures to tell the truth about the place of most Negroes in American employment; you find it by looking out the back window to see who collects the garbage and by looking in the doors of the migrant farm labor barracks."

Most of the conference work was being done in closed door panels, where a cross-section of concerned America took part in an exchange and sifting of ideas to be more fully explored in the spring conference.

Labor participants included representatives from a number of international unions and these AFL-CIO headquarters staff experts: Dir. Donald Slaiman and Norman Hill of the Dept. of Civil Rights; Miles Stanley, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger; Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin; Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris; Assistant COPE Dir. Philip Weightman, and Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young.



GAINS AND LOSSES in the fight for full civil rights were reviewed by the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee at a regular meeting in AFL-CIO headquarters. Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, committee chairman, is presiding. Speaking is Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman.

Rehabilitation Project Enlists Iowa AFL-CIO

The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration has made a grant to the Iowa AFL-CIO for a three-year union counselor-rehabilitation project, the first of its kind in the United States.

Union counselors under the program will be given special training in rehabilitation services and interviewing techniques by the University of Iowa's School of Education. Upon completion of training they will work closely with the Iowa Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to help arouse disabled workers to greater acceptance of rehabilitation services and aid.

The project was designed by the labor-backed National Institutes on Rehabilitation & Health Services, Iowa AFL-CIO, Iowa Industrial Commission, the university and the Iowa DVR. The federal grant includes $8,400 for the training part of the program and $46,000 for the first year of operation, with the state AFL-CIO providing $11,000 in matching funds.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Charles L. Davis will be project chairman and Charles E. Harvey executive secretary of the State Community Services Committee, will be project director. The Iowa DVR will name an associate director, and Dr. Leonard Miller, coordinator of rehabilitation counselor education, will supervise the training program.

Keenan Cites Lag in Meeting Housing Needs

America urgently needs "good housing in good neighborhoods" but the need isn't being met, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan warned.

Keenan stressed labor's concern with the failure of public and private housing to keep up with the needs of a growing and shifting population in an article in the 1965 Housing Yearbook, published by the National Housing Conference.

Private housing "starts," he noted, dropped in 1964 and declined again in the early part of this year. There have been "achievements" and "milestones" in the field of public housing, Keenan said, but an even greater "public investment" is needed.

"Investment in better housing, better neighborhoods, and better communities is the most economic, the wisest, and the most strategic investment we can make in the strength and wealth of the nation," he wrote.

Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and a member of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, warned that a growing population threatens to bring "more slums, more decaying neighborhoods, and more suburban sprawl."

The housing programs necessary to forestall these problems, he stressed, would also "give a potent thrust to the whole economy. With millions of American workers jobless and millions more under-employed, the construction of new homes and needed community facilities will have a powerful job-creating effect."

Rail Unionist Named To Mediation Post

The National Mediation Board announced the appointment of Robert J. Finnegan to its staff as a mediator. Finnegan, of Blue Island, Ill., formerly worked for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and was the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen's general chairman on that road.

Insurance Study Finds:

Surgery Fees Drain Increases in Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

in some cases up to $500. Yet even these funds could not provide reimbursements that would adequately protect employes from heavy out-of-pocket medical costs.

"The results raise serious questions not only for active employes, employers and the welfare funds, but for the success of the new Social Security medicare program as well. That program, so urgently needed, will insure elderly Americans for 'reasonable physicians' fees.' But our study shows that many a surgeon's fees are 'unreasonable' if measured against reasonable, even liberal, reimbursement schedules."

The study also showed that considerable major surgery in New York is performed by physicians who do not have the "diplomate" or "fellow" rating of a specialty college, and that a "significant amount" is performed in hospitals not accredited by the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association.

Among the recommendations was one that a fee schedule be devised which would pay the full cost of surgery. Kahn said meetings had been held between the council and representatives of some county medical associations in New York City, but that "nothing definite" had come out of them. Rubin was gloomy about the prospects, as some doctors rejected any idea of policing a fee schedule if one were worked out.

"So far, the action of the physicians appears to refute their claim that everything will work out if we leave it to them," they said. "If we cannot jointly resolve the problem of meeting most of the cost of medical care through welfare and health plans, the funds will inevitably move more and more toward full-service and closed panel arrangements."

Under such arrangements, beneficiaries are provided with physicians' services, rather than reimbursed for their cost, with the physicians paid salaries instead of fees.

IBEW Sees Automation As Factor in Blackout

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has asked the Federal Power Commission to determine whether over-reliance on automation contributed to the "wide extent and protracted duration" of the recent Northeast power blackout.

IBEW Pres. Gordon Freeman, in a letter to FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler, offered to "cooperate fully" with the commission in its investigation of the causes of the massive power failure which plunged an area of several states into darkness.

Freeman told Swidler that restoration of service had to be accomplished in part by manual operations. He asked the FPC to consider the need for keeping skilled workers available to reduce the time required to restore light and power service after a breakdown.

The IBEW leader also asked the FPC to consider "whether such a complete blackout could have occurred if the interlocked power stations had not placed such complete reliance on automation."

He called the commission's attention to statistics showing that in the 10 years from 1953 to 1963, the industry generated 106 percent more kilowatt hours of power while the number of non-supervisory employes dropped eight percent.

Freeman also cited a survey showing that unit labor costs in the industry have dropped 70 percent in the past 15 years.

"It is well known," he wrote, "that the personnel requirements of generating stations have been slashed throughout the industry, and that there has been an increasing trend toward installation of unmanned substations" and generating stations.

Freeman said he hopes the FPC in its investigation will "look into these matters and other issues related to manpower requirements."



VICE PRES. Hubert H. Humphrey recollects his long personal association with the late Herbert H. Lehman in an interview with NBC's Pauline Frederick, to be woven into "The Moral Dimension," a television documentary on Lehman's career as statesman and public servant, during which he was governor of New York and U.S. senator. The drama, produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation, will be incorporated into the Eternal Light series, a weekly presentation of NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and broadcast over the NBC-TV network at 1:30 p.m. (EST) Sunday, Dec. 5.



FIRST ANNUAL AWARD of the Screen Actors Guild, for "outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals" of the profession, was presented to Comedian Bob Hope (right) by Pres. Charlton Heston at an SAG general membership meeting in Hollywood. Hope expressed particular gratitude at having his union "admit publicly I'm an actor."

Screen Actors Give Award to Bob Hope

Los Angeles—The Screen Actors Guild has presented to Bob Hope its first annual award for "outstanding achievement in fostering the finest ideals of the acting profession."

Hope accepted the award at the union's general membership meeting in the Hollywood Paladium, and said one of the finest things about receiving it was "just having the Screen Actors Guild admit publicly I'm an actor."

The comedian was presented the handsome black onyx and antique bronze trophy by newly elected SAG Pres. Charlton Heston. The Guild's "Oscar" depicts the ancient Greek masks of tragedy and comedy.

Hope said the award was "the second great thing that has happened to me this week."

Met Princess

"I entertained Princess Margaret first," he said. "Today, I met Moses (Heston). I don't know what could possibly top all this . . . unless Lawrence Welk lets me run his bubble machine.

"I have won honorary degrees from colleges that I couldn't get into legitimately; awards from the motion picture industry for leaving the country. . . .

"I've received an honorary Oscar in the year I didn't make a picture (Hope has never received an Oscar from the film industry for his acting), and a B'nai B'rith award for being a Gentile.

"This is a high point in my career, when after 30 years in this business my fellow artists publicly admit I'm an actor. I'm proud to be a member of the Screen Actors Guild.

"This proves what miracles can happen if you pay your dues regularly."

Heston told Hope that "for more than a quarter century, you have devoted your talents to serving others and spreading good will. You have traveled 3 million miles in entertaining more than 10 million GI's. You have brought to the multitudes around the world a little time for laughter."

In a review of the year's activities Exec. Sec. John L. Dales warned against the importation of television series made abroad by U.S. interests. The SAG has no fear of legitimate foreign TV shows, he said, but does protest American products made abroad "for the purpose of undercutting American wages and working conditions."

TV films are now Hollywood's prime product, he noted. Because they use fewer actors and pay lower salaries than feature motion pictures, many actors "continue to face a perpetual struggle to make a decent livelihood," he declared.

Other newly-elected officers inducted into office at the meeting were Vice Presidents Whit Bissell, Dana Andrews, Ricardo Montalban and Dwight Weist; Recording Sec. Marie Windsor and Treas. Gilbert Perkins.

Luggage Workers Win NLRB Votes

Baltimore, Md.—The Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers scored another victory in their drive to organize the industry in the upper South by winning a National Labor Relations Board election at the Baltimore Luggage Co. by a 96-46 vote.

The election followed an earlier victory at Leeds Luggage, Clayton, Del., which has 900 employes. Pres. Norman Zukowsky said the two wins gave the union a "strategic" foothold in a part of the country to which important segments of the industry are being attracted."

Pension Base Freeze Asked By GE Unions

A seven-union committee representing most organized workers in General Electric Co. plants has asked GE to "freeze" the current pension formula to avoid a reduction in benefits when social security increases become effective in 1966.

In a letter to the firm's employe relations manager, the committee said "Congress intended that these adjustments take care of increases in the cost of living and provide a more generous pension . . . not to be offset by reductions in company pensions."

The unions said Internal Revenue Service officials doubt that GE can get IRS approval for its pension program "if it is not modified to provide a more adequate benefit to lower-paid employes."

The current union-GE agreement provides for a pension payment of eight-tenths of 1 percent a month on taxable income, and 2 percent for income above that figure per year of service. In January the 2 percent figure will rise from $4,800 to $6,600. GE will pay 2 percent after $6,600, it has said.

Delay Urged

The committee asked GE to maintain the present formula until negotiations are resumed in the fall of 1966. Also it proposed that GE absorb the $3 monthly charge for voluntary medical benefits under the medicare program.

Involved are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Technical Engineers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Auto Workers, and Allied Industrial Workers.

11-20-65

Trades Slate Department Conventions

The sixth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open in San Francisco Dec. 9, marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the federation.

Prior to the biennial convention, various departments of the AFL-CIO will hold conventions in San Francisco as well as the labor editors association.

The December convention schedule:

Building & Construction Trades Dept., Dec. 1-3, Sheraton Palace Hotel.

Intl. Labor Press Association, Dec. 4-8, Jack Tar Hotel.

Metal Trades Dept., Dec. 6-7, Sheraton Palace Hotel.

Maritime Trades Dept., Dec. 6-8, Sheraton Palace Hotel.

Union Label & Service Trades Dept., Dec. 6-7, Sir Francis Drake Hotel.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a pre-convention session on Dec. 8 in the St. Francis Hotel.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 27, 1965 | No. 48

Meany Urges Labor Take Look at GOP's 14(b) Role



THE SEATTLE JOB FAIR, in the second year of a community effort to help minority group members find employment, referred nearly 1,000 applicants for interviews by prospective employers. The Kings County AFL-CIO had a booth at which (left to right) Mrs. Lela Swayzer and Mrs. Bernice Walton, visitors, are seen receiving anti-discrimination literature from Mrs. Sally Saari of Waitresses Local 240. At right is State Mediator Willard Olson, a member of Typographical Local 202. Several individual unions also had booths at the fair, a joint effort of labor, management and government.

Calls for Review Of Political Policy

The Dirksen filibuster against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the so-called "right-to-work" section, "calls for the American trade union movement to take a good look at the Republican Party" and decide whether or not labor should continue to be "nonpartisan" in elections, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's Industrial Union Dept. convention.

The other side of the coin is that labor has a right to expect Democratic Party leadership on Capitol Hill to use "every possible means" to force a Senate vote on repeal of 14(b), living up to the obligations the party assumed when its platform in 1964 pledged repeal "and went before the people of the country with that platform," Meany said.

The Democratic leadership did not use "every possible means" to break the Dirksen filibuster at the recently concluded session of Congress, he said, and it should use "every possible means" when Congress reconvenes in January.

On the Republican Party, Meany said "we have some good friends with the label on them. But when we are dealing here in Washington with the Republican Party we are dealing with their leaders in Congress. They are the Republican Party."

"If they are going to conduct their business on the basis of absolute bias against the organized trade union movement, which means against the workers of the country and their welfare," he told the IUD, "then I think labor itself is going to take a new look at this entire question of our relationship with the political parties."

Meany's statement followed the reading of a letter from Pres. Johnson to IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther saying there had been

(Continued on Page 7)

Shipyard Groups Set Joint Drive

Labor and management in the shipbuilding industry launched a joint campaign to restore the American-flag merchant marine and put idle shipyard capacity and skills to work.

A major goal: to increase the share of U.S. exports and imports carried on American-flag ships from the present 9 percent to at least 30 percent by 1975.

Another major goal: to scuttle a government task force report which would further reduce American-flag shipping and use foreign yards to build and repair most U. S. ships.

The joint program was drafted at a National Shipbuilding Conference, sponsored by the Boilermakers and attended by representatives of other maritime unions and major shipyard employers.

The "national interest" dictates the construction and repair of all U. S. ships in American yards, the conference declared. It urged amendments to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936—backed by necessary federal appropriations—to bring this about.

(Continued on Page 2)

Medical Supplement:

9 of 10 Retirees Sign For Doctor Bill Plan

By David L. Perlman

Nine out of 10 Americans over 65 are signing up for the nation's biggest bargain in health insurance—the federal government's $3-a-month supplementary Medicare program.

Sixty percent of the 15 million persons on social security retirement rolls have already returned what the agency terms "the simplest form in the history of the government." It's a card with instructions to check "Yes" to get the insurance or "No" if the recipient doesn't want the insurance.

So far, 88 percent of the cards returned have the "Yes" box checked.

Whether or not they sign up for the supplementary plan, virtually all persons over 65 will be entitled to the basic hospital insurance benefits. The principal exception is the group already covered by the Federal Employes Health Benefits Act.

But only those choosing coverage will be entitled to the wide range of supplementary medical and surgical benefits. This additional program will pay 80 percent of the bills, after a $50-a-year deductible, for most expenses not covered by the basic program.

The federal government will pick up half the tab for persons signing up for this additional coverage. That drops the cost to the individual to the $3-a-month figure—a fraction of the cost of a comparable private program for persons in the over-65 age group.

The enrollment deadline for persons who will be 65 or over during 1965 is Mar. 31, 1966. Persons reaching 65 thereafter can sign up during a period ranging from three

(Continued on Page 6)

$12 Million Backpay Won In Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals has ruled that employers must give about $12 million in minimum wage backpay to some 20,000 women and minors working in hotels and restaurants.

The decision affirmed a 1961 order by a state wage board setting a minimum wage schedule effective Aug. 1, 1962. Employers had attempted to hold up the effective date through court action.

Employers Lose Suit

The seven-member appeals court, rejecting employer arguments, ruled that the legal fight may have delayed enforcement but did not change the effective date of the law.

All workers affected by the ruling are entitled to backpay for the 18-month period involved. Claims will average 20 cents an hour per employe, the court was informed.

The unanimous decision climaxed a 16-year fight by organized labor for minimum wage regulations in the state's 9,000 hotels, motels and restaurants. State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle, hailing the decision, urged Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Jr. (D), to assign the task of enforcing it to the State Labor Dept. and also to carry out a campaign pledge to secure minimum wage protection for men as well as women and minors.

Minimum wages in hotels and

(Continued on Page 2)

Guidelines Set To Fight Bias Based on Sex

A set of guidelines on the sex discrimination sectors of the Civil Rights Act, seeking to "temper" the language of the act with "common sense," has been adopted by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

They reflect the "caution" which the commission said it used in exploring the scope and application of the prohibition of job discrimination because of sex in the act's Title VII.

"Nevertheless," the commission said, "where the plain command of the statute is that there be no artificial segregation of male and female jobs, the com-

(Continued on Page 8)

IUD Convention Presses Joint Bargaining Efforts

By Willard Shelton

Unions must seek to "coordinate their collective bargaining efforts" to deal with major corporations that have blurred traditional lines by mergers, stock swaps and changing technologies, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. declared in its 6th constitutional convention.

If the unions continue to "bargain in isolation," IUD Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, a company "can exploit the old concept of divide and rule."

He suggested uniform terminal dates for contracts and a general agreement among unions dealing with a single company or industry on "basic bargaining demands," so that a 28-state employer would know "he is not dealing with 49 isolated locals but with 13 international unions coordinated and cooperating."

The convention also voted approval of two small-employer insurance plans—one covering pensions, the other hospitalization and other needs—under which small groups of workers can get the benefit of group-insurance rates that otherwise would be unobtainable.

The convention heard from La-

(Continued on Page 7)

Utility Workers Average 61.5c In ConEd Pact

New York—Utility Workers Local 1-2 has reached a new three-year agreement averaging 61.5 cents an hour in higher wage and welfare benefits for 25,000 members employed by the Consolidated Edison Co. here and in Westchester county.

Local Business Mgr. Michael Sampson said the agreement was reached 11 days before expiration of the old pact and praised management for its "enlightened" cooperation with the UWUA.

No Fanfare

Negotiations had been conducted without fanfare since early October, with UWUA Pres. William J. Pachler in attendance at all sessions. The new pact provides:

- Wage hikes of 27.5 cents an hour for workers earning less than $3.34 an hour; 35 cents for those between $3.34 and $3.885; and 49.5 cents for others.
- Additional payments to qualified workers amounting to 15.2 cents an hour under an improved progression plan, 3.3 cents under reclassifications, and six-tenths of a cent in promotions.

Fringe benefits improvements allot 2.9 cents an hour for dependents' health care, 2.2 cents for higher pensions, four-tenths of a cent for group life insurance, and 1 cent for sick pay and vacations.

The settlement is subject to membership ratification by mail under the supervision of the American Arbitration Assn.



A DECLARATION of Interdependence, expressing the mutual dependence of graphic art employers and unions on each other, was signed at a meeting in Washington by Pres. Kenneth J. Brown (center) of the Lithographers & Photoengravers and, on behalf of the Union Employers Section of the Printing Industries of America, Inc., by Pres. Howard J. Keller (left) of the Sleepeck-Keller Printing Co., Bellwood, Ill. Witnessing the agreement is Assistant Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds.

Ship Unions, Yards Push Merchant Fleet Revival

(Continued from Page 1)

"A viable and effective shipyard capability is essential to the national security, national economy and the nation's defense," the conference declared.

Besides seeking to reverse the decline of the merchant fleet, the conference also expressed concern at deficiencies in naval power and urged "increased vision and vigor" in developing nuclear-powered surface vessels and submarines.

It urged that the government, industry and labor cooperate in research and development programs to make ship construction and repair more efficient. Stability of shipyard employment and economies possible through greater production will bring down costs, the conference suggested.

As a further step to restore the nation's maritime supremacy, the participants recommended establishment of an independent Federal Maritime Agency.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey addressed the conference on its final day, with a message of strong support for the goal of a healthy, prosperous merchant marine.

U. S. ships in foreign ports, Humphrey said, represent "the real voice of America." He told the conference that Pres. Johnson "wants to see the results of your deliberations . . . wants to work with you.

Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), a member of the Senate Commerce Committee and its Merchant Marine subcommittee, called for a cargo preference policy requiring that at least 75 percent of government cargoes and 30 percent of petroleum imports be shipped in American bottoms.

U.S.-Latin Labor Effort Benefits 'Campesinos'

Unorganized peasants of Latin America—the campesinos—are being helped by the American labor movement as well as trade unionists south of the border, AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan told a nationwide radio audience.

In an interview on the AFL-CIO public service program, As We See It, McLellan declared that American labor, working with free trade unions in each Latin American country, is teaching the campesinos "how to organize their villages, how to know and offset Communist attempts to use the campesinos for their own political advantage, how to become more self-supporting."

The campesinos, he said, are the "broad mass of peasants" whose exploitation created many of the problems now besetting Latin American nations. Plantation workers, he explained, are usually unionized and negotiate collective bargaining contracts with the sugar, banana and coffee industry.

"We are channeling some AFL-CIO funds in a project-type program where we sometimes supply the materials and the organized village does the labor," said McLellan.

"This may mean the building or repair of a school, bringing water from a sometimes distant point into the village, setting up cooperatives, teaching girls skills with sewing machines, or young men skills in the use of agricultural implements."

McLellan said that in the last 10 or 12 years there has been a "slow drift" of Latin Amercian unions from their one-time status as appendages of political parties toward independence. Thus, he went on, they are "becoming less dependent on political action and legislative action for their gains with concentration today on collective bargaining."

"They realize that we are probably the most advanced nation in the world so far as collective bargaining is concerned," he said on the ABC-network program. "They know we have developed research techniques, systems which were relatively unknown to them until a few years ago. This is why they look to us for guidance."

McLellan made it clear that the AFL-CIO makes "no attempt to export everything that this movement stands for," but that "there are techniques, strategies and tactics which the democratic movements of Latin America welcome."

Pensions Up By $35-$50 In New York

New York—Monthly retirement benefits have been increased $35 to $50, effective next Jan. 1, in two pension plans covering 27,000 members of District 65, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The increases were ratified by union and management trustees of the separately maintained plans.

The two plans are jointly administered but have different benefit schedules. The District 65 plan covers 20,000 workers in 1,500 New York and New Jersey retail, wholesale, warehousing and processing business places. The Store Workers plan affects 7,000 employes of Stern's department store and seven Gimbel stores.

Benefits will rise by $40 to $50 a month for the average District 65 beneficiary, and maximum benefits under the other plan will be $35 higher, the union said.

The changes were designed to increase normal pension benefits under either plan, and to permit early retirement under more favorable conditions.

Wage Floor Fight Won in Kentucky

(Continued from Page 1)

restaurants are 75 cents an hour in cities with more than 20,000 population, 70 cents in cities under 20,000 and 65 cents in towns with less than 4,000 residents.

The ruling ends a battle that began in 1949 when Earle Clements, then governor, appointed a wage board. Employers then engaged in a five-year court battle to block adequate wage floors. This was climaxed by a 1954 wage order that labor called inferior. A second wage board was named and it produced the order just upheld after four more years of litigation.

Last February the same Court of Appeals upheld labor's claim that 25 Kentucky towns had no right to pass local "right to work" laws imposing the open shop on workers.

BLS Reports:

Wage Hikes Rise Over Nine Months

Unions won wage hikes averaging 11 cents an hour for 2.2 million workers in the first nine months of 1965, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics report for the Labor Dept.

The bureau figured the average change in wage rates during the first year of each contract as an increase of 4.2 percent. Its study applied only to agreements covering 1,000 workers or more and did not involve fringe benefits.

The average increase, BLS said, was higher than the average for comparable periods in recent years —8.9 cents an hour or 3.2 percent in 1964, and 7.6 cents or 3.1 percent in 1963. But the bureau cautioned that its report was affected "to an unusual degree" by long-term settlements which provided first-year wage hikes "substantially above those which will take effect in subsequent years."

It pointed out that there will be "no cash wage increase at all during the second year of four important contracts—in the steel, aluminum, can and cotton garment industries."

Furthermore, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research observed, the BLS figures show that the average gross hourly increase for all production workers in manufacturing in the first nine months of 1965 actually was 3.16 percent above the comparable 1964 period. The department estimated that this is diluted to only 1.7 percent in real purchasing power, when the effect of the increase in living costs is taken into account.

The report said that of the 7.75 million workers covered by major agreements, 3.8 million are in units where negotiations are scheduled before year's end. Another 3.5 million will get deferred wage increases negotiated in earlier years, while 500,000 are employed under contracts that provide no 1965 wage boost.

BLS noted that about three-fourths of those covered by major settlements so far this year were in manufacturing, where the median or average increase was 4.2 percent. In the non-manufacturing industries the average was 4.1 percent.

Average Less

BLS said that average wage changes during a given period for all workers covered by major agreements typically fall below the average of settlements reached. It gave this example: the average increase in 1964 for all workers covered by major agreements was 2.7 percent, compared with an average of 3.2 percent for those affected by major settlements negotiated during the same year.

This was due, the report said, to the fact that the year's average includes deferred increases, and long-term pacts providing no increase during the year.

Wage settlements in the construction industry, which have been higher than those in other industries, were not included in its report, BLS said.

Firemen Bid Railroads Restore 15,000 to Jobs

Chicago—The Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen served collective bargaining notices on 190 U.S. railroads asking management to restore firemen's jobs abolished in the last 20 months, re-employ up to 15,000 laid-off workers and establish an "adequate" training program for all firemen.

BLF&E Pres. H. E. Gilbert said three separate notices were served on all roads "to get the collective bargaining process under way."

The union, Gilbert declared, will be free of the restraints of a compulsory arbitration award at 12:01 a.m., Mar. 31, 1966, and, lacking a new agreement, will ask that its current contract be reinstituted on all railroads. The agreement provides for the use of firemen-helpers on most locomotives.

The BLF&E has fought to soften the effects of the arbitration law passed by Congress to settle a union-management dispute over firemen's jobs. Gilbert reminded Congress, in testimony last September, that the law will expire next year and said rail managements should be urged to start contract talks without forcing another crisis.

'Public Responsibility'

Before any service disruption is permitted, he said here, "both sides have the public responsibility" to make a major effort to "reach a peaceful and final settlement of this long-standing dispute."

Gilbert described union goals as "consistent with the restoration of safe and efficient operation, fair treatment for the men . . . and recognition of the need for a comprehensive training program to help . . . meet the technical demands" of the rail industry.

He said the exact number of jobs the BLF&E seeks to restore will depend on local conditions and the type of service performed.

Under the arbitration ruling, he recalled, "the employes suffered; the public interest was affected by more train accidents and less efficient railroads; but the industry reaped a $250 million harvest in savings on firemen's wages."

The union will propose that firemen be employed again on all freight and yard locomotives except for certain "daylight yard and branch line" jobs.

Laundries Set Job Training For Retarded

One thousand mentally retarded men and women will be given on-the-job training at industrial laundries throughout the nation—with assurances of union wages and working conditions while they are learning basic skills.

The pioneering training project was developed by the Institute of Industrial Launderers and the Labor Dept., with assists from other government agencies dealing with rehabilitation of the handicapped. It has the backing of unions in the industry including the Laundry Workers and laundry locals of the Clothing Workers.

Some 500 industrial laundries in 41 states and the District of Columbia will take part in the program. Trainees, selected with the assistance of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and other public and private agencies, will be given 10 weeks of on-the-job instruction in one of 13 occupations.

Moral, Financial Aid:

Grape Strikers Draw Increasing Support

Delano, Calif.—Widespread popular backing for farm workers striking in the vineyards of Kern and Tulare counties was stepped up still further when the Latin American Conference of northern California Catholic dioceses and the San Joaquin County Community Action Council adopted resolutions of support.

In addition, generous financial aid was given by the Auto Workers following adoption of a resolution of support at a Region 6 conference in Fresno. Regional Dir. Paul Schrade presented $2,000 from the union's strike fund to Dir. C. Al Green of the AFL-CIO Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee.

Delegates to the parley made an on-the-spot donation of $181. Local 1364, at the Fremont General Motors plant, gave $1,200 plus food and clothing; Local 923, at the Ford factory in Pico Rivera, gave $550 from a plant gate collection; Local 216, representing General Motors workers at South Gate, gave $650, and Local 179, from Bendix plants in North Hollywood and Sylmar, gave $640.

Conference Sponsors

The LAC conference was sponsored by the archdiocese of San Francisco and the dioceses of Oakland, Stockton, Santa Rosa and Sacramento. Copies of its resolution of support were sent Pres. Johnson, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

The San Joaquin County Community Action Council, meeting at Stockton, voted not only moral support but pledged material aid in the form of food, clothing and money.

The walkout covers some 30 ranches in a 400-square-mile area where the AWOC and the unaffiliated National Farm Workers Association are cooperating in an organizing drive.

The CAC action was taken after Jose Correa, chairman of its Farm Labor Committee, suggested that aid be given the strikers because their fight is part of the war on poverty, which the CAC is charged with waging.

Mrs. Arthur Sonnenberg, a committee member, urged the CAC to record itself as "supporting the farm workers' struggle for the right to organize." The farm employes are fighting, she said, "for the very things we talked about" when the CAC recently endorsed extension of federal wage and hour minimums to argicultural workers. That action was taken in the face of advice from the CAC legal advisor, Deputy County Counsel Thomas Marovich, that it had no business getting involved in such issues.

The CAC voted to use its Stockton headquarters as a collection center for gifts which were to be taken to the strikers at Delano, their headquarters. Another depot was set up for the Tracy area.

The CAC is financed mainly with federal funds, but its officials said no U.S. money or county supplied materials will be given the strikers.

Forty-three strikers, clergymen and students who were arrested for refusing to break up their grape strike picket line won a change of venue from Delano Justice Court to Bakersfield Municipal Court.



TWO RECENTLY-ELECTED union presidents are sworn in as vice presidents of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany administering the oath. From left: Fireman & Oilers Pres. William E. Fredenberger; Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller; Meany; Pres. B. A. Gritta of the Metal Trades Dept., and Gordon M. Freeman, first vice president of the department and president of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

IBEW, Broadcaster Set Skill Improvement Plan

Indianapolis, Ind.—A joint Skill Improvement Program to help broadcast technicians keep pace with developments in the industry has been undertaken by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Time-Life Broadcast, operators of Stations WFBM-AM-FM-TV here.

The program consists of two courses, one dealing with electricity and electronics, the other with transistors. Both are designed for home study supplemented by use of laboratory equipment, training devices, visual aids and films, and can be completed in a year or less. More than 80 percent of the stations' technicians have enrolled.

The venture grew out of labor-management consultation and is regarded as experimental and exploratory, with industrywide application should it prove successful.

"Our skill improvement programs in the electrical and electronic industries have already proved to be a significant value to our members, their employers and the public," said IBEW Pres. Gordon M. Freeman in Washington. "We feel certain that the joint effort now being made by Time-Life Broadcast and the IBEW will be similarly beneficial and that our experience in the pilot program will lead to the further development of courses for more widespread presentation."

Frederick S. Gilbert, vice president and general manager of the stations, said that since new techniques and equipment are developed as rapidly as they have been in TV broadcasting, a training program "is essential to the maintenance of necessary skills."

The program was developed with the aid of Albert O. Hardy, IBEW director of radio, TV and recording operations. It is being closely observed by Robert Flanders, engineering director for the stations, and Business Mgr. William Burtt of Indinapolis Local 1225. They are reporting their observations to Joseph E. Taylor, IBEW director of skill improvement training.

Agreement Reached In McDonnell Strike

Negotiators for the Machinists reached agreement in Washington with the struck McDonnell Aircraft Corp. and flew to St. Louis to present settlement terms to members at a union meeting.

The workers voted to accept the new pact and return to work. Settlement terms were not immediately made public.

Agreement in principle had been reached at sessions moved to Washington at the request of Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Earlier the IAM had agreed to withdraw picket lines at Cape Kennedy, Fla., and send 200 members back to work so Gemini spacecraft launchings could proceed on schedule.

McDonnell's chief negotiator praised the IAM's action as indicating the union, "along with the company, has the best interests of the country at heart."

The settlement proposed was reported keyed to the issue of job specifications. A prime cause of the walkout against the St. Louis-based firm was what the IAM called loosely-worded job definitions that hold some workers in a lower classification while performing higher-rated jobs.

At a St. Louis meeting Nov. 17, members voted 8,383 to 3,036 against a management contract offer. The offer included three annual wage increases averaging 9 cents an hour each but fell short of meeting membership objectives on job security and grievance handling.

Grievances Unsettled

More than 100 grievances were unsettled and working conditions were a cause of discord.

Another union spokesman said McDonnell has been winning big contracts from the Defense Dept. because its wage scales are almost $1 an hour lower than those of competing firms.

The IAM put the average wage of McDonnell workers at $2.77 an hour. Management used $2.98.

The firm makes Phantom F4 jet fighter planes at St. Louis and also has government contracts at two Air Forces bases and Cape Kennedy.



WARM FIRE in freezing weather feels good to Machinists on picket duty at McDonnell Aircraft Corp. plant in St. Louis, Mo. About 17,000 production workers struck to protest company contract proposals with unsatisfactory job protection. They withdrew their picket lines and returned to work after union members ratified the terms of a new and improved contract.

18 Europeans Here for Study Of U. S. Labor

New Brunswick, N. J.—Eighteen young labor leaders from 14 West European countries were given an insight into the strengths and weaknesses of American trade unions—and of U.S. society in general—during a just-completed two-week stay on the Rutgers University campus here.

The visitors, in this country under Labor Dept. auspices, participated in seminars set up the Labor Program of the university's Institute of Management & Labor Relations. They studied such diverse topics as civil liberties, race relations; collective bargaining trends, the role of trade unions in a free enterprise economy, union activity in community affairs, and the election.

The Europeans are spending 56 days in the United States. They are visiting industrial centers and the headquarters of several unions.

Lorry Sant of Malta, secretary of the Metal Workers Section of the General Workers Union and a Labor Party member of Parliament, was particularly impressed at the speed with which the ballots were counted in the Nov. 2 election. By contrast, it took a week to tabulate the results of Malta's last election, he commented.

Gulf Trades, Builders Map Joint Effort

Baton Rouge, La.—A unique plan for labor-management cooperation on more than $1 billion in private construction projects was developed here at a statewide meeting of the men who will do the work.

Representatives of 18 building trades unions and all major contractors pledged their cooperation in speeding completion of the massive industrial complex now building along the lower Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast—giant chemical plants, refineries, power stations and other complicated projects.

The conferees, naming a joint committee headed by Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to act on appeals over work disputes, agreed on this six-point program of objectives:

- Settlement of work stoppages through procedures to insure prompt handling of local disputes.
- Elimination of non-essential work restrictions.
- Development of qualified craftsmen through training of apprentices and journeymen.
- Cooperative safety programs to reduce injuries and lost time.
- A forum for discussion of mutual problems and responsibilities.
- Improved communications between national and local contractors and unions.

It was agreed that grievances other than disputes over jurisdiction will be adjusted within the terms of local agreements, with unsettled issues referred first to a local committee and then to the state-wide body headed by Bonadio.

Kingsport Unions Press Boycott

Regional conferences of the Bookbinders have renewed appeals to all of organized labor to oppose the expenditure of tax money on school books printed by the strike-bound Kingsport (Tenn.), Press.

Five printing trades unions have been on strike at Kingsport Press since Mar. 11, 1963.

All of the Bookbinders' conferences urged locals to ask their school boards to ban the purchase of text books made by Kingsport Press, and also to oppose the purchase of the World Book Encyclopedia and Childcraft, which are manufactured by the struck company for Field Enterprises of Chicago.

A Warning Unheeded

THE REAL TRAGEDY of the burning and sinking of the Yarmouth Castle with a loss of 88 lives is that specific charges that the ship was not fit to engage in the cruise trade were a matter of public record.

The National Maritime Union distributed at congressional hearings last August a leaflet naming the Yarmouth Castle as among the "foreign-flag floating firetraps" in the Florida cruise business. Rep. William S. Maillard (R-Calif.) named the ship as "certainly a shining example of a ship not in the proper condition to engage in trade."

Despite these warnings the ship was allowed—under international sea safety regulations, rather than the much stricter American standards—to engage in the Florida-Nassau cruise business, sailing out of a U.S. port with most of its passenger list made up of vacationing Americans.

The struggle against runaway foreign flags—the Yarmouth Castle was of Panamanian registry—has been going on for the past decade or more. AFL-CIO maritime unions have sharply pointed up that runaway flags are designed to subvert wages and working conditions of American seamen, to cut corners on safety and construction.

This latest sea tragedy may at last trigger the necessary legislative action for greater regulation and control of runaway foreign-flag ships, including National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction over crews of foreign-flag vessels substantially engaged in American commerce.

Meanwhile, the cruise season is nearing its annual peak and vacationing Americans would be well advised to take a second look at their bookings on runaway flag "luxury" cruises to determine whether they want to risk another "floating firetrap."

Rights and Opportunities

THE PLANNING sessions for the Spring 1966 White House conference on civil rights focused sharp attention on the economic factors in racial discrimination—equal opportunity for jobs, good wages, housing and all the other elements that make up a decent standard of living.

These points, presented eloquently to the sessions by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, were underscored and emphasized in Federation Pres. George Meany's speech to the Industrial Union Dept. convention.

Meany said: " 'Public accommodations' all through the South is completely meaningless unless the economic stature of the Negro is raised so that he can afford to use those accommodations."

He continued: "We have to see to it that the Negro is upgraded on the job, that he has the same opportunities for advancement as do the other workers; that he has the same opportunity to come into apprentice training in his particular trade so that he can get a decent job at decent wages."

This is "our responsibility," Meany concluded, and "we are in a peculiarly good position to carry it out because of the type of organization we have."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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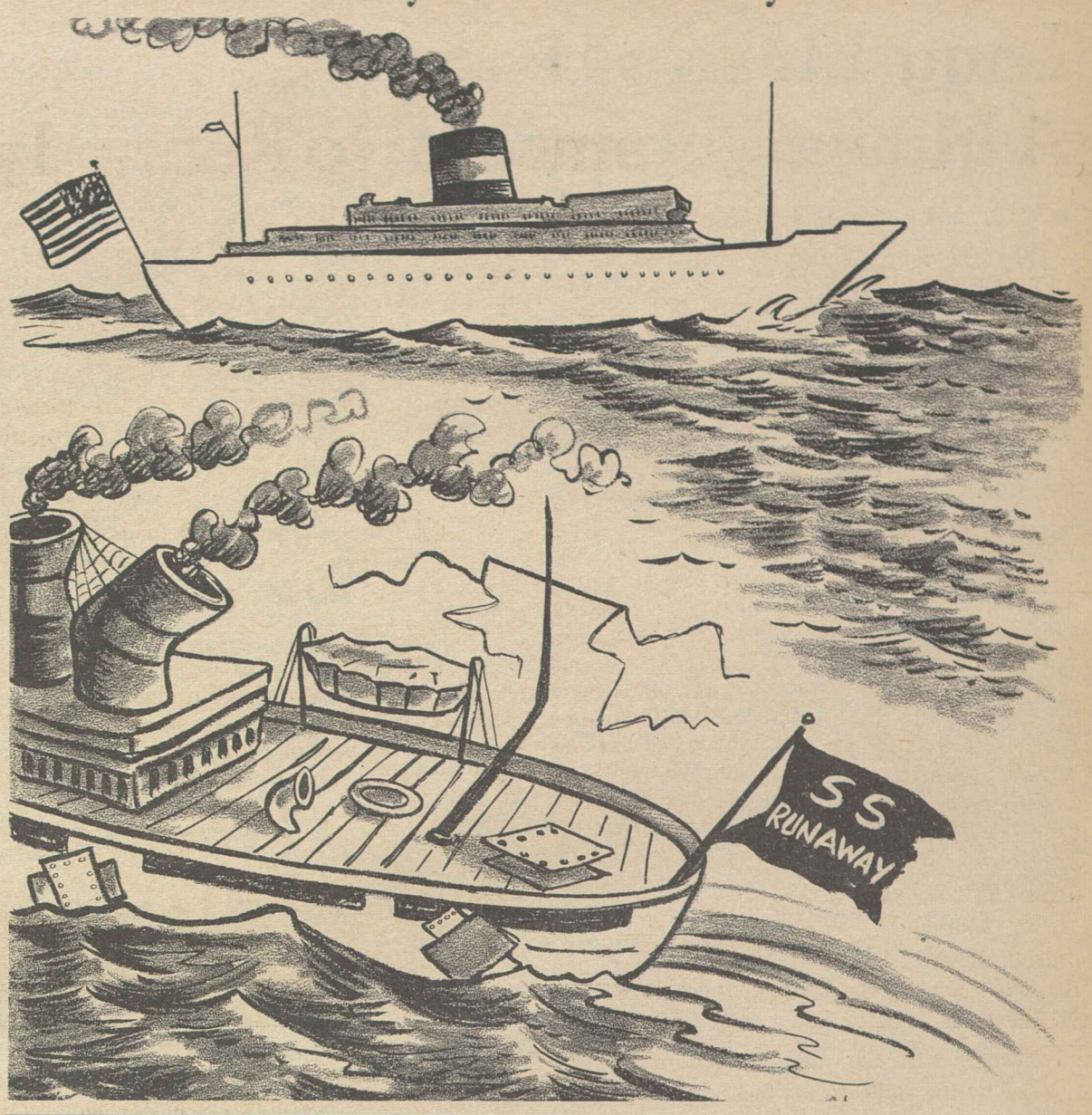
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, November 27, 1965 No. 48

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Safety – The Best Luxury



At Crisis Stage:

Cities Need Money to Answer Needs of Swelling Populations

The following is excerpted from an article by John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, in the November 1965 AFL-CIO American Federationist titled "The Cities: People, Problems and Progress."

THERE IS NO QUESTION that "crisis" isn't too strong a word for what the cities are going through, even if "sick" is not apt for the kind of health, vitality and resilience which urban centers display.

The cities have been overburdened by the day-to-day housekeeping chores of just keeping their living plans in tolerable working order.

They have been undernourished to the point of starvation by local revenues which never are adequate, whose sources dry up and which indifferent, malapportioned and rural-dominated state legislatures refuse to replenish.

They have been overrun by people to such an extent that in no time at all—at present population trend rates—fully 85 percent of all people in the country will call them home.

It always is cause for rejoicing at city hall, of course, when a census count proves that this city is bigger than the next. But there is more to population explosions and migrations—which have been part of the phenomena of the postwar years—than the fireworks of civic celebration over sheer size in the census tabulations.

The cities, already aching from accumulated sores of bad housing, overcrowding and undermanning in the schools, poor hospital facilities, deteriorating business districts, broken-down streets, creaky transportation, overworked sanitation systems— and all the other municipal ills which come with age—suffer agonizing growing pains.

And if the cities do not offer an economy good enough to provide jobs and the good life for the newcomers as well as the oldtimers, if the newcomers lack education and skills for the jobs in any event, if they wait in vain for community welcome carts, if they find that being poor in the big town is no better than being poor where they came from, if they are hit by racial hostility they thought they had escaped, the distress can be insupportable.

The plain fact is that our economy nationally, booming as it may be, is scarcely keeping pace with the exploding population which the cities somehow must contain without bursting seams which already are under terrific pressure. The lag in needed expansion of production in an economy which increasingly has no use for untrained workers is reflected in the national unemployment rate, the cruel reality of whose statistics is felt in city after city in deep pockets of despair.

In short, the cities face challenges of stagnation as well as growth.

The statistics can make tiresome reading, but mayors need to pay attention to them as they try to cope with immediate problems on their city hall doorsteps, which at times are made staging areas for pickets. Among the first things they learn in the statistics, if they weren't aware of such facts of municipal life when they took office, is that their problems aren't unique, that their headaches are a common malady in city halls across the country.

OURS IS AN INTERDEPENDENT and interrelated society and economy. This is one country. The large and small cities which make it up no longer are isolated, self-sufficient, comfortably parochial, town-meeting communities they once may have been.

Those in city hall, in the statehouse and in the Capitol at Washington trace their authority directly to precinct voters at firehouses in home towns—and that's where local, state and federal budget money comes from.

In our federal system, there are not three classes of citizens and taxpayers—local, state and national. There is just one constituency—the people, geography notwithstanding.

Which is not to say that cities should not be self-reliant—and as autonomous as they are permitted to be by the state legislatures which hamstring them with outmoded charters and fiscal handcuffs—in facing up to the problems brought by the vast urban growth and to the costs of solving them.

City halls levy what taxes they can within the often unrealistic and outdated formulas set for them by the legislatures.

They float bond issues approved by the voters and borrow money for capital improvements.

They run into debt—and the rate of local governmental indebtedness soars high above the rate of the national debt itself.

And yet these public financing measures, no matter how vigorously imposed or how many ingenious barrel-scraping techniques are used to find money, rarely are enough to provide the tremendous resources needed to meet the demands.

Morgan Says:

Long Lines of People at Grave A Moving Memorial to Kennedy

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IT WAS RAINING at the grave in Arlington Cemetery, as it had been in Fort Worth that other morning before journey's awful end in Dallas. Just below the plot there were piles of cut sod and big measured scars in the sloping ground where workmen are preparing the new gravesite and the clean, simple monument that will be ready next summer or fall. But they were not working and the flag in front of the Custis-Lee mansion up the hill was limp at half-staff. A giant naked oak tree rose on the slope against the grey sky. Across the Potomac, the Lincoln Memorial was blurred by the mist and a plane droned above it unseen. Anguished memory and the harsh elements framed the anniversary scene in sadness.



Morgan

There was the tidy square of green grass enclosed by the white picket fence. There in the middle on a mound was the torch, its flame a smoky orange. Around its cone were clustered freshly-cut fir bows and in a larger circle lay the caps of all the military services, soaking wet.

In the lower corners of the plot, in blue uniforms, stood two soldiers of the Third Infantry Division of the U. S. Army, the honor guard. Between them on tripods were arranged six of those hideous but heart-touching funeral wreaths that groups send to such places on such occasions. A seventh wreath arrived, an arrangement of yellow homecoming-game type chrysanthemums, trimmed with blue ribbon, borne by a squad of Special Service forces of the Army, in which John F. Kennedy had taken special interest as president. On the grass above the torch lay a bunch of pink and white carnations, their long stems touching a modest bouquet of small white lilies. This latter was the token of remembrance that Jacqueline Kennedy had had her mother bring.

There was no crowd yet. A handful of photographers and TV film cameramen huddled under umbrellas waiting for dignitaries and other distinguished and distinguishable persons on public or private pilgrimages. A few military types in uniform bustling about. A family of four. Two nuns. A businessman leading a little pink-cheeked girl in a bright red snow jacket by the hand up the battleship-grey passageway to the site, past two large bronze plaques which admonished visitors to "please act with propriety here as elsewhere in this cemetery in order that our dead be properly honored."

And leaning gently against a steel post protecting the picket fence was a girl in a camel's hair coat. She was big and not exactly pretty but she had a shining growth of copper-colored hair which hung long and wet over her shoulders. The rain had also stained her leather bag, which hung on a long strap from her right shoulder. Her eyes were dry and focused on the flickering flame.

For a long time she just stood there and gazed silently at the grave. When an inquiring stranger asked her if she had known the President she said, no, she never had, and then turned back to her vigil. Somehow she symbolized all 11.6 million persons who by dusk had come from all over the world during the past two swiftly-flowing years on their private missions to this place.

WILL THE LEGEND of John F. Kennedy become larger than life? It could, and that would be too bad because the important thing is the legacy of inspiration he left. That is large enough to circle the globe and pull this restless world, torn with dissension, a little closer together.

Already the river of time has been flooded with millions of words written about the slain President, countless comparisons made between Lyndon Johnson's leadership and how Kennedy would have done things.

The comparisons are inevitable but meaningless. The books and articles, the portraits and memoirs are meaningful as testimony, for one thing, to the astonishing impact this young man made on people he never knew. He plugged in that tired slogan, "the old order changeth," and made it glow with active meaning. Colleagues and strangers alike were charged with the current of this live spirit, electrified by the vigor and courage of his purpose.

John F. Kennedy was not a superman. He had limitations and weaknesses, and he was mortal. But the power of his inspiration is limitless and can well be immortal. He excited the young and stirred the old. He is gone, leaving a torn and jagged hole in history which still bleeds. But he made people in far corners of the planet realize that though the past may be heartbreak, the future can be hope.

By next year at this time, the new grave and the new monument will be done, but the most moving memorial of all is the press of people who keep coming, like the anonymous red-haired girl, to pay quiet tribute and give silent thanks that he was what he was.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE "PRIVATE" expectations of Republican leaders, a New York Times story says, is that the GOP can anticipate "small gains, if any," in the 1966 congressional elections.

It is 11 months until those elections, and almost the only immutable rule of political speculation is that premature guesses are worthless or nearly so. In 11 months things can happen—a physical disability or worse for Pres. Johnson, a stubbed toe on the "consensus" legislative program, a turn for the worse in foreign policy, including Viet Nam, allowing the opposition to exploit war-weariness as Gen. Eisenhower exploited war-weariness about Korea in 1952.

Things can happen the other way around, too, with Mr. Johnson continuing to lead toward substantial achievements in Congress in 1966 and with the conflict in Viet Nam so clearly on its way to settlement that it would be a major asset.

All of these possibilities will be sorted out and clarified about the middle of next October, and the voters on election day will give the only clarification that really counts—the actual returns.

Still, the present pessimism of Republican leaders has its elements of fascination if only because it raises the question of whether they are accepting a permanent or semi-permanent minority-party status.

* * *

IT IS OBVIOUS that the GOP cannot win control of the Senate next year. Democrats have a 68-32 bulge in membership, and to gain a majority Republicans would have to defeat 19 of 20 Democrats up for re-election and re-elect all 14 of their own party candidates. No such result, or anything close to it, can be imagined by any realist.

The House is something else again, because failure of the GOP to make substantial gains on the rebound from the 1964 disaster with Sen. Goldwater would elongate a long-term trend of defeat that has continued since the GOP had Gen. Eisenhower as a presidential candidate.

Republicans were a minority, but a respectable minority, in the House elected in 1956 when Eisenhower won a second term, going into the 1958 mid-term elections with 199 members as against 231 Democrats. But 1958 was a disaster for the GOP, a triumph for Democrats, who had a net gain of 47 seats.

The GOP got back 21 of the seats in 1960, a presidential year, and two more in 1962. But they still were 24 seats short of where the party once was. And last year they suffered a net loss of 38 additional members—and across a series of four straight elections, two of them in presidential years, two in off-years, the total loss is 62 seats.

One of the reasons Charles A. Halleck of Indiana was thrown out as Republican House leader is that the younger GOP members could not see how, under his partisan and obstructive style, they could ever hope to build a constructive record that would commend itself to the people sufficiently to open up the possibility of a Republican majority again.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan is House GOP leader now—but a Republican majority looks equally far down the road.

* * *

GOV. ROBERT E. SMYLIE of Idaho, chairman of the Republican Governors Conference, thinks the party must begin its rebuilding process in the states—in short, with the election of more GOP leaders to the statehouses.

All governors of both parties have seemed highly vulnerable in recent years. They have had to sponsor tax increases to finance necessary services, and the people have turned on them in vengeance (in one year six Republicans and six Democrats were thrown out of governorships, adding up to an extraordinary turnover).

Latterly, things seem to have stabilized. Thirty-six states will elect governors next year, with Democrats as incumbents in most cases, but there are no visible long-range signs they will be tumbled out in wholesale lots.

Thousands to Benefit:

Financial Barriers to College Seen Falling to Federal Aid

MONEY BARRIERS that now stop thousands of top-of-the-class high school graduates from going on to college will be broken by the education act recently signed by Pres. Johnson, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

Lawrence Rogin, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, noted that only about half of all high school graduates now continue their education and suggested that while there are many reasons for this, "the biggest . . . seems to be financial need."

The Higher Education Act of 1965 will help "educate a large proportion of the younger generation . . . rather than a very select proportion . . . as is the case in most other countries," Rogin said.

"It is sensible for every youngster" with the will and the ability "to at least have an opportunity for some form of post-high school education," he continued. He was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO-produced network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Rogin noted that the new law also provides more help for colleges toward the construction of classrooms, dormitories and other facilities that will be required to meet the demands of bigger enrollments. But, he added, more help along these lines is needed.

HE ESTIMATED that by 1970, 7 million students will be attending U. S. colleges and universities—a gain of nearly 50 percent over present enrollments. But he rejected the idea that a greater proportion of American youngsters getting a college education will dilute the value of the bachelor's degree and force greater emphasis on graduate studies.

"The education itself is the important consideration," Rogin said. "The name of the degree is somewhat secondary."

Reporters questioning him on the program, aired weekly over the Mutual Broadcasting System, were Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times' Washington Bureau and Gerald Grant, education reporter for the Washington Post.



THE HIGHER EDUCATION ACT of 1965 will make college education possible for thousands of top-notch high school graduates now blocked by money barriers, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Lawrence Rogin (center) told Ben A. Franklin (left) of the New York Times and Gerald Grant of the Washington Post on Labor News Conference, aired weekly by the Mutual Broadcasting System.



MORE THAN 14,000 FLU SHOTS were administered to residents of the Phoenix, Ariz., area at a one-day clinic sponsored by the Phoenix & Maricopa County AFL-CIO Community Service Committee and the Maricopa County Osteopathic Association. Carl A. Lind, of Operating Engineers Local 428, CSA chairman, said more than 20 doctors and nurses participated along with volunteers who kept things in order. A nominal charge was made to attempt to cover the cost of the medicine. but free injections are given those who could not pay.

Enrollments Near 90 Percent For Medicare Doctor Bill Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

months before the month of their birthday to three months after.

For the five out of six persons over 65 now on social security benefit rolls, there is no problem in either signing up or paying for the program. They received or will soon receive information in the mail; their payments, if they sign up, will be deducted from their social security checks.

Nor is there a problem for most elderly persons not under social security who are on state old-age assistance rolls. Nearly all states have arranged to pay the Medicare insurance fee for this group.

But there remain several million persons who will not automatically receive invitations to enroll in the program and who will have to take the initiative in applying. This group includes an estimated 1.5 million persons over 65 still employed full time and some 700,000 non-working elderly people who are not receiving either social security or old age assistance.

Apply in Person

These persons will have to apply in person for the Medicare plan if they wish to be covered and also for the free basic hospital insurance benefits to which they are entitled as a matter of right, whether or not they sign up for the supplementary plan.

While some persons over 65 may now have other medical insurance plans, in nearly every case it will pay them to sign up for the government programs. There is no bar under the government program to drawing duplicate benefits, although some private plans may not pay for expenses covered by another program.

Furthermore, there is a penalty for those who don't sign up for the Medicare program when first eligible. They will have to wait two years for their next chance—and then pay a higher premium and be subject to a waiting period for benefits.

There are more than 600 social security district offices throughout the nation where those not on the social security benefit rolls can apply for their hospital benefit cards and the Medicare program. In addition, most other communities are visited periodically by a social security representative whose schedule is normally posted in the local post office. He will also go to the homes of bedridden persons on request.

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services is playing a major role in making information on the Medicare program—as well as other new changes in the social security law—available to union families and the community.

Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis called on both CSC staff representatives and local union counselors to familiarize themselves with all aspects of the program and use all means to get the information to persons who may be eligible.

Both labor and the government have cautioned persons over 65 not to drop existing hospital and medical insurance at this time.

The new programs don't become effective until July 1, 1966. Thus a person dropping private insurance would be left unprotected until then. In addition, most private plans are being reshaped to supplement instead of duplicate Medicare coverage.

Some swindlers have been bilking the elderly by posing as employes of the Social Security Administration and saying they are authorized to sell and receive payment for Medicare benefits in advance, at a discount.

They're fakes, of course. No legitimate social security representative charges or accepts fees. And Medicare is a bargain in health insurance—without a discount.

Air Engineers Re-elect Gill At Convention

Reports on technical and labor activities of their counterparts in three foreign countries highlighted the annual convention of the Flight Engineers in Washington.

Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., of Pan American Airways was re-elected without opposition to another two-year term. Sec.-Treas. Harry S. O'Brien was elected last year to a two-year term.

The delegates heard from Pierre Bigonneau and Pierre Schmit of France; A. P. Tindal and J. J. Metselaar of the Netherlands, and S. Jacobs of Israel.

Charters of technical affiliation were presented to unions of flight engineers on Air France and KLM, the Dutch airline.

The 48 delegates from the same number of locals spent much of the convention discussing reports on the union's technical activities.

The Flight Engineers' success in obtaining good contracts for union members was praised by Howard G. Gamser, a member of the National Mediation Board, who was the principal speaker at the convention dinner.

The convention unanimously voted support of the fight to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, commending the AFL-CIO for its leadership in the drive to end the authority given the states to prohibit the union shop.



HIS ROLE in the long struggle to win enactment of medicare brought Nelson Cruikshank, recently retired director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, recognition from the Ohio AFL-CIO in the form of a plaque presented by Sec.-Treas. Robert D. Bollard of the state organization (right).

At Bargaining Table:

Unions Supplement Health Care Benefits

The social security Medicare program unions helped push through Congress is fast becoming the framework for comprehensive health insurance coverage of retired workers and their families through collective bargaining.

A number of contracts providing health insurance for retirees have been rewritten to pick up where Medicare leaves off or fill in the gap before it starts.

And several major companies which once balked at the cost of initiating health insurance for retired workers are showing less resistance to building a plan supplementing the government's program, much in the manner that many pension plans are moulded to supplement social security old age benefits.

Recent contracts negotiated by the Machinists, Auto Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have included company payment of the $3-a-month cost of the supplementary Medicare plan — and usually additional benefits.

Douglas Aircraft, for example, agreed to provide benefits similar to Medicare for retirees and their wives until next July, when the government program goes into effect. Thereafter, it will pick up the $3-a-month charge and also pay the first $40 of hospital expenses—the amount the patient pays before the social security hospital benefit program picks up the bill.

The Lockheed agreement goes even further, covering 80 percent of the medical expenses of workers who retire before 65 and their wives, up to $10,000, subject to an annual deductible of $50 a person.

A Wall Street Journal survey quoted both management and union negotiators as predicting a double impact of Medicare on negotiations.

They see a continuing trend toward supplementary programs of health benefits. But they also see Medicare shifting most of the cost of health insurance for those over 65 to the new government programs, thus freeing funds for wage increases or other types of fringe benefits. Company officials qualify their comments, however, by pointing out that their share of the social security tax—as well as the worker's share—goes up in January.

In companies which have not provided health insurance for pensioners, Medicare is viewed as encouraging the retirement of many persons who worked beyond 65 because they did not consider their retirement income adequate to cover the high cost of private health insurance available to the elderly.

Just as unions and managements are finding Medicare easing a costly problem of employe protection, so insurance companies are discovering that the Medicare program they opposed may be a blessing in disguise.

Effects Called Beneficial

The president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., John J. McGovern, Jr., had this to say at a recent company sales meeting:

"The segment of our business that we will be giving up to Medicare is a relatively small segment and a relatively unprofitable one."

The insurance industry, he suggested, can capitalize on "beneficial side effects that will flow from the enactment of Medicare" by improving programs "which now provide inadequate coverage. . . . This earlier coverage can be provided at considerably lower costs than we have had to charge for lifetime coverage."

Actors' Leader Given Urban League Award

New York—Equal opportunity has become "a national imperative and an ideal with unprecedented possibilities for achievement that can be deterred or delayed, but not stopped," Exec. Dir. Whitney M. Young, Jr., of the National Urban League, declared here.

Young spoke at the league's Equal Opportunity Day dinner, at which Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity and Pres. Joseph L. Block of the Inland Steel Co. received the organization's 1965 awards.

O'Neal's award was presented to him by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who was tendered the same honor in 1959. The award to Block was presented by A. L. Nickerson, chairman of the board of the Socony Mobil Oil Co. and an award winner last year.

Meany praised O'Neal for "having succeeded in a profession whose rigors led him to play countless roles that strengthened the role he has played in real life."

Young in his address urged civil rights proponents to "take heart" in the forward steps made during the past few years.

He called for acceleration of league activities dealing with job development and employment, and noted "a distortion of opportunity and gap which now exists in the economic and social advancement of white and Negro Americans."

"There is anger in the ghetto, particularly among the young," the NUL leader said. "But it is not an anger to be deplored or feared so much as to be understood and treated. Neither is it an anger to be exploited by opportunists seeking headlines, protection or votes. It is an anger the energies and potential of which must be channeled constructively lest it consume itself in its own hate and then be heard no more."

Pres. Johnson sent a message addressed to Young expressing gratitude "for the achievements we have made in recent months," but recognizing that "we are still challenged by prejudice and poverty."

"Our nation is stronger because of the admirable work you have done and which you have encouraged others to do," he said. "You have helped bring into the American mainstream the dispossessed who pour into our cities."

Union leaders who are past winners of the Equal Opportunity Day award, in addition to Meany, are Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Joseph N. Curran of the National Maritime Union; former Pres. David J. McDonald of the Steelworkers, and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Assails GOP Filibuster:

Meany Hits 14(b) Stall, Urges Review of Nonpartisanship

(Continued from Page 1)

"significant progress" toward Section 14(b) repeal in 1965—the House passed a repealer—but that "just as we had to come back to finish the unfinished battle for Medicare, we will come back in the next session to remove this divisive provision [section 14(b)] from the law."

The Johnson letter was read to the convention by Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz.

Meany sharply attacked Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the filibuster leader, as "playing" with the issue of 14(b) repeal to force adoption of his proposed constitutional amendment overriding the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote decisions," so that one house of a state legislature can be elected on some other basis.

"If you want to control the state legislature by having the rural areas outvote the urban areas, you don't need both houses; all you need is one," Meany said.

The issue of one man, one vote "is more important to liberal forces than anything we could think of," he declared. "I want the repeal of Section 14(b), but before I will agree to a compromise that would nullify one man, one vote through the Dirksen amendment I would let 14(b) stay there forever."

The AFL-CIO president ridiculed the idea that repeal of Section 14(b) needs extensive debate for "educational" purposes.

GOP Against Repeal

In 1960 and 1964 one political party (Republican) opposed repeal and the Democratic Party endorsed repeal, and "this was one of the issues," he noted.

The question has been "debated up and down the country for 10 years," and in 1958, when anti-union shop forces got the issue on the ballot in six states, "more than 8 million people voted, and the trade union movement's position was vindicated by the people in all states but Kansas," he reminded the delegates.

The labor movement fought the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, he said, but it did not get its friends to filibuster. Unless a Senate vote on 14(b) repeal can be obtained, "we have lost something important to our democratic system," and by now "this is more important than the merits of the repeal bill itself."

Meany associated himself with Reuther's statement that the principal objective in organizing workers now outside of unions should be "to bring the benefits of organization" to those workers.

The AFL-CIO has spent "close to $1.5 million" in aiding "the underpaid and itinerant farm workers of California," he said—an activity that began in 1959 when Reuther and Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph approached him and said "we have got to try to do something."

About four years ago, he said, he had been compelled to report to the federation's Executive Council that "I didn't think we would ever get, at least in the foreseeable future, a substantial union in that field."

"I can also say that the Executive Council determined to go ahead with this work, indefinitely, for one reason: we found out that even if we couldn't organize them, we can improve their conditions," he continued.

"Wages have gone up by 70 percent and their conditions have improved tremendously. If we can bring the benefits of organization to millions, our own membership will benefit, the entire community will benefit, the nation will benefit. If something happens to benefit the nation as a whole, it must benefit our members."

On recent civil rights legislation, Meany said "it is the responsibility of the trade union movement to see that the employer lives up to the spirit of these laws."

Economics the Key

"The right of Negroes to use public accommodations all through the South is meaningless unless the economic status of Negroes is raised so that he can afford to use these accommodations," he observed, and unions are in a "peculiarly good position" to see that it is done because of "the type of organization we are."

Similarly, the trade union movement must see that anti-poverty programs are implemented and made to work.

"Just writing a few laws does not end poverty," he said.

"We have to get into these programs, we have to see that our people get into them, and see that they really do the things they are supposed to do."



AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept., are shown exchanging greetings as Meany appeared at the IUD's biennial convention and lashed the filibuster by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R.-Ill.) that prevented a Senate vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

COPE Post Goes To Walter Davis

Walter L. Davis has been named assistant director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Davis, a veteran of 25 years in the trade union movement, has been director of COPE for the past year covering Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Prior to joining COPE, Davis for six years was education director for Retail Store Employes Local 880 in Cleveland and was associate editor for 15 years of the Cleveland Citizen. He directed Ohio labor's successful statewide campaign against the so-called "right to work" proposal in 1958.

A native of Cleveland, Davis has been active in civic affairs. He served on the Cleveland School Board from 1960 to 1964 and was board president in 1962. For 20 years he was a board member of the Cleveland local of the Television & Radio Artists. He is a vice president of the Intl. Labor Press Association.

IUD Convention Presses Joint Bargaining Efforts

(Continued from Page 1)

bor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz a letter from Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson to Reuther pledging a renewed effort in 1966 to obtain repeal of the Taft Hartley Act's Section 14(b), the so-called "right-to-work" section. (See story on AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's speech to the convention.)

Johnson paid warm tribute to labor as supplying the "veterans" who fought for years for enactment of Medicare, civil rights, and school-aid bills and said he "welcomed" the "special shock troops" labor would supply to make equal job opportunity work effectively in local communities.

The IUD resolution on collective multi-union bargaining with multi-state employers pointed out that it followed "several years of experience" with this approach, and expressed a conviction that "joint or closely coordinated bargaining is essential to deal with employers in multi-plant situations."

It was given immediate point as the department expressed specific approval of plans of seven AFL-CIO unions, with the backing of Meany, to form a "common collective bargaining front" for negotiations with General Electric and Westinghouse next year. A resolution pledged the "full support and resources of the IUD" to the efforts of the Committee on Collective Bargaining.

GNP Rise Seen

Wirtz told the convention that government projections indicated an enormous increase in the Gross National Product across the next decade or decade and a half, from the present level of $665 billion to something in "the trillions." He warned, however that "the kind of unemployment we now have . . . will not be reduced [from its current rate of 4.3 percent] as a result of expansion of the economy."

"It is time to face up, completely, to the implications of the fact that most of the unemployment of minority groups is completely identifiable with the incompleteness and inadequacy of their education," the secretary said. "I hope the programs from here on are going to be based on the needs of people."

Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters, an AFL-CIO vice president and Executive Council member, told the delegates that the "civil rights revolution is preparing the way" for great advances in the fields of industrial and economic democracy as well as political democracy.

"The new day has come; the old era has gone," he said. There is an "angry, aggressive, militant, moving and fighting force in the Negro struggle for first-class citizenship. With the black working poor and the white working poor, the South will be changed, and it is changing now."

Arthur J. Goldberg, U. S. ambassador to the United Nations, was compelled by illness to cancel a scheduled appearance but sent a telegram of greetings to his "friends and colleagues."

The convention resolutions on political activity, minimum wages, unemployment compensation, reapportionment and a wide range of other subjects were approved for transmittal to the AFL-CIO convention, meeting in San Francisco Dec. 9.

Officers Named

Reuther was re-elected IUD president and in a constitutional change the office of secretary-treasurer was eliminated, the handling of finances being transferred to the administrative director.

The number of vice presidents was raised from 17 to 22. These vice presidents, who also comprise the department's executive committee, are:

Pres. A. L. Hartung, Woodworkers; Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; Pres. Karl Feller, Brewery Workers; Pres. Walter L. Mitchell, Chemical Workers; Sec.-Treas. Frank Rosenblum, Clothing Workers; Vice Pres. John Crull, Communications Workers; Sec.-Treas. Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers.

Also, Pres. P. L. Siemiller, Machinists; Pres. Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Pres. A. F. Grospiron, Oil Workers; Pres. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers; Pres. Paul L. Phillips, Papermakers & Paperworkers; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Pres. George Burdon, Rubber Workers; Pres. Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, Steelworkers.

Also, Pres. S. Frank Raftery, Painters; Vice Pres. Vernon Reed, Laborers; Pres. Charles Cogen, Teachers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. John F. Griner, Government Employes.

ILO Votes to Cut Ties With Rhodesian Rebels

Geneva—The all-white Southern Rhodesian government's recent declaration of independence from Great Britain was denounced here as an attempt "to maintain the domination of a racialist minority over the immense majority of the population."

A resolution adopted by the Governing Body of the Intl. Labor Organization declared that the ILO will refrain from "any official or unofficial contacts, direct or indirect," with Southern Rhodesia's "illegal regime."

The Governing Body broke into its regular schedule to send a demand to the government of Burundi to answer charges that union leaders are being executed without trial in that newly-independent nation. The government was told it should treat the demand as a "matter of special urgency" in the face of reports of the summary execution of the president of the Christian trade union organization and threats to other union leaders of the same fate.

Three items were approved for the agenda of the 1967 ILO conference. They were:

- Updating of the 1936 convention on annual vacations.

Last year's ILO meeting called for early revision of the international treaty on the ground that it has become outmoded. The 1936 article calls for a paid vacation of but six working days a year.

- Consideration of the matter of the maximum weight a worker may be permitted to carry.
- Improved working and living conditions for sharecroppers, tenant farmers and similar categories of farm workers.

ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse was authorized to continue negotiations with Swiss authorities looking to the construction of a new headquarters building here. The present site has grown cramped as a result of increased activities following the affiliation of new ILO members.

Yule Shoppers Urged To Seek Union Label

A call to union members to look for the union label when they do their Christmas shopping has been issued by the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. The department also asked non-union consumers to give the annual campaign their full support.

"All shoppers should put the union label, shop card, store card and service button into their Christmas buying and spending habits in order to assure greater prosperity for their own communities," said Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department.

"A union label Christmas gift is a two-fold expression of the spirit of true union brotherhood, since it will help make more secure the job of the fellow trade unionist who produced the product or even help create a new job for a union member."

The department is distributing Christmas buying campaign posters and has asked the aid of national and international unions, state and local central bodies, union label councils and women's auxiliaries to support the drive. Special emphasis is being placed on reminding union members that Sears Roebuck & Co. is still on organized labor's "unfair" list, and that "not one union-earned dollar" should be spent with the retail chain "especially during this holiday season."

Planning Session:

White House Parley Urges Rights 'Action'

A sense of urgency in providing meaningful opportunity for millions of Americans handicapped by generations of race discrimination emerged as the common theme of eight planning panels for next spring's White House civil rights conference.

Some of the problem areas discussed by the 200 panelists were tagged too pressing to await more detailed study at the forthcoming conference.

A panel on administration of justice appealed to Pres. Johnson for "immediate" action to protect the "lives and safety of Negroes and civil rights workers in the Deep South."

It also recommended "in most urgent terms" a more vigorous enforcement of the 1964 and 1965 civil rights laws, including the assignment of federal voting registrars "into every county where discrimination continues to exist" and stronger action to desegregate schools.

The panel praised the President's announced intent to ask Congress for a jury reform law and urged that legislation be broadened to eliminate all forms of "segregated justice."

Likewise a housing panel voiced a "unanimous belief that the government had failed to meet all of its responsibilities in eliminating discrimination in housing" and urged "prompt issuance" of an expanded Executive Order on housing which would include "all banks and lending institutions chartered, regulated or insured by agencies of the government."

Presidential Assistant Lee White assured the planning group that its recommendations will be considered promptly by the Administration, "and we are not about to wait until the spring conference comes."

He expressed Johnson's "appreciation for your ideas, suggestions, your recommendations, even your criticism." If the government "knew the answers" to all civil rights problems, White added, the conference and the planning session wouldn't have been necessary.

At two panels on jobs, job training & economic security, participants stressed the need for a full employment economy, urged expansion of the minimum wage law and cautioned that "token" employment of Negroes in occupations from which they had been excluded was not the full answer to job discrimination.

In the public sector of the economy, participants stressed, there is a vast amount of socially useful, job-creating work to be done. In the private economy, proposals were made that industry "plow back" some of its profits into job training, and comparisons were made with the wartime-demonstrated ability to train workers for specific jobs in a short time.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, honorary chairman of the conference planning group, made a similar analogy with wartime conditions in a statement amplifying his earlier proposal for a $100 million "freedom budget."

Wartime Record Cited

During World War II, he said, the demand for manpower "lifted living standards and reduced poverty more rapidly than ever before, even though we were burning up half our productive resources in fighting our external enemies. If we now benefit by this lesson," he suggested, "what could we not accomplish in the few years ahead when only about 7 percent of our current production is being devoted to national defense?"

As part of "a total war against unemployment and poverty," Randolph called for channeling the nation's under-used resources "into the clearance of slums, the rebuilding of our cities, the construction of schools and hospitals."

Negroes will benefit most proportionately by such an all-out attack on poverty, Randolph said, because a larger proportion of Negroes suffer from poverty. "But in absolute numbers," he added, "those of lighter skins will benefit far more than the Negro. The Negro's greatest role in the attainment of the Great Society is not as a beneficiary, but as a galvanizing force . . . as he helps to galvanize the whole American conscience with respect to unemployment and poverty."



CHANGES IN JOB PATTERNS to put members of minority groups "in the mainstream of American economic life" were held out as the goal of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by its executive director, Herman Edelsberg (speaking), at a conference of international union civil rights leaders on the techniques of handling job bias charges, held in AFL-CIO headquarters. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who also spoke, and Dir. Don Slaiman of the Dept. of Civil Rights, who presided, are at left.

TV Film on Lehman To Be Shown Dec. 5

More than 100 stations of the NBC-TV network will carry the filmed documentary on the life and work of the late Herbert H. Lehman on the second anniversary of the death of the former New York governor and U. S. Senator.

Broadcast time to the network is 1:30 p.m. (EST) Sunday, Dec. 5. Local television schedules should be consulted in areas outside New York City.

The film, "The Moral Dimension," will be incorporated into the Eternal Light series, presented weekly by NBC and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. This is the fourth annual program produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute.

Board Orders On Cardchecks Survive Test

The Supreme Court refused to review two petitions filed by employers who sought to upset National Labor Relations Board decisions in card-check cases.

The court thus let stand lower court rulings that the NLRB rightfully ordered the two firms to bargain on the basis of authorization cards after each management destroyed a union majority by unlawful pressure on workers.

The petitions had been filed by the Colson Corp., Caruthersville, Mo., in a case involving the Boiler Makers; and SNC Mfg. Co., Inc., Oshkosh, Wis., concerning the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Both cases were related to 1963 union organizing campaigns.

The NLRB ordered the two firms to bargain on the basis of each union's original showing of signed membership cards. It found the companies had no bona fide doubt of the union majority, but refused recognition to gain time in which to whittle down the majority.

In another decision the high court restated its long-standing position that a union is not a corporation and that it can be sued in any state in which it has members. The Steelworkers, defending a suit filed in a North Carolina state court for $200,000 defamation damages as the outgrowth of an organizing campaign, had sought to move the action to federal court on the basis of diversity because its headquarters are in another state.

Guides Issued to End Job Bias Tied to Sex

(Continued from Page 1)

mission feels bound to follow it," even though such segregation may have benefited women workers in certain cases.

The commission said the "bona fide occupational qualification exception as to sex should be interpreted narrowly," expressed a belief that tags such as "men's jobs" and "women's jobs" tend "to deny employment opportunities unnecessarily to one sex or the other," and listed four actions it will not accept "as based on a bona fide occupational qualification":

- "The refusal to hire a woman because of her sex, based on assumptions of the comparative employment characteristics of women in general."

It cited as an example the "assumption that the turnover rate among women is higher than among men."

- The refusal to hire an individual based on stereotyped characterizations of the sexes. . . . The principal of non-discrimination requires that individuals be considered on the basis of individual capacities. . . ."

'Stereotypes' Listed

As instances of stereotypes, the EEOC listed the beliefs of some that women are less capable of aggressive salesmanship than men, and that men are less able to do intricate assembling operations.

- "The refusal to hire an individual because of the preferences of co-workers, the employer, clients or customers" except in specific instances in which the commission "will consider sex to be a bona fide occupational qualification, e.g., an actor or actress."
- The need for separate facilities for a person of the opposite sex except where the expense would be "clearly unreasonable."

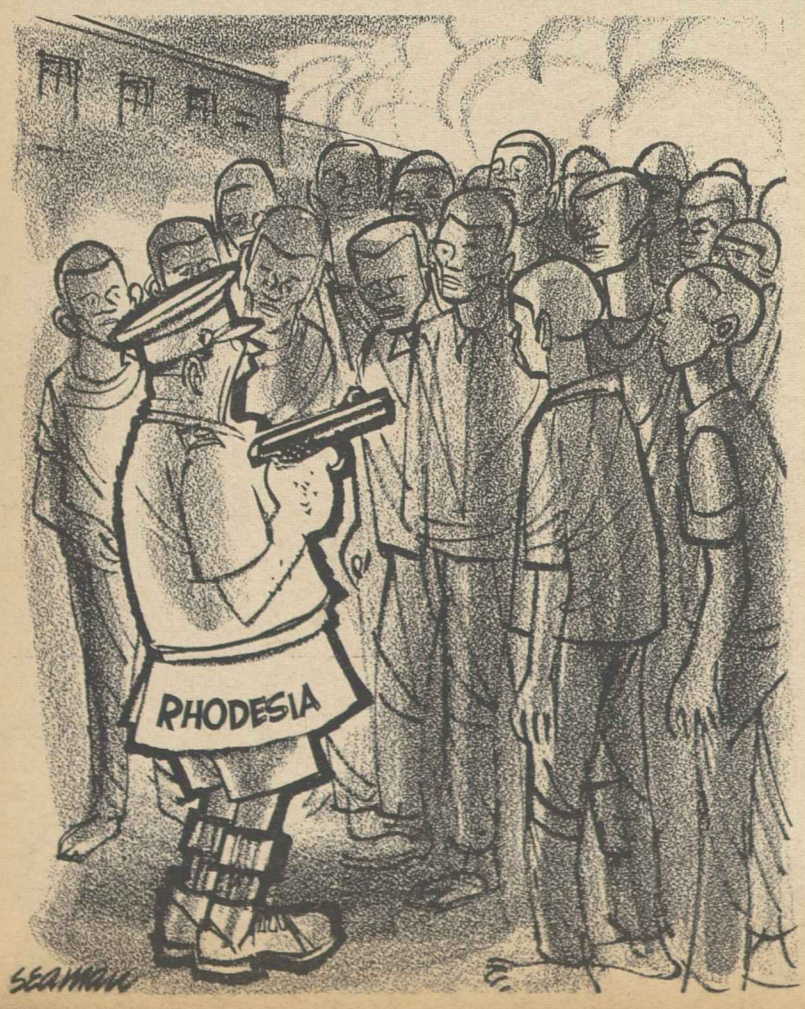
The commission said "the most difficult area" it considered was the relation of the federal law to state legislation designed originally to protect women. Clarification and harmonization are needed at both governmental levels, it maintained, to eliminate conflicts and repeal legislation that has outlived its usefulness and might now be applied to discriminate against women.

In other areas the EEOC ruled that:

- "It is an unlawful employment practice to classify a job as 'male' or 'female' or to maintain separate lines of progression or separate seniority lists based on sex where this would affect any employe adversely unless sex is a bona fide occupational qualification for that job." The same applies to a seniority or progression system that distinguishes between "light" and "heavy" jobs.
- Any rule that forbids or restricts the employment of married women is illegal unless it also is applicable to married men.
- Help wanted advertising may not indicate a preference based on sex in the absence of a bona fide occupational qualification.
- An employment agency that fills a job order containing an illegal sex specification shares responsibility with the employer if it knows the specification is not based on a legitimate job qualification; if the agency does not have reason to believe the employer's claim of occupational qualification "lacks substance," it will not be deemed in violation of the law. Employment agencies will be held responsible for keeping informed of EEOC opinions and decisions on sex discrimination.
- Good-faith pre-hiring queries as to the sex or marital status of a prospective employe are permissible, but any question "which expresses directly or indirectly any limitation, specification or discrimination as to sex" will be held unlawful unless a bona fide job qualification is involved.
- The standards of "equal pay for equal work" in the Fair Labor Standards Act for determining what is unlawful discrimination in compensation will be applicable to Title VII, and are not limited to employes covered by the FLSA. The commission will consult with the FLSA administrator before issuing an opinion on any matter covered by both laws.

11-27-65

'Hear This! We're Independent'



GM Pact Yields $14 Million Bonus

Detroit—General Motors Corp. workers will divide a $14 million bonus Dec. 17 under terms of the GM contract with the Auto Workers negotiated in 1964.

That averages $40 apiece. The money will be taken from the supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) fund to which GM contributes 5 cents an hour for each covered employe. The money goes into Christmas bonuses as a "spill-over" from the SUB fund.

Unemployment Rate Declines to 4.2%

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 4, 1965 | No. 49

Action on 14(b), Job Needs Pressed by Building Crafts

Non-Farm Jobs Rise By 467,000

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's job situation continued its gradual and solid improvement in November as the seasonally-adjusted jobless rate edged down to 4.2 percent, the Labor Dept. has reported.

Non-farm employment increased by 467,000—instead of declining as it usually does this time of year—to a total of 68.7 million, a record for November.

Unemployment moved upward by 209,000—slightly less than the expected 300,000 rise—to a total of 3 million.

These changes from the seasonal pattern caused the key jobless rate to improve from 4.3 percent in October, usually the most favorable time of the year, to 4.2 percent for November.

Harold C. Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, was asked how much the U.S. build-up in South Viet Nam had to do with the job increase.

"Much of the strength (in the continuing job rise) has not been due to Viet Nam," Goldstein replied. He said the Viet Nam situation has had "some effect" but the basic strength and growth has been due to rising sales in the auto-

(Continued on Page 8)

Postal Clerks Press Talks On Merger

A merger between the AFL-CIO-affiliated United Federation of Postal Clerks and the unaffiliated National Postal Union has been approved in principle by executive boards of the two unions.

Some details remain to be worked out, but top officers of both organizations expressed confidence that the merger will take place during 1966, ending an eight-year schism.

The 55,000-member NPU will hold a special ratification convention in Washington Feb. 4, 5 and 6, Pres. Sidney A. Goodman announced. The 145,000-member Postal Clerks will call its ratification convention later in the year, Pres. E. C. Hallbeck said.

Hallbeck termed the merger agreement "a major step toward labor unity within the postal service enormously increasing our po-

(Continued on Page 3)



GRADUATION CERTIFICATE is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Gaston Benjamin of Trinidad at commencement exercises for the 12th training class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Benjamin spoke for the 35 graduates from 17 nations. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Convention Line-up:

Humphrey to Speak At AFL-CIO Session

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, representing Pres. Johnson, will head the list of speakers at the AFL-CIO's 6th biennial convention opening Dec. 9 at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced.

Other major speakers, Meany said, will be Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, Deputy Under Sec. of State U. Alexis Johnson, Dir. R. Sargent Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity and National Cmdr. L. Eldon James of the American Legion.

Humphrey will speak Friday afternoon, Dec. 10.

Meany also announced that the AFL-CIO Executive Council will hold a one-day meeting Dec. 8, preceding the convention's opening. On Dec. 10 the convention will recess for a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board, made up of the 29 Executive Council members and a chief executive officer of each affiliated national and international union and trade and industrial department.

The two fraternal delegates who will represent the British Trades Union Congress are Gen. Sec. George Lowthian of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trades Workers of Great Britain & Ireland, and Sir William Garron, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Following activities on Dec. 9 and 10, the convention will recess Saturday and Sunday while committees are in session, and reconvene Monday morning, Dec. 13.

In advance of the AFL-CIO gathering, the Industrial Union Dept. held its convention in

(Continued on Page 8)

'High Priority' Set By LBJ on Repeal

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—A renewed drive to seek a Senate vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the "right-to-work" section, and a continuing drive to bolster jobs in weak areas of the economy marked the opening sessions of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention here.

The delegates heard Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz read a message from Pres. Johnson declaring that "high priority" must be given in the new session of Congress to 14(b) repeal and passage of bills modernizing and improving the wage-hour law and the unemployment compensation system.

They heard BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty pledge an all-out fight against revival of the filibuster that blocked a Senate vote on 14(b) repeal late in the recent Congress. The filibuster was merely a "delaying action" that prevented consideration of the House-passed repeal bill on its merits, he said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the convention read by Haggerty, also lashed the "shameful" filibuster by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) "and his anti-labor cohorts" that had denied "the Senate and the public their basic right" to a vote on the repeal bill.

Both Wirtz and Haggerty warned that recent economic progress, although it has reduced the overall unemployment rate, must be pursued to the goal of full employment in a fully operating economy.

The economic improvement is a "cause for rejoicing but not for relaxation," Haggerty said. There is "no earthly reason" the nation should not pursue policies designed to "provide jobs for all who are willing and able to work."

Full employment "is the only sure way to get rid of poverty, the

(Continued on Page 8)

Panel Bids U.S. Aid Shipping

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee urged "a vigorous program of government support" for an American-built and manned merchant marine capable of meeting the nation's defense needs and carrying a "substantial" share of its foreign trade.

It termed "rejuvenation" of the entire American merchant marine essential if the United States is "to remain a strong nation in the free world."

Public, labor and three out of five employer members of the advisory committee joined in the report. The two management dissenters were operators of foreign-flag fleets, which the committee found unreliable for defense purposes and a source of "almost ruinous competition" to non-subsidized American shiping through evasion of U.S. wage standards and taxes.

The presidential advisers sharply rejected the views of an interagency task force of government officials which had proposed further cutbacks in American-flag shipping

(Continued on Page 2)

NLRB Certifies Union to Bargain For 9,000 New York Taxi Drivers

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The National Labor Relations Board has certified the AFL-CIO as bargaining agent for 9,000 taxi drivers and set Dec. 21 as the date for an election among 13,000 additional drivers and "inside" workers in 42 fleet garages.

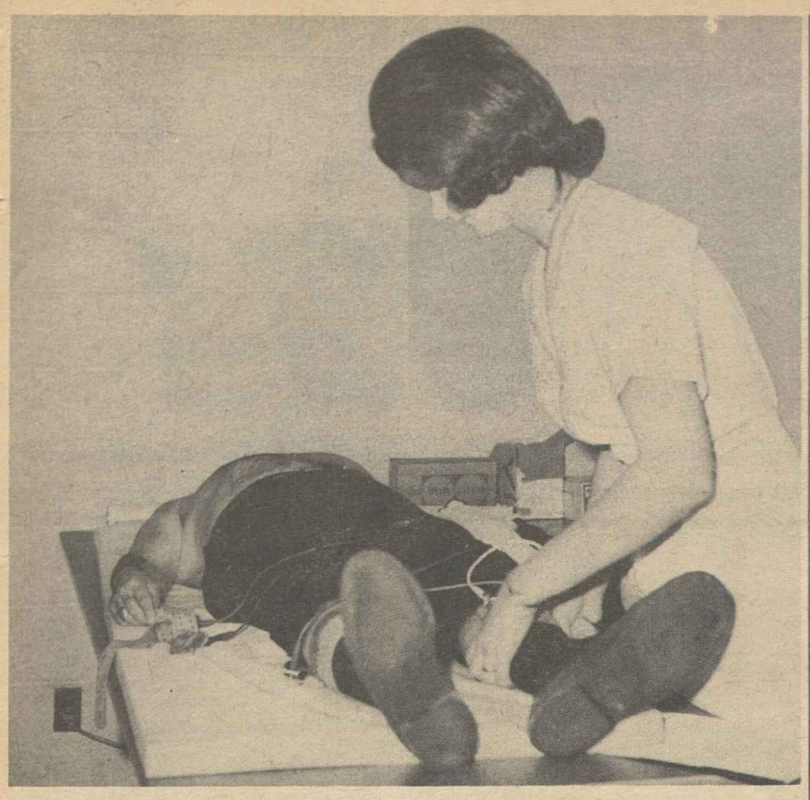
The announcement came as drivers packed Manhattan Center here for a meeting called to authorize a strike to protest employer stalling. It transformed the rally into a victory celebration.

A whistling, cheering audience of more than 5,000 unanimously approved the report of victory in achieving the two main objectives of the AFL-CIO Taxi Drivers' Organizing Committee.

The drivers also authorized the TDOC executive committee to call a strike if fleet owners continue the tactics that delayed certification of results of the NLRB election and the setting of a date for additional balloting.

President Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City Central Labor Council, received approval to seek immediate bargaining on contract terms in the 30 large garages where the union has been certified. Van Arsdale also heads the organizing committee.

(Continued on Page 2)



HEART CHECKUPS were given without charge by Michigan Heart Association at recent meeting of Wayne County (Detroit) AFL-CIO. Delegate above is shown recording an electrocardiogram in tests arranged by labor Community Services Committee. The association is affiliated with United Foundation, Detroit's united fund.

NLRB Certifies Union For 9,000 Cab Drivers

(Continued from Page 1)

The meeting roared approval also of a telegram thanking AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the federation's aid in the organizing and election campaigns started more than a year ago.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann told the rally that certification is a "major breakthrough" in the long campaign to win rights for fleet employes in the city. He predicted the union will also win the coming elections.

NLRB Regional Dir. Samuel M. Kaynard notified Van Arsdale and the employers shortly before the rally that he had certified the TDOC as winner of the July 21 vote in 30 fleet garages. A runoff election will be held in one additional garage, and challenged ballots have delayed rulings in six other garages.

Some 9,000 drivers are covered by the certification. Kaynard certified the union as bargaining agent for a majority of the 500 inside workers who also voted July 21. He ruled that the TDOC won a majority in 20 garages and lost in 10. Runoff elections will be held in 3 other maintenance garages, and challenges are still pending in 2.

Kaynard issued a 331-page statement on the certification, which also overruled charges by fleet owners that the union had used unlawful pressures to win.

The TDOC was formed in September 1964 with strong support from the City Central Labor Council, Regional Dir. Mann and Meany. It announced after an intensive six-month organizing campaign that it represented a majority of full-time drivers and maintenance workers and dramatized a demand for recognition by fleet owners with a 24-hour strike.

The strike was called off when Mayor Robert F. Wagner agreed, over employer objections, to conduct a test vote among drivers. The vote was held, but the ballots were impounded under a court injunction won by the taxi companies, and the tally was never announced.

The TDOC started a seven-day strike June 28 for a city-wide election but agreed to participate under protest in a garage-by-garage vote ordered by the NLRB for 37 of the 79 major fleets.

Union Security Awarded Guild In Sun Dispute

Baltimore, Md.—A three-member arbitration board has ruled that the Baltimore Sunpapers must give raises of $10 to $15 a week to employes covered by a Newspaper Guild contract and also install a modified union shop.

The board, deciding issues referred to it by the Guild and management in a strike settlement last June 3, awarded raises to journeyman employes totaling $15 in four steps starting last June 4. Top editorial minimums were raised from $150 to $165 over a two-year period. Top commercial minimums were increased by $11. Those below the minimums will be raised $10 weekly, split into two $5 hikes.

The award provided that present members must remain Guild members in good standing, and that seven of every 10 new employes must join the union.

The Guild strike started Apr. 17 and lasted 47 days. Union security was a major issue. The arbiters were Pres. Otto Kraushaar of Goucher College; Atty. H. Raymond Cluster and Atty. Francis X. Gallagher, counsel for the Catholic archdiocese.

Support Urged For Books USA

December has been designated as Books USA Month in support of efforts to circulate American books overseas, Lawrence Rogin, AFL-CIO education director and treasurer of the Books group announced in urging labor support for the program.

A $4 gift to Books USA, a nonprofit organization founded by the late Edward R. Murrow, will pay to send to a foreign country 10 paperback volumes, representative of some phase of life in the United States or to help in the teaching of English. Peace Corps volunteers and U.S. Information Service representatives on Asia, Africa and Latin America select both the books which will be most effective and the recipients who will benefit most.

Although a full packet costs $4, donations of any amount can be sent to Books USA at Box 1960, Washington, D.C. 20013. Enclosed in each bundle is a postcard giving the donor's name and address.

Trade, Defense Needs Cited:

Merchant Fleet Rejuvenation Urged by Maritime Advisers

(Continued from Page 1)

and use of foreign shipyards for construction and repair. At present, less than 9 percent of America's ocean-borne commerce is carried on U.S. vessels.

The Maritime Advisory Committee warned flatly that "reliance cannot be placed on foreign flag vessels" in times of national emergency, even if the ships themselves are owned by Americans. It noted that the alien crews of several such vessels refused to sail American supplies to Viet Nam. The claim that ships flying flags of Panama, Liberia or Honduras are under "effective control" of the United States is "highly questionable," the committee said.

Construction and operating subsidies have been highly successful in enabling the portion of the shipping industry receiving government help to hold its own against foreign competition, the committee reported.

Operating subsidies are currently paid to 15 lines with some 300 cargo and passenger liners engaged in regularly-scheduled service on government-approved trade routes. Construction subsidies go to the shipyards which build these vessels to compensate for the differential between U.S. and foreign shipbuilding costs.

'Runaways' Hurt

The unsubsidized "tramp fleet" flying the American flag—hardest hit by "runaway flag" competition—exists largely through cargo preference laws requiring that at least 50 percent of U.S. foreign aid and other government-sponsored cargoes be carried on U.S. ships. Most of these ships are over-age and inefficient by today's standards.

An expanded program of construction subsidies was recommended by the committee to allow the replacement of about 100 presently unsubsidized cargo-carrying liners with faster, more efficient vessels built in U.S. shipyards. As a condition of receiving construction or operating subsidies, the companies owning the vessels would be required to divest themselves of all foreign flag operations.

The committee also recommended construction and operating subsidies for a fleet of modern, standardized-design bulk cargo vessels capable of carrying 30 percent of dry bulk cargo commerce. The percentage of this type of trade carried in American vessels dropped from 41 percent in 1951 to less than 7 percent last year.

As a condition for subsidies, the committee said, there should be advance agreement between the shipowners and unions involved on the size of the crew.

A similar 30 percent goal was urged for the tanker fleet, to be accomplished either through extension of the subsidy program or through an import quota.

Cruise Ship Study

The committee said the subsidies given to 13 passenger liners, while costly, have aided both the nation's maritime prestige and its balance of payment problems. It recommended a study to determine whether stricter controls should be imposed on foreign flag ships cruising from the United States to nearby areas.

Firmly rejecting use of foreign shipyards, the committee said U.S. yards should be used exclusively for construction and repairs. "In one form or another," it noted, "many other countries of the world subsidize their shipbuilding industry."

The report, drafted by a subcommittee of three public members, took a searching look at labor-management relations in the maritime industry. It found them in need of repair, but observed that the problems were not insoluble.

The report's authors—Harvard Industrial Relations Prof. James J. Healy, New York Mediator Theodore W. Kheel, and Thomas P. Guerin, Portland, Ore., public docks manager—are all veterans in labor-management relations.

They saw no urgent problems on the immediate horizon, with ship unions having agreed on four-year contracts and Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany having been asked by Pres. Johnson to come up with a formula for handling manning problems on heavily-automated ships now being readied for service.

The report urged the greatest possible use of voluntary arbitration, and recommended that a permanent labor-management council be created in the Dept. of Labor to tackle new problems which may arise. In an accompanying resolution, the advisory committee made it clear that its report "in no wise recommends any form of compulsory arbitration."

Labor members of the advisory committee were united in support of the report drafted by the public members. Serving on the committee were Pres. Russell K. Berg of the Boilermakers, Pres. Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany.

Commerce Sec. John T. Connor, titular head of the committee, did not vote on the report, nor did Wirtz. Connor told newsmen he would forward the committee's recommendations to Pres. Johnson but would reserve the right to give the President his own advice. He refused to indicate whether his personal views are closer to the advisory committee report or the interagency task force recommendations.

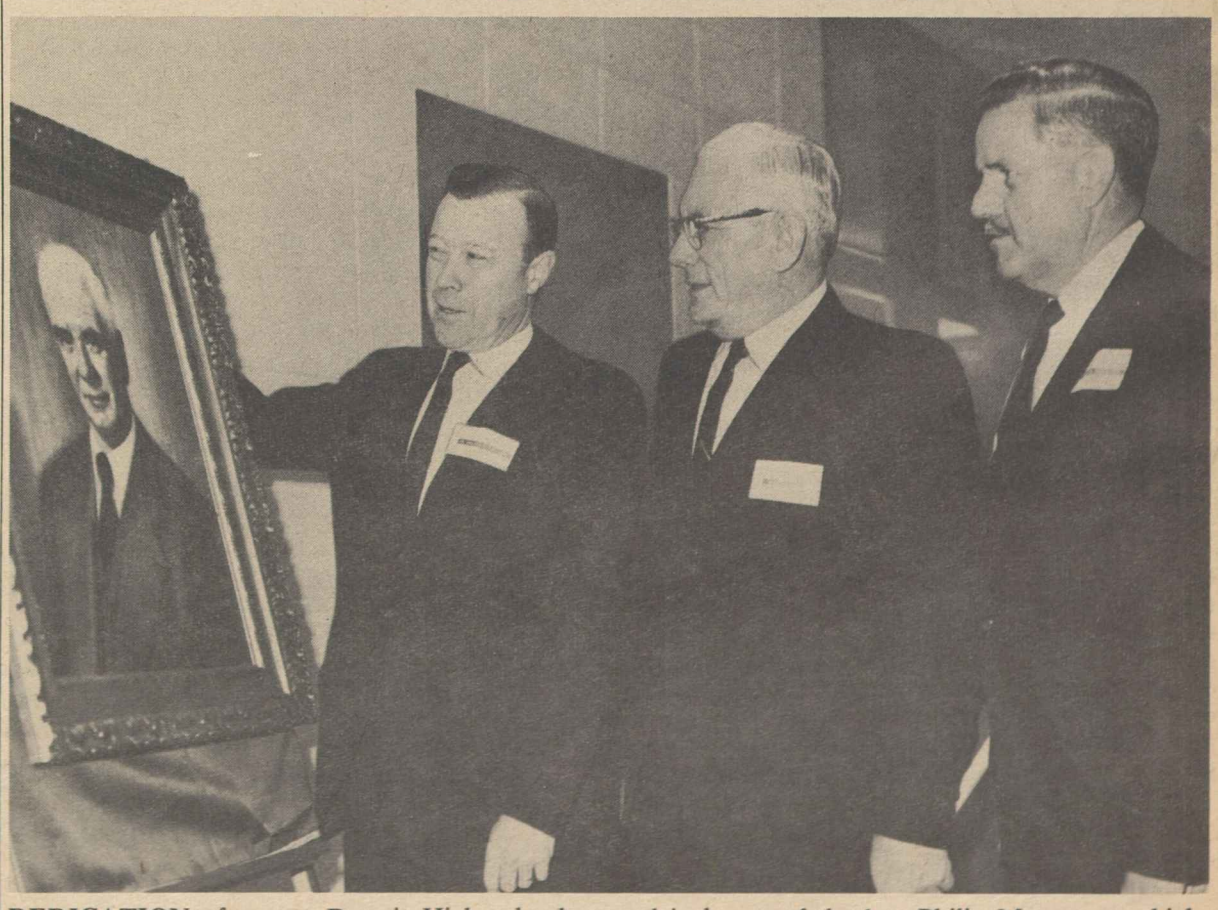
21 Retirees Lost at Sea In Ship Fire

Pompano Beach, Fla.—Members of the North Broward Senior Citizens Club here mourned the death of 21 of their fellow members—and vowed to press for legislation bringing foreign-flag cruise ships under U.S. safety standards.

The 21 members of the club, an affiliate of the National Council of Senior Citizens, were among the 84 victims of the burning and sinking of the Yarmouth Castle.

Ten days after the disaster, a Coast Guard cutter sailed to the spot in the Atlantic where the Panama-flag vessel went down. A chaplain conducted a service and a representative of the senior citizens club sorrowfully cast a wreath onto the sea.

The 1,400-member club is also planning a memorial with a perpetually flowing fountain for the cruise ship victims.



DEDICATION of a new Detroit High school named in honor of the late Philip Murray was highlighted by presentation of a portrait of the one-time president of the former CIO and the Steelworkers by a labor group that included (left to right) Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel and USA Dist. Dir. Charles Younglove.

Affects 'Every American':

Senior Citizens Ask 14(b) Repeal Action

The National Council of Senior Citizens—a major force in winning passage of medicare—is rallying its members to support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The council's executive board called on affiliated clubs and individual members to press for quick Senate action on 14(b) repeal.

NCSC Pres. John W. Edelman stressed that repeal of the so-called "right-to-work" clause is "not just a union matter" but involves "every American."

He urged affiliated clubs to schedule discussion programs on the issue and to visit or write their senators urging an early vote on the repeal bill.

"Our elderly citizens have suffered before by the subversion of democratic procedure by lawmakers in the long-delayed vote on medicare," Edelman said.

"The 14(b) repeal issue was forced over to the 1966 session of Congress, not on its merits but because Sen. [Everett McKinley] Dirksen (R-Ill.) and some of his conservative colleagues misused the tolerant rules of the Senate to keep their colleagues from taking up the bill. They knew they could not prevent its passage if the bill itself came to a vote."

The council's publication, Senior Citizens News, charged that right-wing groups which "fought longest and hardest" against the medicare bill are among those seeking to block 14(b) repeal.

The tactics of "work" supporters are also similar to those used against medicare, the publication noted. It gave this description:

"Financing propaganda programs from multimillion-dollar treasuries, they confuse the public with phony slogans. And they find it necessary to hide their true purpose by claiming to protect the rights and freedoms they seek to destroy."

States which have outlawed the union shop as a lure to runaway industry seeking cheap labor are also the states which have done least for their elderly citizens, the senior citizens' group said. States where unions are strong and wages are high are able to finance programs for the elderly, it noted.

Greater Aid Cited

As of last July, the Senior Citizen News reported, average old-age assistance payments were $85.62 a month in "free bargaining" states as compared with $72.30 in "right-to-work" states. Aid to the blind was only $76.37 in "work" states, but $94.37 in free states. The permanently disabled averaged $91.21 in free states, $73.53 in states which banned the union shop.

There is a "lack of public understanding" about many matters of union-management relations, the senior citizens' group noted. But much of this misunderstanding, it said, results from the efforts of "powerful organizations spending vast amounts of effort and money to deliberately confuse the public."



CLASS OF ORGANIZERS completes training at Ladies' Garment Workers Institute and smiles at prospect of returning to shop and union office after years of homemaking. All have families, one is a grandmother. Left to right, seated: Alice Pugh, former operator in Kansas City, Mo., area; Catherine Ferrara, once shop chairman in New York area; Angela Iannone, mother of three and grandmother of four, former ILGWU staff member in New England; standing: Monserrate Lopez, former shop chairlady; Madeleine B. Allen, returning to Roanoke, Va., area where she worked as operator; Elizabeth Wiley, ex-operator now assigned to Kentucky-West Virginia area.

2 Postal Unions Press Negotiations on Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

tential for public service as well as our ability to serve the welfare of postal employes."

Both he and Goodman expressed the belief that "an overwhelming majority" of the members of both unions "strongly desire merger."

The Postal Clerks hold nationwide exclusive bargaining rights for the country's 240,000 post office clerks. The NPU has local bargaining rights in a number of big post offices, including New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Detroit, Los Angeles and St. Paul.

The NPU was formed by locals which bolted a 1958 convention of what was then the National Federation of Post Office Clerks. A factor in the breakaway was conflict between large and small locals over delegate representation and voting strength.

Hallbeck Set Goal

Hallbeck, who was elected president of the Post Office Clerks in 1960, set as a major goal amalgamation of the overlapping unions in the postal service.

In 1961, a three-way merger united the Post Office Clerks, the unaffiliated 25,000-member United National Association of Post Office Craftsmen, and the 21,000-member AFL-CIO Postal Transport Association. The merged group became the United Federation of Postal Clerks.

Steps towards bringing the NPU into the merger were taken last year when conventions of the two unions authorized negotiations. Merger committees met this past spring and summer to draft the "agreement on principles" which was acted on by the two executive boards.

Among its provisions is a referendum to be held "in the year following merger" to decide whether the merged union's executive board should be elected at conventions or through a referendum vote. The tentative agreement also provides for enlargement of the executive board of the Postal Clerks to include representatives from the NPU.

The merger statement endorses the principle of a single union for all postal employes, with an immediate goal of establishing a united organization of "inside" postal employes.

Company Ends Holdout Under Threat of Fines

Warrensburg, N. Y.—A court decree posing fines of $500 a day helped convince the Warrensburg Board & Paper Corp. here that it should sign a contract with the Papermakers & Paperworkers.

Management signed, after a four-year fight, on the last day allowed by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, for avoiding possible fines, costs, and a criminal contempt of court charge.

The union won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant June 15, 1961. This triggered management foot-dragging through the board and the courts, climaxed by an NLRB order that the company bargain and sign a contract if agreement was reached.

The order, as finally complied with, directed the firm to post notices of the contempt findings and its compliance for 60 days, and reimburse the NLRB in the sum of $566 for its expenses.

The contract will be in effect until next May 1.

OCAW, British Columbia Labor Score Job Security Breakthrough

Vancouver, B.C.—Organized labor in British Columbia, contributing all-out support to the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in the union's dispute with several oil companies, scored a major victory in establishing the principle of contract protection against technological layoffs.

The B.C. Federation of Labor had called for a 48-hour strike by all 110,000 members of its affiliates as an expression of support for the OCAW. Unaffiliated unions representing another 30,000 members also had pledged their backing.

But the province-wide walkout proved unnecessary when Premier W. A. C. Bennett personally intervened and laid down terms for settlement which were accepted by both sides. In earlier conciliation, the companies had maintained an unyielding refusal to include job security matters in the contract.

Bennett's proposals included what labor regards as a "foot in the door" clause on layoffs. It calls for a committee on automation with equal representation of union and employer to study the problem. Pending action by such committee, and until expiration of contracts in April 1967, the employer would have to give six months' notice of changes of equipment or work practices causing layoffs, assist in retraining, and grant severance pay of one week per year of service up to 26 weeks for any laid-off employe.

The premier also recommended general wage increases of 35 cents an hour—10 cents retroactive to last Apr. 16 when the old contract expired, 10 cents on acceptance, and 15 cents next Apr. 16.

The job security clause, while short of labor's goals, was widely hailed throughout Canada as a start toward solving the problem of technological job displacement which would spread into other industries and other provinces.

The dispute involved only about 700 oil workers in British Columbia, plus a number in other provinces, but the importance of the job security issue aroused the militancy of the entire labor movement.

The strike threat was viewed by local observers as an expression not only of support for the Oil Workers and concern about automation layoffs, but of deep resentment of repressive labor laws which make striking and other union activities difficult in the province.

Already on strike against Gulf-owned British-American Oil throughout Canada and Imperial Oil—a Standard of New Jersey subsidiary — in Vancouver, the OCAW had posted a Nov. 15 deadline to strike all remaining oil installations in British Columbia.

Walkout Delayed

On deadline date, 300 union leaders assembled to discuss the problem and urged the OCAW to delay the walkout until Nov. 24, offering in return to call a general strike if the oil companies did not move by that time. The delay, they noted, would provide time to get the word to remote logging camps, mines, fisheries and other installations.

Less than 14 hours before the deadline, Bennett summoned an open meeting, attended by representatives of labor, the oil companies and the news media, in which he laid down suggested terms of settlement.

OCAW Canadian Dir. J. R. Duncan agreed to accept the terms, and Sec.-Treas. Pat O'Neal of the B.C. Federation of Labor called off the strike action. A little later the oil companies, one by one, accepted.

Detailed contracts were being worked out throughout Canada.

Union Vote Smothers 'Work' Law Advocate

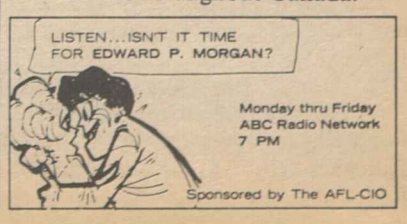
Burbank, Calif.—The National Right to Work Committee fielded a candidate for president in the annual election of Machinists District 727 and he polled less than 1 vote per 100 members.

The aspirant was Cecil Mitchell, vice chairman of the "work" body and a member of the union because a court order forced his reinstatement when his local, a unit of District 727, voted to expel him. From the 16,000 IAM members in the district, Mitchell received 145 votes. Pres. Thomas McNett was re-elected with 2,843 votes, or nearly 20 times what Mitchell got. In second place was Joe Addison with 1,213 votes, or nearly 10 times Mitchell's total.

An IAM spokesman declared that the election results show just how false is the "work" committee's propaganda claim that most workers are against Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mitchell has been active as a "work" law advocate since 1958, when he used his reputation as an IAM local officer in an unsuccessful campaign for a California law barring union shop contracts as permitted by 14(b). During the drive he was chairman of a group known as "California Employes for Right to Work." Last spring he campaigned—again without success—against the House vote for repeal of Section 14(b). That time he headed a group called "Union Members Against Compulsory Union Membership."

McNett after his re-election observed that Mitchell's showing demonstrated that so-called "work" forces "have just about no honest rank-and-file support."



The 10th Anniversary

THIS MONTH marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the AFL-CIO. In these 10 crowded, busy years the promise of the merger on Dec. 5, 1955, in New York City has become a reality. The strength and durability of the merged labor movement, its unity on program and policies, goals and objectives, is the proof of a decade of unremitting effort to fashion an organization serving the needs of the nation and its workers.

In its first 10 years, the AFL-CIO has been beset by many problems, a few of them internal stemming from the nature of the merger, most of them external as the nation moved through troubled and historic times. The federation has weathered economic recessions that sent unemployment soaring; political attacks on its role of securing for its members a fair share of the wealth they produce; economic assaults on the basic concept of free collective bargaining.

As it marks its first decade, the AFL-CIO can look back on 10 years of constructive trade union progress. In those years, the trade union movement has given leadership to millions of Americans who have no organized voice. It has functioned as the "people's lobby" in Washington and the state capitals, fighting for the economic, political and social rights of all Americans, union members and non-members alike.

In its unity and strength, the AFL-CIO played a major and decisive role in repelling the attack from the newly emerged radical right and the continuing sniping from the Communist left. Through intensive political education and action it has helped move the nation along a path of liberal and progressive democracy by supporting the election of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and forward-looking senators and congressmen.

Its affiliates at the bargaining tables have won new gains and benefits for their members, strengthening the fabric of the economy and giving new meaning to the concept of the "American standard of living."

The AFL-CIO has been deeply involved in the struggle to wipe out the stain of racial discrimination through the historic battles to secure civil rights legislation. It has been firm and unyielding in its determination to wipe out the few remaining vestiges of segregation in unions.

It is completely committed—as it has been since the day men first joined together to form unions—to the war on poverty, prideful that labor's goal of bringing social justice to all Americans is now national policy.

In its first decade, the AFL-CIO has served the nation and its members well. But a more promising and challenging decade for the trade union movement is opening, a decade in which the unfinished business of the nation and the labor movement can be brought closer to completion. Unions face the never-ending challenge of organizing the unorganized, of producing new techniques and new structures to meet the needs of workers and their families in the latter third of the Twentieth Century.

We shall continue our efforts to sustain and expand the economic health of the nation, to protect it from those who would destroy its freedom and liberty, to bring to every man, woman and child the full promise of American life.

To these tasks the AFL-CIO will dedicate its resources, its skills, its determination and its experience.

George Meany
AFL-CIO American Federationist, December 1965

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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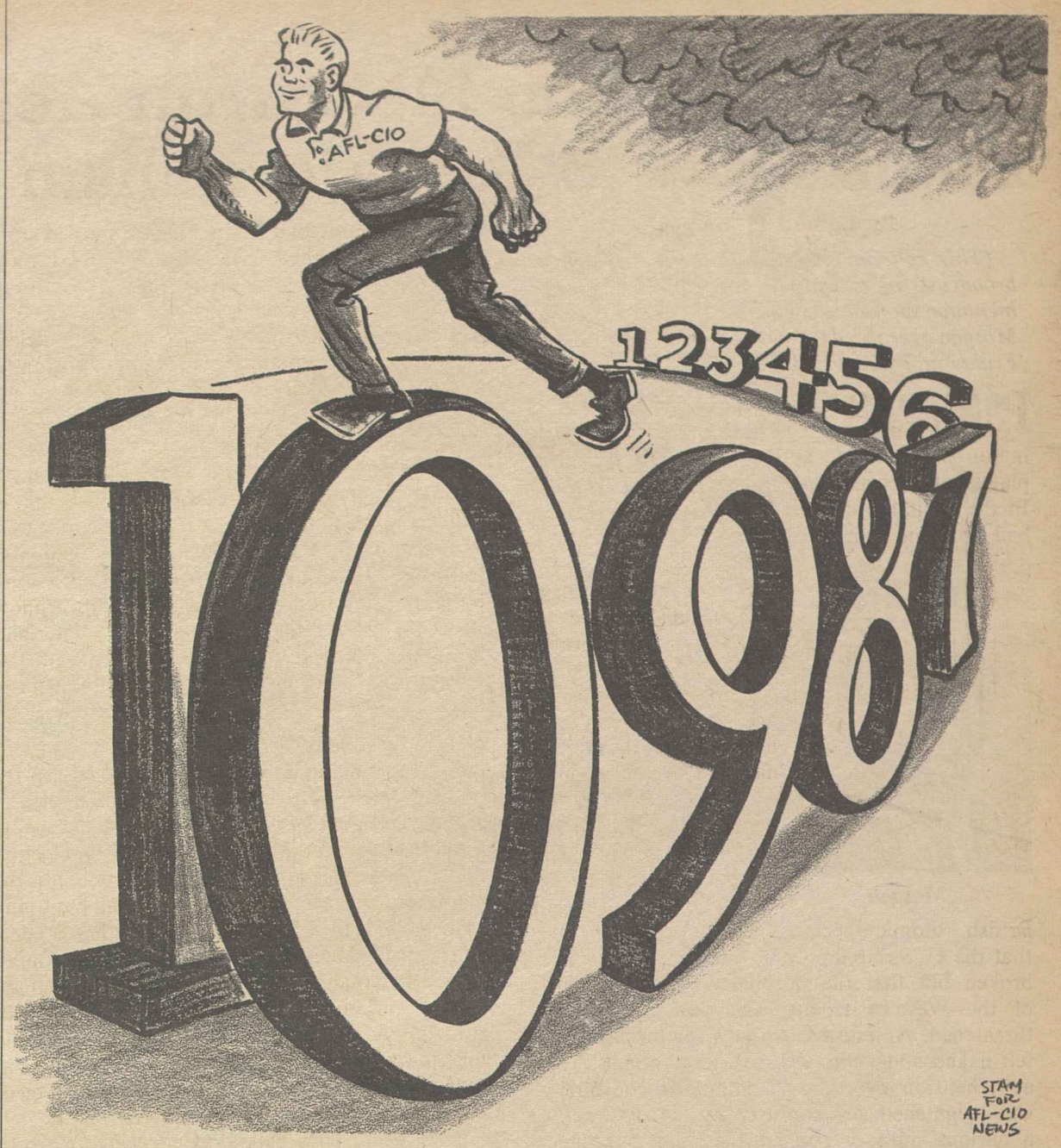
Assistant Editors:
John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, December 4, 1965 No. 49

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'Just One Label':

Founding Convention Keynote Set Theme for Decade of Unity

On the morning of Dec. 5, 1955, the founding convention of the AFL-CIO unanimously roared its approval of the election of George Meany as the first president of the merged labor federation. Meany's speech following his election keynoted the convention and the years to ensue. Here are some excerpts from that address.

I FEEL that this is the most important development of our time. Whether we deserve the attention or not, I am quite sure that the eyes of workers all over the world are on this meeting. Millions of workers, millions of ordinary people behind the iron curtain of despotism and degradation, are looking towards us with eyes of hope. Many millions more who live in the shadow of that curtain of iniquity are, I am sure, praying for the success of this organization which we are bringing into being.

Let all of our actions be keyed to that simple, plain principle that a trade union has no other reason for existence than the job of carrying out and carrying forward and advancing the interests and welfare of its members.

In building and advancing the cause of our union let us not think in terms of personal prestige, of having a big union for the sake of having a big union. Let us not think in terms of a great big financial structure and of great power. Let us think in terms of the simple philosophy of those who founded this movement of advancing the cause of workers.

As we go forward together in this movement, let us stop thinking in terms of prior labels. Let us make up our minds that from this moment on there is just one label on all the organizations and all of the membership of this great organization, and that label is AFL-CIO and nothing else. Let us apply this philosophy in terms of good faith, determination to live together, work together and to think together for one united organization.

We must grow, this trade union movement, with the nation, but we must grow with a right way. Let us organize the unorganized. Let us not waste our time and our efforts trying to reorganize those who are already organized.

We have come a long way in building up the standard of life and of work with the people of this great nation, but we can't say that we have come all the way.

We can't afford to look back for any other reason except to draw from the experiences of the past in order to apply their lessons to move forward for the future. We have no right to look back with a feeling of satisfaction, because there is still much to be done.

We must think soberly of our position as a nation and of the things we like to feel are really in the tradition of America. We speak of our freedom, we speak of the Founding Fathers. We speak of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I THINK we have some right to be proud of those things, to be proud of our tradition and our heritage; but I think we have got no right to complacently sit by as long as those rights are denied to any portion of the population of this great country.

A free trade union requires an atmosphere of freedom, and we have long ago learned in this shrinking world of ours that the enslavement of workers anywhere, the denial of the right of workers to have free trade unions anywhere, is a threat to free labor everywhere, which includes the United States of America.

Labor has never been neutral in its relations with dictatorship or tyranny. We were never non-Nazis when Hitler was riding high. We were not non-Fascist in the days of Mussolini; we were anti-Fascist.

And we are not non-Falangists in regard to Franco Spain; we are anti-Falangists. We can't afford the luxury in these trying days of being non-Communist or neutral; we are not; and we must and shall be anti-Communist.

In the early days we met the starvation method. We met the company thug, the company spy, the company injunction and the company judge. We met the American plan, so-called, designed to destroy our movement.

And now where is the challenge? The challenge is in the legislative halls, and our answer is political education, and political activity, because if we are going to carry on this work they have proved beyond question that they can hamstring us and render us impotent by adverse legislation. And if we are going to carry on this work as we must, we must meet that challenge in the legislative hall, and that means political education.

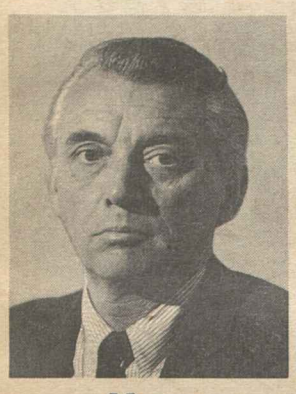
Morgan Says:

Court Ruling on McCarran Act Deals Blow to Totalitarianism

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IN THE YEAR 1950, the United States of America was a frightened country. In Washington people were falling victims to the black plague of McCarthyism, some never to recover. In the capital and in the hinterland other people had become carriers of the disease, so to speak, spreading the germs of libelous smear and unsubstantiated accusation. The atmosphere had been peculiarly conditioned to encourage the epidemic by a number of dark developments. The Soviet Union was in possession of "the bomb," its title to the infernal machine hastened in delivery by spy thefts of American and British atomic secrets. This meant not only that the U. S. monopoly of the weapon had been broken but that the peculiarly isolated security of the Western Hemisphere was now directly threatened. Americans, perhaps for the first time, felt naked and vulnerable to enemy attack. Their apprehension over the "Communist conspiracy" was heightened and confused by the outbreak of a curious military conflict they did not understand in a far away place called Korea.



Morgan

It was in such a miasma, rising from the swamps of uncertainty and fear 15 years ago, that a legislative monstrosity called the Internal Security law—better (or worse) known as the McCarran Act—was passed by Congress over the brave and unhesitating veto of Pres. Truman and despite warnings from the Justice Dept. that it was probably unconstitutional. It has lived up to these dire predictions. Recently the Supreme Court unanimously struck down provisions of the act forcing an individual member of the Communist party to register with the government. The grounds: these provisions violate a citizen's constitutional guarantees against self-incrimination. In concurring with the court's decision, Justice Tom Clark recalled that it was he who, as Mr. Truman's attorney general, wrote the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1948 that "the measure might be held to deny freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly and even to compel self-incrimination."

The hydrophobic fringe of right-wing extremists will pounce on this latest decision protecting the open society as further ammunition to hurl back at the "godless" Supreme Court to support the childish charge that the judiciary is in league with the Kremlin and that Chief Justice Earl Warren should be impeached. That great warrior for the cause of equal justice under law—for citizens with light skins—Mississippi's Sen. Eastland, who happens to be chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has already assailed the decision as crumbling the ability of the government to defend itself against subversion.

What the highest court actually did was, of course, not to strike a blow for the Communists but to hit out tellingly, again, at totalitarianism. If our laws mean anything they apply, as declared in the motto over the Greek temple of the Supreme Court building, equally to everybody. The risk of rupturing that principle of equal justice under law is far greater than granting their civil rights and civil liberties to the Communists in this country. The court, again, has protected that principle.

THE SELF-ASSERTED mouthpiece of the American Communist Party, Gus Hall, missed the court's message. He hailed it as a great victory for the movement and he said heroic efforts would be made to get Communist candidates on election ballots across the land. The victory was for the democratic process and it will be immeasurably fortified if Hall is successful in running some Communists for office. Nothing will be more eloquently damaging to his cause than to get these sorry people out in the open and listen to them campaign, if you can bear it. A couple of Marxist types, not Communists technically speaking, did run for mayor of New York in the recent election and their argumentations were almost pathetic to hear. They called, in effect, for a workers' revolution to throw off the exploitative yoke pressed on them by their capitalistic masters. This at a time when the United States, at almost every social and economic level, is enjoying the longest and richest run of prosperity in its history.

Yet their accusations had some value. Poverty has not been eliminated in our El Dorado. Opportunity is not equal for all. Federal laws now undergird a Negro's constitutional rights, but 20 million Negro Americans do not yet enjoy them. Social prejudice has not yet sufficiently crumbled before the law. Inherent in these circumstances are, manifestly, the ingredients to spawn left-wing extremism by victimized citizens striking out in frustrated desperation. Here are the areas in which to combat communism.

This is not to say that Communist forces have abandoned their goal of world domination. This is not to say that we can close our eyes to the threats of subversion or ignore the machinations of the American Communist Party, sad-sack outfit though it now is. But it is to say that the U.S. Supreme Court has shown us, once more, that the way to fight the totalitarian dogmatists and would-be dictators is to regularize the function of our own democratic institutions and keep them strong.

Dirksen Filibuster Assailed:

Right to Vote Seen Key Issue As Renewed 14(b) Fight Looms

THE RIGHT TO A VOTE will be the key issue in next year's Senate battle over repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, organized labor's top legislative spokesman has declared.

"This is a highly important national issue that affects the whole country—and the American people have a right to have it decided by the vote of Congress," said AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

"That's the way issues are supposed to be decided in this democracy," he said on Labor News Conference, the weekly AFL-CIO public service radio interview aired nationwide over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Biemiller observed that the filibuster against repeal of 14(b) led by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), the GOP Senate leader, in the closing days of the last session of Congress was unique.

"It is the first time in history that a motion to take up a bill that had gone through all the normal procedures of the Congress was filibustered—a filibuster simply on the question of considering the bill," he said. He noted, too, that never before has a filibuster been "led by a leader of a political party in the U. S. Senate."

BIEMILLER charged that Dirksen's opposition to repeal of 14(b) is based on the AFL-CIO's stiff fight against the so-called Dirksen Amendment, which would nullify the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decision that both houses of a state legislature must be based on equal representation by population.

"But he will not get us to give in," the federation's legislative director declared.

Pronouncement of the "one man, one vote" doctrine is the most significant gain that has been made for the democratic process in America," and "we won't trade" it for repeal of 14(b), he continued.

Reporters questioning Biemiller on the program were Kenneth Crawford, columnist for Newsweek, and Neil MacNeil, Time magazine's chief congressional correspondent.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



A NEW AND DETAILED study of congressional rollcalls shows that Pres. Johnson won 93 percent of the test votes on clear-cut issues in the 1965 session—the highest rate for any President in 13 years of surveys.

Equally significantly, it shows where the votes came from—the new members elected in 1964 and the progressive groups among both Democrats and Republicans revealed in a geographical breakdown by areas.

The long split between northern and southern wings of the Democratic Party continued, the survey by Congressional Quarterly reported. But there was "less cohesion" in the southern Democratic bloc as recently elected House members tended to support the President on even hotly controversial issues.

A majority of southern Democrats in the House voted against Johnson measures on 31 percent of the rollcalls—but the record of the sharply increased number of southern Republicans, eight new members from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, revealed opposition at the rate of 62 percent.

Southern GOP members opposed Johnson welfare and foreign policy programs more frequently than members from the party's long-celebrated "heartland," the Midwest, where the record of opposition this year ran at only 53 percent.

* * *

HOUSE DEMOCRATS from the 37 states outside the South supported Johnson on rollcalls more than 80 percent of the time, opposed him by majority choice on less than 8 percent of the tests.

The sectional split revealed among House Republican members is between the East and all other areas. The rate of support was 54 percent among eastern Republicans as contrasted to 41 percent for all GOP members, the rate of opposition 34 percent as contrasted to 48 percent.

The civil rights ferment stirred up by demagogic resistance in a a few southern states had little effect, moreover, on votes by Democratic members from the region's 13 states. The most intense opposition to Administration measures continued to center in a group led by "a high proportion of Virginians," Congressional Quarterly noted.

A rising proportion of support came from a "mixture" of southern Democrats including young members from urban areas and leadership Democrats such as Majority Floor Leader Carl D. Albert of Oklahoma and Party Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana, the survey reported.

Five southern Democratic senators backed the President on 56 percent of the policy tests despite the majority opposition of southern senior senators who have opposed Democratic Administration proposals in many sessions of Congress.

* * *

WHERE DID the votes come from to pass major Administration proposals for domestic reform and welfare? There are 71 new House Democrats, elected only last year, and they backed the President on 82 percent of key rollcalls studied by Congressional Quarterly—8 percent above the support record of Democrats as a whole.

The survey credits the support of freshman Democrats for House passage of Mr. Johnson's foreign aid program and seven of his most significant domestic measures.

These include the Appalachian regional development bill, the medicare bill, creation of the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, expansion of the poverty program, authorization of rent supplements, omnibus farm legislation and the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.



AT STAKE in next year's Senate battle over repeal of 14(b) is a right to a vote on the issue, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, declared as he was questioned by Kenneth Crawford, left, of Newsweek and Neil MacNeil of Time Magazine on Labor News Conference, weekly interview aired nationwide by the Mutual radio network.

27-Cent Hike, Job Gains Set At McDonnell

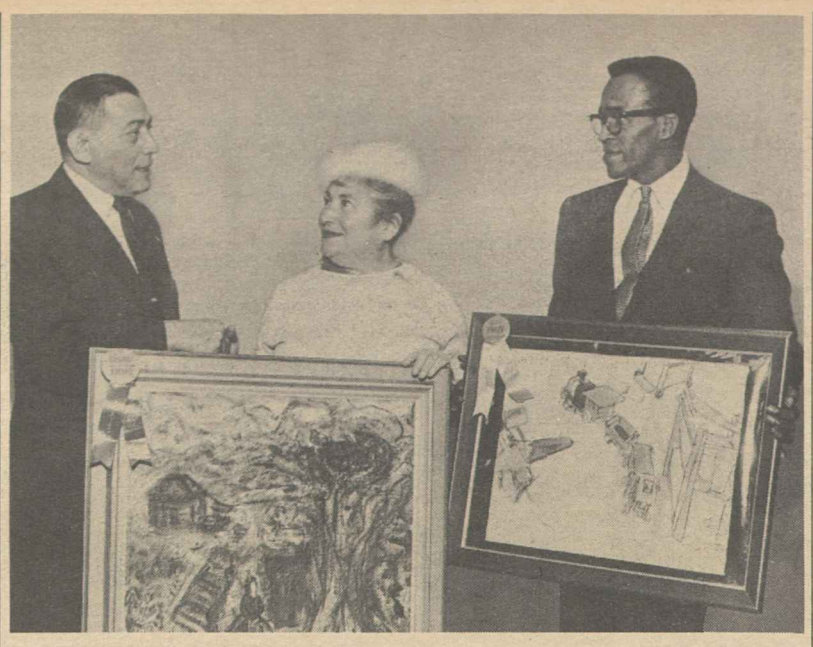
St. Louis—Not a single strikebreaker crossed picket lines during the recent six-day strike against McDonnell Aircraft Corp. plants employing 17,000 workers, the Machinists said in reporting a contract settlement providing 27 cents in wage increases, better layoff benefits and 40 improved job descriptions.

IAM members at the main plant here and at several test sites walked out when management refused to meet wage and job security standards negotiated by the union with other government aerospace contractors.

The settlement calls for a 9-cent-an-hour general increase retroactive to Nov. 8, plus additional 9-cent raises in 1966 and 1967; inequity adjustments of 3 to 6 cents an hour for 8,250 workers—about half the force—and another 3 to 6 cents during the contract term for another 2,800 workers.

The company agreed to assume the full cost of pensions, saving union members 3 cents an hour. The settlement also provides a ninth paid holiday, vacations up to four weeks after 20 years, a new maximum of six days' paid sick leave after six years, funeral leave, improved health benefits and layoff benefits up to $1,500 after 15 years.

McDonnell also will pay the $3 monthly fee for medical care benefits under social security, and the $40 deductible under the social security hospitalization plan, the IAM reported.



TWO PRIZE WINNERS in annual art show of New York Local 1-S, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, get congratulations from Local Pres. Sam Kovenetsky, left. Shown with winning work are Elsie Bolton, whose oil painting based on 23rd Psalm and Joyce Kilmer's famous verse on trees was judged best in show, and Henry Jones with top water color entry, "The Toys of My Son." Both are members of the local.

Subcontracting Rules Applied to Joint Unit

Two floor covering contractors had no right to withdraw from a multi-employer bargaining unit and subcontract part of their work without notifying the union involved or giving it a chance to bargain for its members, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

Citing a rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the Fibreboard Paper case, the NLRB ordered the two Sacramento, Calif., firms to rehire the union members it laid off 18 months ago, give them lost pay and abide by the terms of the contract the employers spurned.

The Carmichael Floor Covering Co. and the Duncan Floor Co. had been represented by the Sacramento Valley Floor Covering Assn. in negotiating at least two agreements with Carpet, Linoleum & Soft Tile Local 1237 of the Painters, but refused to go along with a 1964 contract because it contained a no-subcontracting clause, the NLRB said.

The union was notified of the two firms' withdrawal a day after the new agreement was signed by the multi-employer association in 1964. Simultaneously the two companies laid off their floor-covering employes and hired subcontractors to do that work.

The board upheld an examiner who found "no adequate written notice of withdrawal had been given before negotiations had begun, and no consent had been sought or obtained" from the union.

The board agreed with the examiner's ruling that the attempted withdrawal from the bargaining unit was untimely and that the two firms were bound by the contract executed by the association, their authorized representative.

No Bargaining

It stands undisputed, the examiner wrote, that the employers "neither individually nor through the association undertook to bargain with the union" on their plan to install floor coverings by using contractors rather than their own employes.

This was a law violation in accordance with the board's finding in Fibreboard, upheld by the high court, that the employer could not lawfullv contract-out maintenance work formerly done by its own employes without cousulting the union.

In the current case the employers argued that they had a right to discontinue part of their operations in keeping with an observation by the Supreme Court in the Darlington Mfg. Co. case that an employer has a right to discontinue part of his operation provided his motive is not to "chill" union organizing. The board agreed that the employers' reliance on Darlington in the Sacramento case was "misplaced."

NLRB Order Hits Ward On Drive to Kill Union

Montgomery Ward & Co. unlawfully used threats of firings and layoffs of union supporters to smash a union organizing campaign at its Algonquin Manor store in Louisville, Ky., the National Labor Relations Board has found.

The NLRB ordered management to bargain with the Retail Clerks, reinstate six fired employes with lost pay, and stop threatening or questioning employes about their union activities.

The anti-union campaign was launched in 1964, the board found, after the RCIA obtained authorization cards from all but four store employes and advised the store manager and Ward's Chicago headquarters that it was willing to submit the signed cards to a mutually-agreed-on neutral party to compare the cards with the store's payroll.

Management said it doubted the union's majority status and then launched a vigorous campaign to discourage union membership, including these actions, detailed in the NLRB decision:

- Three management speeches saying Ward was against the union, that employes did not have to join, that a union victory might lead to their discharge, and they might wish to get back the cards they had signed.
- Lay-offs of six members of the union organizing committee for anti-union reasons. Names of five committee members had been sent to management by the union.
- Coercive questioning of workers who gave statements to the NLRB, and suspension of four employes for refusing to answer questions asked by Ward lawyers.

A three-member board panel declared "an employer who engages in acts calculated to dissipate a union's majority reveals his lack of good faith."

The record, they said, establishes that Ward management "engaged in illegal conduct in its speeches, interrogations, questionings, discharges and suspensions, all of which was designed to undermine the union's majority status and demonstrate Ward's bad faith."

Arthur H. Pace Dies, Clothing Workers' Aide

Malden, Mass.—Arthur H. Pace, assistant New England regional director for the Clothing Workers, died here at 48 after a short illness. He had served since 1948 as business agent for ACWA locals in six cities, and since 1962 as assistant to Regional Dir. Joseph Salerno.

Pace was the son of Vincent Pace, pioneer unionist who died at 70 a few months ago.

Meany Endorses Yule Seal Drive

New York — The 1965 Christmas Seal Campaign has been formally endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Pres. Albert W. Dent of the National Tuberculosis Association, sponsor of the seals, said Meany's advocacy of the drive "is sincerely applauded by every volunteer and staff member."

In his endorsement, Meany recalled labor's participation in past Christmas Seal campaigns, the success of the NTA in combating tuberculosis, and the rise in the death rate from other respiratory diseases. Again, he said, "I urge all members of AFL-CIO unions to give themselves, their time and their money to intensify the struggle against these scourges."

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

'Freedom, Justice, Dignity':

AFL-CIO Outlines World Objectives

The American labor movement shares its resources and strength with workers in other parts of the world "to further the causes of freedom, social justice and human dignity."

Its philosophy has revolved around a "pragmatic approach" to the problems of workers and "their continued economic and social advancement," and its activities in recent years have concentrated on "the perpetuation of democracy and freedom everywhere."

Thus was spelled out the role of American labor in international affairs in a report presented to the White House Conference on Intl. Cooperation by a Committee on Labor composed of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, chairman; Federation Pres. George Meany, and Vice Presidents Walter P. Reuther and Joseph A. Beirne. Harrison heads the AFL-CIO Committee on Intl. Affairs.

"The AFL-CIO is a strong believer in the concept of mutual aid," the committee said in a summary of its report," and in the building of democratic institutions as a bulwark against totalitarian infringement in free societies. Practical contributions, such as the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the AFL-CIO 'Impact' Projects Program, have been established with positive, constructive results.

"The AFL-CIO and its affiliates implement beneficial programs with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the various international trade secretariats, and international inter-governmental agencies as well as the Agency for Intl. Development of the United States. The AFL-CIO encourages its affiliates to enter and to expand their activities in international affairs."

Expansion Plans

The detailed section of the report developed at some length the relations between the AFL-CIO and other international bodies, both labor and governmental, and made a series of suggestions for their expansion.

Harrison was the principal speaker when the report was considered by one of the conference's 30 panels. Jay Lovestone, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, served as moderator of the discussion.

Others on the program included Building Service Employes Pres. David Sullivan; George P. Delaney, special assistant to the secretary of state and coordinator of international labor affairs for the State Dept.; George L.-P Weaver, assistant secretary of state for international labor affairs, and Ernest S. Lee, assistant AFL-CIO director of international affairs. Discussion of the report drew more than 100 participants, many of whom commented on international labor problems.

The report noted that the American labor movement from its early days "has struggled to preserve and weld together all of the components that contribute to the attainment of human dignity and social justice."

"Human dignity cannot exist without freedom—and so, the American labor movement has supported, fought for and worked towards advancing the cause of human freedom," it went on.

"In this endeavor, we have firmly adhered to the principle that as free trade unions, we have nothing in common with and are in complete opposition to any cooperation or relationship with any type of company union, whether that type be employer-dominated in private industry or government-dominated in the so-called Socialist countries.

"Moreover, the American labor movement has sought to carry on the fight for freedom and peace in the international arena by actively opposing all forms of Communist aggression. We have based this fight on the principle that the decisive and most important obstacle to Communist imperialist expansion is the unity of the democratic camp and the strength of its military, social, political and economic establishments to deter Communist aggression and defeat Communist subversion."

Labor's Future Role

In projecting the future role of American labor in world affairs, the report declared the U.S. "trade union horizon must be expanded to provide firm and effective leadership in a changing world." Specifically, it proposed:

- "That the prevailing policy of strengthening and developing democratic institutions be encouraged and protected . . . throughout the world."
- A more constructive role for the ICFTU in view of its recent decision to clear and coordinate its affiliates' activities.
- **Exploration of the possibility of expanding the AIFLD, the establishment of comparable programs throughout the world, the long-range training and development of labor leadership, the orientation of management and the social development of the community.**
- U.S. review of Intl. Labor Organization conventions and ratification of those in compliance with existing law.
- U.S. government steps to support and maintain the tripartite character of the ILO and to strengthen U.S. participation.
- Official participation of union representatives in U.S. delegations to meetings of the United Nations and its organizations.
- Increased use of non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance in the labor field in such areas as the Near East, South Asia and the Far East.
- Higher priority and more recognition in the U.S. bilateral assistance program to manpower, skill training and labor ministry development.

The report included in addition outlines of international labor activities of several AFL-CIO affiliates,

Network Tribute Set on Lehman

Final network arrangements for Sunday's showing of "The Moral Dimension," the fourth annual television production of the George Meany Foundation, are nearing completion, NBC-TV reports.

The documentary tribute to the late Herbert H. Lehman, four times governor and twice U.S. Senator from New York, features a special interview with Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Lehman's longtime friend and Senate colleague.

The program originates in New York City at 1:30 p.m. (EST), Sunday, Dec. 5, as part of the Eternal Light Series, weekly presentation of NBC-TV and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Local schedules should be checked for exact time and channel in other areas.

At AIFLD Graduation:

Free Unions Termed Vital to Free Society

Thirty-five labor leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean area were graduated by the American Institute for Free Labor Development and sent back to their home nations with urgent pleas that they turn their talents to building free societies as well as free trade unions.

The message was given them by speakers at commencement exercises for the 12th class to complete the institute's training program. The class included a resident group of 25 men—15 from Brazil and 10 from Caribbean nations—and an international study group of 10 men from nine countries.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who presented the diplomas and congratulated the class as "the most representative group we've had," told them that in their own countries they "must help shape the economy as a whole, play a part not only in developing that economy but in developing a free society."

"Naturally, we want to see you develop sound trade unions, dedicated to building up standards of living for workers and seeing that they get a better share of the wealth the country produces," said Meany, who also is AIFLD president.

"In this very complex existence we have in the middle of this Twentieth Cenutry, the trade unions must play a more important part in the development of a free society as well as taking care of the wants of the workers.

Must Help Shape Security

"They must help shape the economy as a whole, play a part in developing the economy of each country, play a part in developing a free society. Because only in a free society is it possible for workers to join in free trade unions and get a share of that better life."

Without free unions, he emphasized, the worker "cannot make his contribution" to the building of a free society.

Dr. Rodrigo Llorente, deputy general counsel for the Inter-American Development Bank, called on the class to help see that the "principles of social justice are fulfilled." He urged the graduates as unionists to "participate actively more and more in the decisions that will have to be made to speed up Latin American integration, which is one of the keys to the future of the Alliance for Progress."

The graduates, having examined labor movements in both free and dictator countries, "have inexorably come to the conclusion that there can be no true freedom if trade unionism is not free," said their spokesman, Gaston Benjamin, of Trinidad.

Delaney a Speaker

"The future rests with us and people like us," he said in thanking the institute, the AFL-CIO and instructors in behalf of the class.

George P. Delaney, special assistant to the secretary of state and formerly U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, stressed the diversity and complexity of the problems on the road to a free government.

"Without strong democratic, free unions," he declared, "it would be impossible to establish democratic governments, and without democratic governments, it would be impossible to achieve the goals we seek."

Meany also read a letter from Pres. Johnson putting the AIFLD "in the vanguard of our efforts to promote the prosperity and well-being of the Americas." The institute, the President said, is a "ready champion" of the Alliance for Progress. He expressed the hope that "the young people who leave your classrooms today will return to their own countries to become the responsible labor leaders of tomorrow."

At a luncheon honoring the class, J. Peter Grace, president of W. R. Grace & Co. and AIFLD board chairman, warned the graduates that they are returning to their home countries at a time when "great political pressures" are being applied by the Communists to infiltrate unions and other key elements.

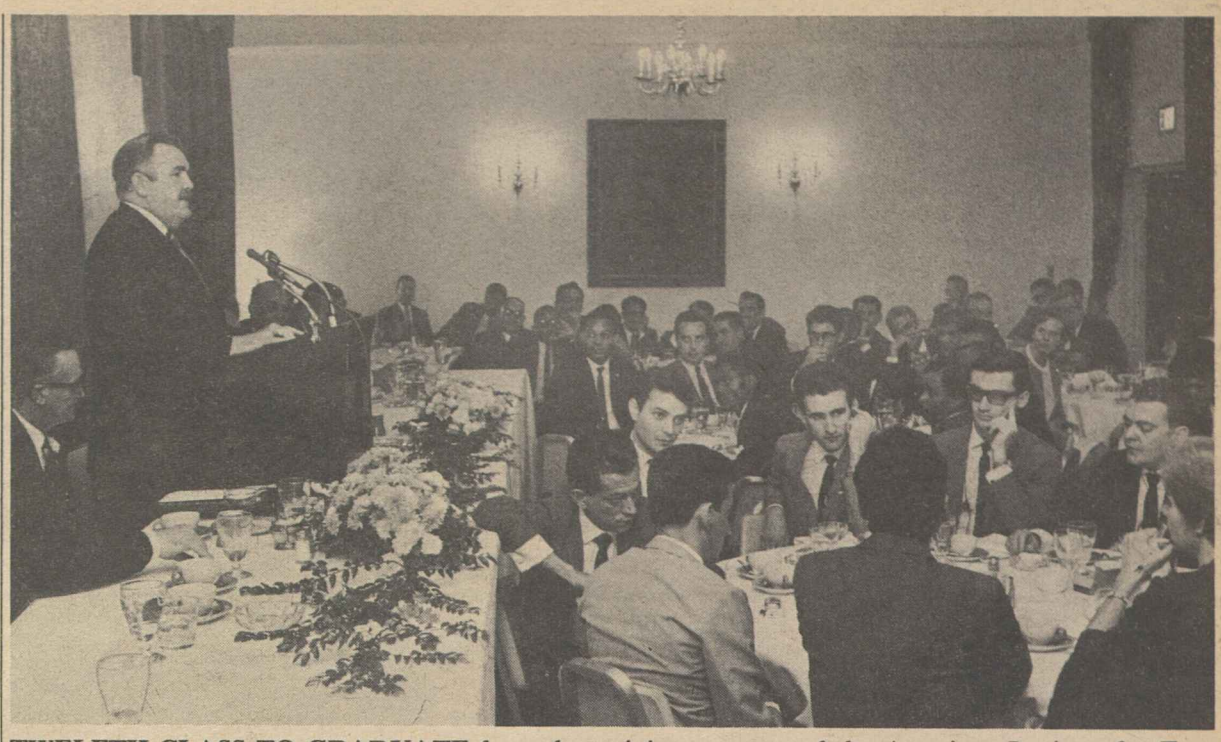
"And in my book," he added, "there is no organization more 'key' than a labor union, because it is the kind of organization the people who belong to believe in."

He hailed the AIFLD as a "cooperative venture" among labor, business and government and predicted it will be "a model for the future peace and prosperity of all."

Plaques were presented to the institute on behalf of the resident graduates by Cornelio de Macedo Moura of Brazil and for the international study group by Manuel Matamala Matamala of Chile.

In accepting them, AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr., said the "democratic pluralism" manifest in the class by virtue of the many countries of origin of its members and the varying forms their free governments take constitute a demonstration that "there's not all the anti-Americanism in Latin America that we read about in the newspapers."

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who presided at both the commencement exercises in AFL-CIO headquarters and at the luncheon, urged the graduates to "put to use for the people of your own nations, in every way that seems best to you, the things you have learned here."



TWELFTH CLASS TO GRADUATE from the training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development was speeded on its way with good wishes from AIFLD Administrator William C. Doherty, Jr. (speaking), and a warning that there are no simple answers to the complex problems that await in their home countries. At left is Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who is AIFLD secretary-treasurer and who presided at both the commencement exercises and the luncheon honoring the graduates which followed.

Stronger Ties to Rights Groups Seen Aiding Labor Toward Goals

Chicago—The Rev. C. T. Vivian, director of economic affairs for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, urged 800 unionists at the 11th Labor Conference on Civil Rights here to help strengthen the ties that link organized labor, the civil rights movement and liberal forces in the nation.

"Together we can win repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and a $2 an hour minimum wage," he declared. "When we aren't together the conservatives take over and you have a tragedy like the filibuster on 14(b)."

The Rev. Vivian, a close aide to the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., told newsmen in a late interview that the civil rights movement is helping labor organize non-union workers in the South when and where it can.

"Management in the South is playing the Negro and the poor white against each other," he said. "Companies tell the poor white worker that he doesn't need the union because management and the poor white worker have common cause against the union and the Negro. This sounds much like the arguments management uses to keep white collar workers from going union. Management says, 'Look, you are one of us.' "

The civil rights leader was principal speaker at the luncheon session of the conference sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago with support of the Chicago AFL-CIO and Illinois State AFL-CIO.

Conference chairman was Harold Schwartz, assistant Midwest director of the Ladies' Garment Workers. Moderator at the luncheon was David Schacter, secretary-treasurer, Jewelry Workers Local 4. Murray Finley, Chicago Joint Board manager, Clothing Workers, presided over reports from the workshop groups.

Award for Rev. Vivian

The Rev. Vivian was presented one of the conference's annual civil rights awards. Other recipients included Morris Bialis, Midwest director, ILGWU; Robert Johnston, regional director, Auto Workers; Chicago Flat Janitors Local 1, Building Service Employes; Steelworkers Local 6549; and the Butcher Workman, journal of the Meat Cutters.

Six workshops covered union civil rights programs, the Civil Rights Act, equality of housing opportunity, equal and adequate educational opportunities, anti-poverty programs in the Chicago area and relations of labor to civil rights organizations.

Recommendations from the workshops approved by the conference urged, among other things:

- Support for the AFL-CIO civil rights program, including non-bias clauses in union contracts, creation of local union civil rights committees and equal opportunity in apprenticeship.
- Efforts to strengthen Title VII of the Civil Rights Act to permit the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to initiate action instead of waiting for workers' complaints.
- Work for passage of state and city fair housing laws.
- Personal pledges to buy and sell housing on a non-discriminatory basis and efforts to persuade real estate firms to do the same.
- Teachers' aides to help improve the quality of education in segregated schools and areas hit by poverty.
- A racial inventory of local unions to determine which workers earn less than $2 an hour and help end bias on account of age and sex.
- Labor cooperation with all civil rights groups in the community.

Prices, Buying Power Hit New Record Levels

The Consumer Price Index climbed two-tenths of 1 percent to an all-time high of 110.4 in October with another "small increase" in sight for November, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

At the same time, the BLS announced in a companion report that purchasing power—"real earnings"—of factory workers also set a new record during the month.

Every major market-basket component covered by the CPI registered an increase over the month except food, which was unchanged from September.

The previous CPI high was 110.2, reached in July and again in September. The October reading was 1.8 percent above October 1964. Arnold Chase, BLS deputy commissioner for statistics, said prices usually rise in October because of seasonal factors.

He refused to call the over-the-year increase inflationary, but said it would appear to be "as much a rate increase as we should have" and said he would be "concerned" if it grew larger. Annual gains since 1960 have ranged from 1.1 to 1.4 points.

Transportation costs jumped two-tenths of 1 percent over the month due to higher prices for both new and used cars and a continuing increase in auto insurance, which more than offset lower gasoline prices.

As a result of the over-all rise in October, some 22,000 Cleveland workers will receive wage increases of 1 cent an hour and about 1,200 employes of the Ingersoll-Rand Co., Athens, Pa., will get 3 cents.

The spendable earnings of factory production workers and their average hourly earnings reached record highs in October, the other BLS report said.

Take-home pay increased over September by about 80 cents to $90.07 weekly for a single worker and $97.82 for the worker with three dependents, or approximately 50 cents above the previous high set last June.

Average hourly earnings edged up 1 cent to $2.64, and combined with an increase of two-tenths of an hour in the length of the workweek to produce the record net spendable earnings.

"Real" earnings, or purchasing power in terms of 1957-59 dollars, reached new highs for both the single factory production worker and the worker with three dependents, increasing by about 55 cents during the month and surpassing the previous top reached last March.

State Recovers Unpaid Wages Of $1.3 Million

Albany, N.Y.—The State Dept. of Labor collected more than $1.3 million in unpaid wages from 8,543 employers for 24,000 workers in the first nine months of 1965, State Industrial Commissioner M. P. Catherwood said.

The collections were made under the three state wage enforcement programs—minimum wage underpayments, unpaid wages other than minimums, and underpayments of workers on public work projects.

The payments were in addition to unpaid wages and overtime collected under federal minimum wage laws. The U.S. Labor Dept. reported in October that investigations by its Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions had disclosed underpayments of nearly $75 million by employers engaged in interstate commerce, with only a third of the amount recovered for workers by federal action.

New York is one of 35 states which have minimum wage laws protecting workers not covered by the federal law. Its pay floor is $1.25 an hour, the same minimum applied under federal law. Thirteen states set minimums only for women and minors.

Unionist Named Trustee Of Education Council

New York—Anthony G. Weinlein, education and research director of the Building Service Employes, has been elected a trustee of the Joint Council on Economic Education, non-profit organization which assists educators to improve education in economics.

Labor Dept. Report:

Jobless Rate Shows Drop in November

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile and other durable goods industries.

Summing up the November report, Goldstein said the unemployment situation has continued its improvement and is now back to 1953 levels for adult men and blue collar workers.

But problem areas remain, he added, citing teenage joblessness, especially among Negro youth. The teenage unemployment rate declined slightly to 12.5 percent in November, the lowest point in three years despite the great influx of 1.4 million teen-agers into the labor force in the same period.

Breaking down the teen-age jobless rate by race disclosed that the rate for white teen-agers has since July averaged 11.5 percent or down to its level of late 1957. The non-white teenage rate, however, hangs stubbornly at 25 percent and above. Thus one of every 4 non-white teenagers remains jobless.

The overall jobless rate of 4.2 percent for November is the lowest since August 1957 and equals the average unemployment rate for 1956, the Labor Dept. pointed out.

Moving Down

The overall unemployment rate has been moving downward all this year, but very gradually. The winter months are expected to bring an increase, however, with the curtailment of outdoor activity. But since registering 4.5 percent in July, the rate has been 4.5 percent in August, 4.4 percent in September, 4.3 percent in October and now is 4.2 percent. A year ago it was 4.9 percent.

The solidity of the recent job improvements is reflected in a measurement called "labor force time lost." This rate, which adds worktime lost due to unemployment and involuntary part-time, declined to 4.5 percent in November. This is down from 5.2 percent a year ago.

Put conversely, this means the U.S. was using 95.5 percent of the total amount of worktime offered to the economy. This was the best performance since March 1957, Goldstein noted.

"A particularly noteworthy development over the year," said the Labor Dept. report, "was the further reduction in hard-core unemployment. The number out of work 27 weeks or longer stood at 275,000 in November, 100,000 below a year ago and lower than in any November since 1957."

Long-Term Rate

The long-term unemployed—all those jobless 15 weeks or longer—totaled 531,000 in November; this was down about 55,000 over the month and compared to 760,000 a year ago.

Breaking down the unemployed total of 3 million, the Labor Dept. report said 1.1 million were adult men, about 1 million were adult women and just over 800,000 were teen-agers. Nearly all the men and most women were seeking fulltime work, while half the teen-agers were looking for part-time jobs. Most teen-agers were still in school.

The individual jobless rates revealed steady improvement and stability for key groups.

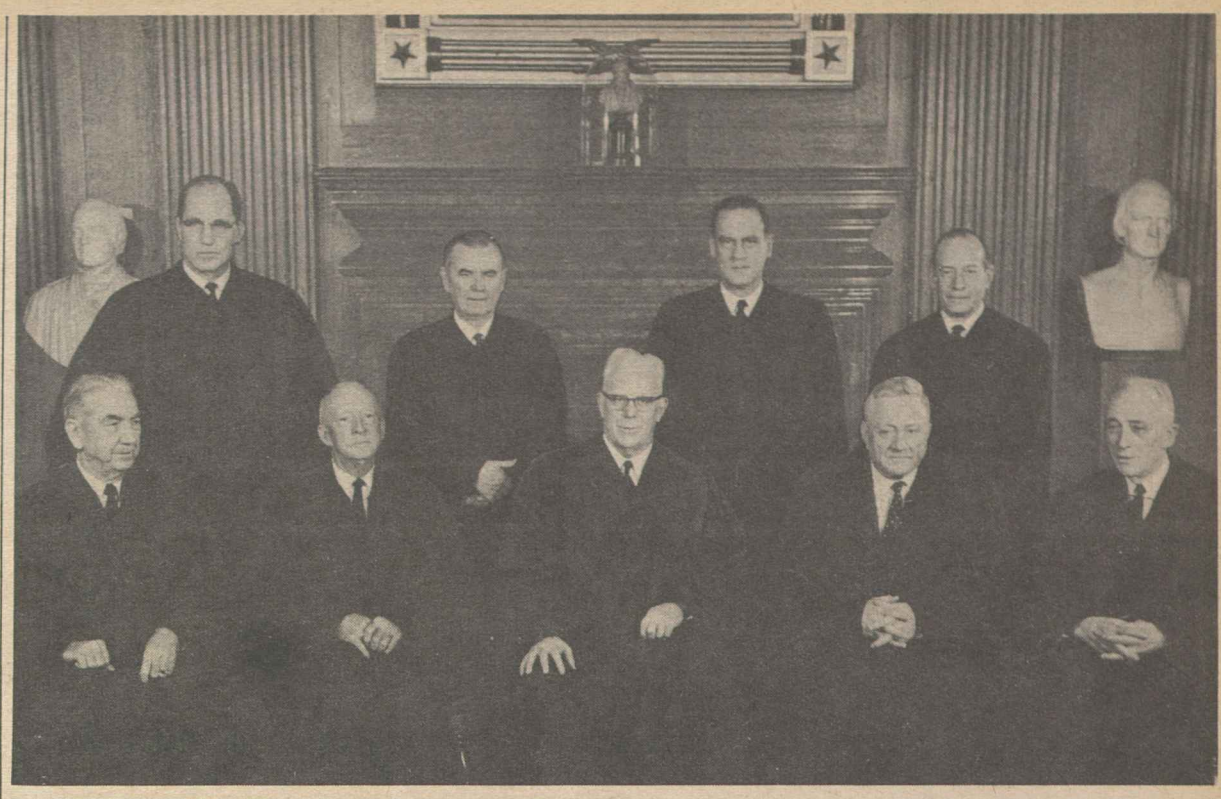
The rate for married men moved down to 2 percent from 2.1 percent in October. A year ago it was 2.4 percent. Some 676,000 married men remain jobless.

The 1.1 million men among the total unemployed show a jobless rate of 2.8 percent, down from 3.5 percent a year ago. Men from 20 to 24 years of age have a rate of 5.6 percent; those 25 and over, who numbered 875,000 of the male total, experienced a jobless rate of 2.4 percent. All these jobless rates for men are the lowest since October 1953.

The improved job picture showed up in the jobless rate for blue-collar workers, which dropped to 4.6 percent. In October it was 4.9 percent; a year ago it was 5.8 percent.

By race, the 3 million jobless are made up of 2.3 million whites and just over 600,000 Negroes. In terms of their numbers in the labor force, the white jobless rate was 3.7 percent; the Negro rate was more than double at 8.2 percent.

The 2.8 percent unemployment rate for adult men was broken down as 2.5 percent adult whites jobless and 5.6 percent adult Negroes jobless.



LATEST PORTRAIT of the U.S. Supreme Court shows, seated: Associate Justices Tom C. Clark and Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Associate Justices William O. Douglas and John M. Harlan. Standing: Associate Justices Byron R. White, William J. Brennan, Jr., Potter Stewart and Abe Fortas.

Milestone Pact Reached On Composite Crews

San Francisco—A new agreement providing for "interchangable" work by composite crews of Carpenters and Iron Workers building the Kaiser Steel Corp.'s huge West Coast offshore oil-drilling platforms was announced during the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention here.

The contract will permit members of either craft to work on any job assignments on the multi-million dollar construction projects, expected to range in waters off both the United States and Canada, it was noted in statements by Pres. Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers and Vice Pres. E. L. Ilsley of Kaiser Steel.

The past "will establish a new pattern for inter-union agreement" where men "literally live with their jobs," Hutcheson said.

It emphasizes how good-faith negotiations among representatives of several crafts "can resolve in advance" questions of work jurisdiction and "avoid work stoppages," Lyons declared.

Ilsley, citing a "highly satisfactory interim contract" signed with the unions for the company's first offshore platform in Cook Inlet, Alaska, said that composite crews had worked there "under difficult winter conditions without job jurisdiction problems whatsoever," he termed the new coastwide agreement a "natural follow-up" which the company expected to work equally well.

The new contract, the joint announcement by the unions and company noted, "is believed to be the first of its kind" covering such an area in the construction industry.

The huge offshore drilling platforms will operate in an "increasingly important region" for oil exploration, it noted.

A group of major oil companies is operating the Cook Inlet platform, the announcement pointed out, and other offshore drilling structures are in operation off the coasts of California and Oregon.

Building Trades Delegates Press Action on 14(b) Repeal, Job Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

most effective way of eliminating discrimination" in employment, he told the convention.

Wirtz pointed out that economic progress was uneven and that joblessness was still 9.5 percent among building trades workers themselves, 13 percent in the younger worker group, more than 8 percent among non-white workers.

The economy is still failing to use all available manpower, he said, despite scattered skill shortages and the "dangerously wrong" talk among some of an "inflation" threat, "we cannot afford to let up in constant efforts to assure maximum growth."

The convention heard optimistic reports on prospects for passage next year of the situs picketing bill, which would end the long denial of normal peaceful picketing rights to building craftsmen in a legitimate labor dispute at a multi-employer construction site.

Set for Action

The bill was cleared by the House Labor Committee this year "without a single negative vote," Haggerty reported, and delegates could be "reasonably confident" of its enactment by House and Senate.

He cited "a great deal of progress" toward broadening union-management apprentice systems, with "increased opportunities" for Negro applicants "in full compliance with the Civil Rights Act, which we supported," and added that there would be working relationship with the new Equal Employment Opportunity Commission toward mutual efforts to adjust local problems.

More than 400 delegates and guests to this 53rd convention of the department heard Haggerty in his keynote address declare strong support of Johnson's policies in Viet Nam.

The building trades unions had backed the late Pres. Kennedy in the Cuba missile crisis and in his Viet Nam policy, and last spring in their legislative conference had renewed the pledge of full support of Johnson's policy, Haggerty recalled.

The entire world should be informed that "the great majority of the American people know the score" and are "committed" to preventing conquest of Viet Nam by Communist aggression from North Viet Nam and Red China, he declared.

A resolution from the department's executive council cited the President's Aug. 20 declarations on U.S. efforts to negotiate a "quick and honorable" end to the aggression and to the conflict.

It called for an "active program" to spread support of the President by the department's 18 national and international unions and their 8,000 local unions and hundreds of state and local councils. Our troops in Viet Nam should be "given comfort in knowing that responsible persons understand the need for their sacrifices and their heroic defense of freedom," the resolution stated.

Haggerty cited three "milestone" achievements in Congress this year —passage of the medicare bill after "labor's 30-year fight" for such a program, enactment of the school-aid bill, and passage of a comprehensive housing act together with creation of the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

The school bill is a start toward making up for "years of neglect of our educational system," he said, and funds for school construction "will open up new employment opportunities" in areas of blight to "reinforce national prosperity."

Home construction "is lagging far behind the need," he continued, and private investors "cannot even begin to tackle the job" of clearing city slums, while the urban communities are "falling far behind" in water, sewage and mass transit facilities.

These are some of the "urgent problems" the new Urban Development Dept. must meet after its organization and the appointment of a secretary next year, Haggerty said. He urged selection in a "top-level position" of someone from the building industry "for the good of the program and the nation."

LBJ Thanks Labor

The message from Johnson thanked labor for the "indispensable role" it played in backing the economic and welfare programs that brought "impressive progress" toward both general prosperity and human justice.

The President asked the "continued help" of the Building Trades Dept. in such "vital" programs, including the "high priority" he assigned the issue of Section 14(b) repeal and improvement of wage-hour and jobless compensation laws.

Wirtz hit hard at the failure in Congress to complete action on repeal of 14(b), which he branded a "blot" and a "scar" on the processes of free collective bargaining by permitting states to prohibit the union shop through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

"I count it of great importance that there be a vote" in the Senate on the issue, he said, as well as 1966 action on the bills to improve the wage-hour law and the now-antiquated and outmoded 30-year-old unemployment insurance system.

The secretary hit equally hard at suggestions of changed government policies to check economic expansion, now that there has been the overall reduction of unemployment, for fear of an undue "heating up" of the rate of business activity.

In a direct reply to inflation-fear discussions, Wirtz said there "can be no tolerance" of the theory of an economic slowdown "by increasing interest rates or in any other way" when there is still "so much to be done."

There can be "no tolerance" for the view "that a little unemployment is a wise or necessary hedge" in the economy, the secretary continued. "We will not be satisfied until everyone" has a fair chance in the employment market "to do the work he is capable of."

Also on the agenda were the official reports of officers and the department's executive council and resolutions offered both by the council and by affiliated unions and building trades councils.

12-4-65

Humphrey to Head Convention List

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington last month. Other department conventions, scheduled to be held in San Francisco, are the Building & Construction Trades Dept. which concluded Dec. 3 at the Sheraton Palace Hotel; the Metal Trades Dept. which meets Dec. 6-7 at the Sheraton Palace; Maritime Trades Dept. Dec. 6-8 at the Sheraton Palace, and the Union Label & Services Trades Dept. Dec. 6-7 at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel.

In addition, the Intl. Labor Press Association will meet in convention Dec. 4 through 8 at the Jack Tar Hotel.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 11, 1965 | No. 50

Meany Calls on Convention To Build on 10-Year Gains

Executive Council Reports:

Labor's Progress Aids All America

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO has achieved "substantial victories" in the past two years, victories that "will contribute to a better life for all Americans," the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's sixth constitutional convention.

The federation's progress "does not mean that all of our problems have been solved," the council declared. The convention must face up not only to continuing problems, but to the challenges of a new period in American life, it said in its 325-page report.

The 29-member council reviewed the two years since the last convention in 14 major sections of the report, which includes a highlighting of the major areas of concern by Pres. George Meany and a detailed financial report by Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

The report covers also developments in the labor movement, sections on the national economy, international relations, social security, the worker and the community, civil rights, court and National Labor Relations Board decisions, national and state legislation, political activities and reports of headquarters departments and trade and industrial union departments.

Meany said that labor cannot afford the luxury of "satisfaction or complacency," despite achievement of the social and economic goals of the New Deal. The aspirations of 30 years ago are, in legislative terms, the realities of today, he said, but they are "not adequate" to meet the new challenges of 1965.

Three basic steps are involved in meeting today's challenges, he declared, if the greatest of all domestic needs—jobs at good wages for all—is to be met. The three steps are a shorter workweek to meet the challenge of the automation revolution; a continuing and broader public investment in America through construction and conservation; and "a better division of America's riches."

Meany praised the accomplishments of the 89th Congress as the "most productive in history." But while the 1965 legislative record is one of "unexampled progress," he said, it is not enough because the well-being of the nation demands more.

He cited the unfinished business of winning repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, increasing the minimum wage and expanding its coverage, an overhaul of the unemployment compensation system, consumer protection and a general revision of the basic labor-management law.

The AFL-CIO president reiterated the federation's firm backing of U.S. policy in Viet Nam and pledged support to the peoples of the emerging nations who are "grasping for social and economic benefits they never before enjoyed."

He noted that the American labor movement allocates nearly one-quarter of its annual income to assist in the development of strong, free, independent and democratic trade unions overseas.

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AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY tells the Maritime Trades Dept. convention in San Francisco that problem of "runaway" U.S.-owned ships under foreign-flag registry must be solved. Meany spoke to four departmental conventions prior to AFL-CIO convention itself.

'Blunderbuss Action' Hit:

Interest Rate Boost Scored as Job Threat

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO demanded that the Federal Reserve Board rescind its "mistaken and costly" move of increasing the discount rate from 4 to 4.5 percent, a decision for which "consumers, business and farmers will pay the bill."

Federation Pres. George Meany assailed the board's action in a statement and a series of speeches to departmental conventions here warning that raising the rate at which banks borrow from the Federal Reserve will have a "depressing effect" on economic activity.

Meany noted that "this blunderbuss action" was taken on the "false premise of fighting inflation." With the unemployment rate at 4.2 percent, he stressed, the economy can be "badly hurt by such acts."

Earlier, Pres. Johnson scored the FRB action, commenting "I regret, as do most Americans, any action that raises the cost of credit, particularly for homes, schools, hospitals and factories."

"I particularly regret," the President added "that this action was taken before January, when we will have before us the full facts on next year's budget, Viet Nam costs, housing starts, state and local spending, and other elements in the economic outlook."

The Federal Reserve Board is an independent agency responsible for its own actions. The President appoints members of the board. The vote on increasing the discount rate —which has an effect on interest rates at all levels—was 4 to 3.

Those opposed to the increase maintained that it was premature in the absence "of more compelling evidence of inflationary dangers," the board said in its statement.

The majority of the FRB said its

(Continued on Page 3)

Stresses Confidence In Future

By Saul Miller

San Francisco—After 10 years of merger the AFL-CIO is "stronger and healthier than at any time in the history of the American labor movement," Pres. George Meany told the sixth convention.

His keynote speech reviewed in detail the accomplishments of the past decade, noting that despite "many trials and difficulties" the AFL-CIO has made "striking gains in every area of responsibilities as a trade union federation."

The labor movement, he told the nearly 930 delegates at the opening session of the convention, is prepared after a decade of "solid achievements and steady progress" to tackle the next decade confident that its "sinews and strength will prove more than equal to the task."

Meany reviewed the membership gains since 1955—the successful operation of the internal disputes plan, the problems of organizing, the outstanding gains for union members through collective bargaining and the achievements in the legislative field.

He stressed also the AFL-CIO's role in fighting to preserve freedom and peace throughout the world and reaffirmed the federation's strong support for the administration on Viet Nam.

Meany's first words on accepting the convention gavel recalled the tragic assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy a week after he addressed the AFL-CIO's last convention. "America wept and labor

(Continued on Page 16)

Major Campaign Effort Called Vital To Hold Liberal Edge in Congress

San Francisco—A major political effort by labor will be needed next year to help re-elect freshman members of the House who furnished the balance of power to pass great sections of Pres. Johnson's legislative program, the Executive Council told the AFL-CIO convention.

These new liberal congressmen must be regarded as "most vulnerable" in 1966, the council warned, citing these factors:

- Traditionally the party in the White House loses congressional seats in the mid-term non-presidential election years.
- Many of the new liberals, plus about 60 other liberals with greater seniority, won by less than 55 per cent of the vote in 1964 despite the tremendous boost given by Johnson's smashing defeat of Sen. Goldwater. "Some House districts were Democratic for the first time in 30 years."
- **"All liberal districts classified as marginal" are already the objects of "attentive concern" by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, and a new GOP "Boosters Club" has been created to function in 100 specific districts.**
- The National Association of Manufacturers' political arm, the Business-Industry Political Action Committee (BIPAC), says it is keeping a "close check" on developments in districts regarded as "marginal."
- Even redistricting of congressional districts in more than half the states puts some Democratic liberals in "greater peril" than in the past, although the results of redistricting generally have been mixed in their probable impact on candidates of the major political parties.

The legislation passed under the last two administrations has been "impressive," the council said, but it emphasized that the social programs approved in 1961-65 were just a "beginning" in the "catch-up" needed to meet long-standing problems of poverty, civil rights, housing and education.

There will be "vast change" in the country's structure in the months and years ahead arising

(Continued on Page 14)

Firm Support Is Pledged to LBJ Program

San Francisco—American labor is "with you" in efforts for a better, more peaceful world, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Pres. Johnson in a telephone exchange with the President when Johnson addressed the convention here on long-range goals of our society and reiterated his hope that "reason will prevail" so that the Viet Nam conflict can be ended at the conference table.

Our purpose in Viet Nam is not "pride" or the pursuit of "empire," Johnson told the convention. We are there because in our pursuit of freedom we feel "a deep moral obligation that will not let us go."

We are there because unchecked

(Continued on Page 16)



LABELS AND SHOP CARDS of AFL-CIO unions form a colorful backdrop as the 52nd convention of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. in San Francisco is convened by Pres. Richard F. Walsh.

President Hails Building Trades For Rallying Viet Nam Support

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—A pledge by the Building & Construction Trades Dept. to launch a nationwide series of rallies and educational meetings to foster support of U.S. policy in Viet Nam won a telegram of warm appreciation from Pres. Johnson.

In a message from the Texas White House, Johnson told Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty that the Viet Nam resolution approved by the convention here was "most heartening" to the Administration and to the troops "who are giving so much in the defense of democracy and freedom."

The resolution acknowledged the free-speech rights of those who disagree on Viet Nam policy but warned of a danger of misunderstanding arising from protest demonstrations.

U.S. defeat in Viet Nam, the resolution said, would encourage Communist aggression against small nations and "seriously impair" American security. It called on all department affiliates and 8,000 local unions to counteract the demonstrations by a wide-ranging educational campaign in support of the President's policy.

Earlier, Sec. of State Dean Rusk in a telegram to Haggerty had also expressed appreciation for his keynote address urging a clear-cut declaration on Viet Nam policy.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning told the delegates that the South, as industrialization grows stronger, is already "on the edge of greatness" but that there could not be an "economic and social liberation" of the region without repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14(b), which allows employers still to maintain a "residue of exploitation" stemming straight from the earlier exploitation of human slavery.

Benefit Standards Urged

In a detailed exposition of the Administration's pending unemployment insurance program, Henning said its enactment would mean the end of a system under which jobless workers are "at the mercy of reactionary state legislatures."

Construction workers, with an unemployment rate twice that of industry generally, have a special interest in the establishment of minimum federal standards on benefits and duration of benefits, he pointed out.

California Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown reminded delegates that many of them and he had "fought side by side together" in political and "right-to-work" campaigns in the past. "It may well be that we will fight side by side again in the future," he said.

"I am very familiar with those who fear progress, who believe a governor or a president should be an honorary chairman" confined to ceremonial functions, he continued.

Not 'Ceremonial'

"The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of California say different," and neither Pres. Johnson nor he had run for office for "ceremonial" purposes, but to promote legislation in the general interest of citizens.

Deputy Dir. Joseph M. Rourke of the Committee on Political Education appealed to the delegates to recognize the dangers in right-wing extremist groups and to enlist members in registration and financial campaigns in 1966.

"We are missing the boat," he said, if the wives of union members and women workers are not active in COPE or its auxiliaries. "We have to register with a party," because anyone who calls himself merely an "independent" is only "50 percent citizen."

Jurisdictional disputes that have sometimes plagued construction work were discussed by Haggerty, by Gen. Counsel Arnold Ordman of the National Labor Relations Board, and by Pres. William F. Sheets of the National Constructors Association.

Hailing the broadened new agreement for settlement of such disputes under a National Joint Board, with an appeals board also created, Haggerty warned that if the industry fails to use the machinery "equitably and peacefully" the government "will step in and do it for us." The machinery is not perfect but the best that could be devised, he said.

Repeal of 14(b)

A convention resolution called for action early in the new session of Congress to conduct a vigorous fight to break the Senate filibuster against repeal of Section 14(b), led by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

Convention speakers included Labor Dept. Solicitor Charles Donahue, BCTD Gen. Counsel Louis Sherman and the presidents of other AFL-CIO departments.

Chairmen Listed For 6th Convention

San Francisco—Following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO's 6th convention here:

Resolutions—Vice Pres. George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers.

Education — Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

State and Local Bodies—Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Credentials — Vice Pres. Paul L. Phillips, president of the Papermakers & Paper Workers.

Rules—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president of the Stage Employes.

Executive Council Report —Vice Pres. John J. Grogan, president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers.

Appeals—Alex Rose, president of the Hat Workers.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Clothing Workers.

On Two Fronts:

Union Label Drives Keyed to Consumer

San Francisco—A two-front program to make employers aware of the power of the union label and shop card was endorsed at the 52nd convention of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept. here.

It calls for a stepped-up "do buy" campaign to help sell union-label goods and services coupled with determined "don't buy" boycotts of unfair employers.

The carrot-and-stick technique has already proved its effectiveness, Department Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis told the convention.

He cited "indisputable evidence that the business world is more aware of the value of labor's emblems than ever before," including:

- A record number of products carrying the union label.
- A growing number of manufacturers and businessmen who have sought the help of the department in promoting and publicizing the fact that their products bear a union label.
- Abandonment of union-breaking tactics by several employers in the face of "don't-buy" campaigns which cut heavily into their sales.

Pres. Richard F. Walsh reported a record number of unions affiliated with the department, including two which joined on the eve of the convention—the Longshoremen and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Fourteen new union label councils have been chartered since the 1963 convention. The number of delegates—nearly 300—also was a record.

The Label's Power

"Don't let anyone underestimate the importance of the work you are doing," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates.

Union members and their families, he stressed, are the largest group of consumers in the nation. Through their buying power, he said, they can "make a tremendous contribution to the advancement of the trade union movement."

The long strike of printing unions against the Kingsport Press in Tennessee could have been long since won, Meany said, if schools supported by the taxes of union members argued effectively for the union label in textbooks they purchase.

Meany presented awards in a contest to select the auxiliary which has done most to promote the use of union products and services and publicize boycotts of unfair firms. The nationwide competition was sponsored jointly by the department and by AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries.

The first prize—a gold label trophy and a $200 savings bond—went to the auxiliary chapter of Sheet Metal Workers Local 29 in Wichita, Kan. The second place award went to Chapter 5 of the Rubber Workers Auxiliary in Akron.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning told the delegates that the union label is the symbol of "creative cooperation between labor and management."

Progress Laid to Unions

The trade union movement, he said, is most responsible for the progress made under the American economic system. "We can best advance this system in 1966 by seeing that the values of unionism are extended to the 19 'right-to-work' states," Henning said. He termed the union shop essential if unions are to have equality with employers at the bargaining table.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler described the department as "the strong right arm of the labor movement." Its annual union-industries show, "each bigger than the one before," have brought labor's message to "a great outpouring of people" in cities throughout the nation, he observed.

A new "surge" of union membership, Schnitzler said, "opens new avenues, new opportunities" for "creating a demand for the union label."

A series of convention resolutions hailed support given to the department's mission by women's auxiliaries, the labor press, including the AFL-CIO News and American Federationist, and labor's state and local central bodies.

The convention adopted a special resolution voicing "complete faith and support" for Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam.

Lewis, in his report to the convention, said the department has stepped up its label promotion and boycott efforts and will continue to expand its services to the limit of its "energies, resources and financial backing."

Los Angeles Labor Backs Viet Nam Stand

Los Angeles—Delegates to the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, representing 500,000 members of affiliated AFL-CIO unions, voted unanimously for a resolution supporting Pres. Johnson's policies in Viet Nam.



RE-ELECTED vice presidents of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. are sworn in at closing session of convention here by former Department Pres. Richard J. Gray.

6-Point Program:

Maritime Trades Set Drive To Restore U. S. Sea Power

San Francisco—A six-point program to restore the United States "to the status of a first-rate sea power" was approved by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. convention here.

The convention urged Pres. Johnson to make a clear-cut choice between two reports now on his desk—one from his Maritime Advisory Committee calling for expansion of the merchant marine "in all categories," the other an Inter-Agency Task Force document contemplating drastic reductions or a standstill—and recommend a new marine policy based on the advisory committee's proposals for expansion.

Both the President and Congress should give "earnest consideration" to this advisory committee report, the convention said, as "constructive, far-sighted and in keeping with long-range defense and commercial needs."

The convention was marked by an unusual direct confrontation between spokesmen of the department's 32 national and international unions and the government officials directly responsible for the Inter-Agency Task Force report—Under Sec. of Commerce Alan S. Boyd and Maritime Administrator Nicholas Johnson. They appeared as speakers.

Both conceded that under current trends, the merchant fleet is "headed for the scrap heap," as Boyd put it, and substantial reversals of policy are needed.

9 Percent U.S. Share

Only 9 percent of our foreign trade is now carried in ships under U. S. registry, the Maritime Trades executive council noted, and 9 percent of our dry cargo ships and 55 percent of the tankers are "obsolescent." The American fleet "shrank by almost a million tons last year while the world's mercantile fleet grew by more than 7 million tons," the council said.

There is "heavy unemployment among U.S. seamen and shipyard workers," the report noted, and it cited an analysis by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York suggesting that ocean freight shipped in foreign-flag vessels had resulted in a $200 million deficit in the U.S. balance of payments. This could balloon into a "massive factor" as foreign commerce increases unless the U.S. merchant fleet is expanded, the bank said.

Johnson said that his office must think in terms of all transportation including highway, rail and air and in terms of competition within the government for funds for subsidies.

The Dept. of Defense, he said, considered the existing fleet under U.S. control adequate for defense needs and showed no interest in adding to its functions in the commercial area.

Many observers think American maritime unions seek merely to "compete with the shipping of Soviet-bloc nations," Johnson said, ignoring such facts as cheaper costs for construction in foreign shipyards and lower subsidies for operation of a smaller but modernized merchant fleet.

"We are now at a standstill," he told the convention. "We can stand each other off for a pretty long siege, but I don't think it's the best policy. It is time for us to stop shooting at each other and get a policy we can agree on."

The Inter-Agency Task Force and the maritime unions agree that "we must halt and reverse the drift and decay" that have damaged the existing fleet, Boyd declared.

But there are differences in regard to construction of ships abroad, cargo preferences wherein U.S. cargoes are moved to a "substantial" degree in American bottoms, on passenger ships and the size of operating subsidies, Boyd conceded.

Maritime Trades Department Pres. Paul Hall welcomed the candor of both Boyd and Johnson, but commented, "we do not agree" with their remarks.

The Gross National Product has jumped from $300 billion to nearly $700 billion annually, he noted, and farm subsidies have "tripled," whereas marine subsidies are cut back through waivers on the requirement of existing law that 30 percent of government-generated cargoes must move in U.S. ships.

The 179 delegates and alternate delegates heard Vice Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., of the Navy assert a belief that the country needs more ships both in time of peace and of national emergency.

The convention conceded that the Inter-Agency Task Force report was designed to "check" present deterioration of the merchant fleet. It pointed out, however, that in addition to proposing that many ships be built in foreign shipyards it also would "phase out" the operation of U.S. passenger ships and "phase out" the cargo preference law.

AFL-CIO George Meany, citing two wars in which a crash program of shipbuilding was required to supply the needs of the country, said, "we cannot afford to be caught the third time without even a shipbuilding industry."

Meany also lashed at the operations of "runaway" ships by U.S. owners, who register the ships under the laws of other countries to escape U.S. taxes, crews and safety regulations. "There is no defense" for the "runaway" operations, he declared, and they must be "stopped and stopped now."

Self-Help Possible

"If the government cannot help you on this problem," he told the convention, "see if you can find something in the machinery of this great union movement that will enable you to help yourselves."

The country's new maritime policy, the convention said in approving the report of its executive council, should not "put the fleet in mothballs."

"We don't like subsidies, but we must face the fact that the merchant fleets of every other maritime power are heavily subsidized," it noted.

There should be an expanded and well-planned shipbuilding program in American yards, abolition of the "runaway" flag operations, an increase in the proportion of government-generated cargoes moving in U.S. flag ships from 30 percent to 75 percent, an agreement that savings accruing from automation would be plowed back into expanded shipping, the convention said.



DELEGATES to the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. convention mapped a program of stepped-up organizing and servicing during their two-day session in San Francisco. Here Department Pres. B. A. Gritta welcomes as a guest speaker the president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., C. J. Haggerty, left.

Metal Trades Step Up Federal Employe Effort

San Francisco—Delegates to the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. convention approved a double-edged organizing campaign among federal employes, building on "solid progress of the past two years."

The new program calls for mounting organizing drives in government installations now without union representation and stepped-up efforts to sign federal employes who have not yet joined the metal trades unions which bargain for them.

Department Pres. B. A. Gritta told the convention that local Metal Trades Councils now have exclusive bargaining rights for more than 80,000 workers at 37 federal establishments. He said campaigns are under way at 14 additional installations with 20,000 employes.

Gritta gave "a conservative estimate" that an additional 250,000 federal workers can be organized by the department and its 22 affiliated unions.

He urged the importance of affiliates putting more manpower and effort into enrolling all the federal workers they bargain for.

The department, which represents workers in both Navy and private shipyards, strongly condemned proposals to allow foreign yards to build U.S. ships and voted "full support" for the recommendations of Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee for revival of the American merchant marine.

Delegates were told that a presidential directive will create more than 15,000 new civilian jobs in the Navy Dept.—about half of them in blue collar fields.

18,000 More Civilians

Capt. Paul A. Gisvold, the Navy's chief of industrial relations, said civilians will be used to free some 18,000 sailors and marines for military assignments—by order of Pres. Johnson.

Gisvold praised the "good working relationships" the Navy has enjoyed with unions and stressed the importance of "cooperation at the shop steward level." Good shop stewards can be "a real asset to management and to unions," he said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany brought the delegates a report of "tremendous progress" for the labor movement and the nation in the 10 years since the AFL-CIO merger.

There are fewer serious disputes within the entire AFL-CIO today, Meany said, than in his own international union alone a generation ago.

He pledged that "the AFL-CIO is going to continue to fight for a better share for those who work for wages . . . in the legislative field, at the collective bargaining table and any other place where we are challenged."

Denouncing "academic jitterbugs who are preaching a policy of surrender," Meany said the Johnson Administration's policy in Viet Nam has the solid backing of American workers.

A special resolution adopted by the convention echoed Meany's call for rescinding of the rate hike announced by the Federal Reserve Board and broadening the composition of the board.

The convention's organizing committee applauded improvements in collective bargaining with government agencies which have taken place in the past two years, but urged continued efforts to find a means for resolving deadlocked negotiations. It urged establishment of a top-level advisory committee of union and government representatives to devise improved procedures.

Better Relations Urged

It called for "more vigorous steps" to improve relationships of the department and its unions with other AFL-CIO affiliates. The committee's report, unanimously approved by the convention, also urged "adoption of an effective code of organizing ethics . . . which will discourage the use of argument, techniques and propaganda which are, in effect, adverse to the labor movement in general."

The convention reiterated its stand for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, urged a 35-hour week for both government and private employment, and asked that the Hatch Act be amended to restore "full political freedom" to federal employes.

Under Sec. of Labor John F. Henning reported "tremendous progress" in bringing equality of opportunity to apprenticeship programs. But he warned that the apprenticeship field simply isn't big enough to meet the full problem of youth unemployment.

"We should not excite the hopes of any young American, white or colored, because there simply are not enough apprenticeship positions available," Henning cautioned.

The convention also heard Hugh C. Murphy, the Labor Dept.'s apprenticeship administrator, voice concern at the high dropout rate in existing programs. His bureau, he said, is determined "to lick this problem."

'Depressing Effect' Seen In Discount Rate Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

action was geared to "prevent inflationary excesses," to overcome deficits in the balance of payments and to maintain the international strength of the dollar.

Meany, in an address to the Metal Trades Dept., declared "there is absolutely no reason for this. They claim it is to guard against inflation, and I am telling you this is a bugaboo that they have been using on labor, on the working people of this country for 25 years.

"Actually what it does is increase the cost of borrowing money in this country all down the line. It affects every farmer. It affects every consumer, and it affects the construction industry and the builders."

This increase, he asserted, "is going to have an adverse effect on every union in this federation, on the membership of every union in the federation."

Meany called on the President to use "whatever power and authority he has to immediately reverse" the increase in the discount rate. He added:

"I think the President should go further. I think he should use all the power at his command to see to it that the Federal Reserve Board is truly representative of all elements in the American society. It was not created for the benefit of the bankers. Congress didn't act for the benefit of the bankers. They acted to bring stability into the monetary system of this country for the benefit of all the people and not to set up a board for bankers and by bankers for the benefit of bankers."

In his earlier statement, the AFL-CIO president said: "A Federal Reserve Board on which there is no representation from labor is bound to consider unemployment as a mere statistic. To us, unemployment means troubled people and we think it is a fundamental which the FRB ignored in its ill-considered decision."

Clothing Workers Win Votes in South

Henderson, Tenn.—The Clothing Workers won bargaining rights for 140 workers here at the Schults Mfg. Co., makers of men's pants. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was ACWA 106, no union 21.

It was the second recent victory for the union in its southern region. Workers of Waycross Sportswear, Inc., Waycross, Ga., voted for the ACWA, 63-56. In both plants, the organizing drive was launched by the workers themselves, ACWA Vice Pres. Charles English said.

Index to Stories On Convention

San Francisco—Stories on AFL-CIO's 6th constitutional convention may be located as follows:

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address — Page 1.

Pres. Johnson's telephoned message—Page 1.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz's address—Page 16.

Executive Council report—Pages 1, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention — Page 2.

Union Label & Service Trades Dept. convention — Page 2.

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3 Engineers Win Firemen's Essay Contest

San Francisco—Top prize in an essay contest on the need for locomotive helpers (firemen) sponsored by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen went to a veteran Ohio railroad engineer, Pres. H. E. Gilbert announced.

L. W. Williams of Youngstown, O., a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, described the typical problems met by himself and his helper (fireman) as a "two-man team" in railroad freight and yard service. He said his hope was that the supply of locomotive helpers "is a well that won't run dry." Williams recounted the mechanical and lookout help the fireman gives the engineer, and added "it truly is a blessing to us hoggers (engineers) to have a qualified man on these hot-shots."

Williams won a $500 savings bond, the first of 10 prizes awarded by the BLF&E to essay contest winners. His essay was selected from among 206 entries, all written by working locomotive engineers on the theme "I need a locomotive helper (fireman)."

Runner-up was James R. Baum, Champaign, Ill., who works as an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Third prize went to D. D. Tyree, a Chicago & North Western Railway engineer from Chadron, Neb.

'Most Dangerous' Job

Engineers, forced to work without helpers (firemen), have the most dangerous and nerve-wracking job in the nation, Gilbert said. "Almost everyone who wrote to us about their problems said the mental strain of working alone on powerful, fast locomotives and trains is almost indescribable," he noted.

Essay contest winners were announced during the convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association here. Judges in the contest were Saul Miller, director of publications, AFL-CIO; Clifford Scotton, editor, Canadian Labour, and William C. Midcap, editor, BLF&E publications.



TOP WINNERS of awards at the Intl. Labor Press Association convention are congratulated by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler. At left is William Moody, editor of Graphic Arts Unionist, publication of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, which won top prize for magazine format. At right is Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist, publication of the Machinists, first in the newspaper category.

Top Union Publications Cited in ILPA Awards

San Francisco—The Machinist, weekly newspaper of the Machinists, and the Graphic Arts Unionist, monthly magazine of the Lithographers & Photoengravers, won first place in their separate categories in the awards contest for trade union publications sponsored by the Intl. Labor Press Association.

The two publications were rated first in editorial excellence among journals of national and international unions. These awards, and numerous others in specialized classifications, were announced here at the ILPA convention.

Entries were judged for awards by the 1964-65 group of Nieman Fellows at Harvard University.

The top award for editorial excellence among publications of state and local central bodies went to the Service Union Reporter, newspaper of the California Building Service Employes.

First place for general editorial excellence among local union publications was awarded to the Electrical Union World, Local 3, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in the newspaper category, and to Hotel & Club Voice, Local 6 of the Hotel Workers, for magazine format publications.

A special award was voted by the ILPA executive council for the twice-weekly radio program, the World of Labor, developed by Gordon Cole, editor, and Dean Ruth of the Machinist.

The winners:

International Publications: editorial excellence, newspaper format, the Machinist; magazine format, Graphic Arts Unionist; best front page, newspaper format, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Union News; magazine format, the Carpenter; best editorial, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Record; best original cartoon, the Machinist; best feature article, Auto Workers' Solidarity; best regular column, Allied Industrial Worker for its Washington Letter; best original photograph, the Butcher Workman.

State and Local Central Body Publications: editorial excellence, Service Union Reporter; best front page, Michigan AFL-CIO News; best editorial, Federation News (Chicago); best feature article, Oregon Labor Press; best regular column, the Chronicle (Cincinnati); best community project, the Chronicle; best original photograph, Michigan AFL-CIO News.

Local Union Publications: editorial excellence, newspaper format, Electrical Union World; magazine format, Hotel & Club Voice; best front page, newspaper format, Local 324 Reporter (Retail Clerks); magazine format, Number One News (Building Service Employes); best editorial, Southwest Labor (Arkansas Meat Cutters); best original cartoon, 338 News (Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union); best feature article, Screen Actor; best regular column, Southwest Labor for its "Scanning the News"; best community project, Electrical Union World; best original photograph, Electrical Union World.

Growing Labor Support Cited for United Giving

San Francisco—Employes of plants and offices organized by AFL-CIO affiliates contributed more than a third of the $1 billion raised by local united funds and community chests in the past two campaigns, the Executive Council report disclosed.

In addition, the Dept. of Community Services extended the voluntary blood banking campaign in cooperation with the Red Cross to the point where union members are responsible for about a third of the approximately 2.7 million units currently collected.

The report to delegates to the sixth AFL-CIO constitutional convention declared that labor's future lies not only in serving its members and their families, "but in its complete identification with the well-being of the total community." Unions must not only implement their contracts, but must also help members in "the full utilization of both public and voluntary community resources and facilities to help meet their personal out-of-plant needs," it continued.

"Union identification with the well-being of the total community takes many forms," the council said, "but is best expressed, perhaps, through active labor participation in community affairs and effective labor representation on the boards and committees of community health and welfare agencies."

As a result of labor's "continuing relationships" with voluntary agencies, the report noted, "there are now 158 full-time AFL-CIO community services liaison representatives on the staffs of united funds, community chests and community health and welfare planning bodies in 102 communities and three national agencies."

The report listed a broad range of CSA activities with emphasis on the establishment of new community services committees by state and local central bodies since the 1963 AFL-CIO convention.

In measuring the effectiveness of the AFL-CIO Community Services program, the report observed, it is possible to count the number of people helped, the amounts of money raised, the number of counselors trained, programs developed, etc.

"But the hard things one can count and measure are not always the most important things," the council said. "Service cannot always be counted or measured. Neither can the climate of a community; they are there or they aren't. They either permeate or they don't. In the case of the CSA it is there, and it is permeating more and more AFL-CIO affiliates and the fabric of countless communities across the nation where the responsible union member is, indeed, first and foremost a responsible citizen."

At ILPA Parley:

Press Submitted To Critical Study

By David L. Perlman

San Francisco—Daily newspapers as well as union publications came under searching criticism at the 10th anniversary convention of the Intl. Labor Press Association here.

Commercial dailies were dissected by Ben H. Bagdikian, veteran reporter, author and social critic.

The labor press was examined critically by ILPA members themselves, with an assist from outside newspapermen and professors invited to evaluate the effectiveness of union publications.

The editors were also handed a challenging assignment by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany—to put on a massive campaign for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and to make union members who don't attend meetings aware of "what is going on."

Bagdikian found most daily newspapers "conservative and governed by social and economic values that have been at odds with reality for over a generation."

Memorial to Liebling

Bagdikian delivered the ILPA's second annual A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture, honoring the noted newspaper critic whose appearance at the 1961 convention was a highlight of ILPA history.

Bagdikian aimed his sharpest darts at "the irresponsible or incompetent newspaper owner," who, in nearly every city, "presides over a monopoly."

It's strictly a matter of chance if a reader has access to a good newspaper, he said, with the chance very small indeed. He offered no easy answer to the problem of poor newspapers and lack of competition, but made these suggestions:

- Continued, informed criticism when newspapers fall down on the job. Bagdikian liked the suggestion of a Louisville publisher for local press councils at which newspaper executives would meet with representatives of the public to consider complaints about fair coverage.
- A requirement for full, meaningful disclosure of newspaper ownership and financial control. Reports of the Florida East Coast Railroad strike in a Jacksonville newspaper owned by a railroad, Bagdikian said, "have not been noted for their penetrating detail."
- Legislation, urged by the Newspaper Guild, allowing an independent bidder to buy a paper at a fair market price before it is merged with a competitor.
- A top-level study of technology and labor policy in the newspaper industry in place of existing "local patchwork."

Meany told the editors he was "delighted with the progress that has been made by the ILPA in raising the standards and improving the content" of union publications.

Part of the "price of success" of the labor movement is "pitifully" small attendance at union meetings, he noted. This, he stressed, makes the function of union papers "much more important. They must reach the membership to let them know what is going on. And they must let the public know what the trade union movement is doing."

Meany asked the editors to take on the assignment of helping mobilize support for 14(b) repeal, for other legislative goals, and for organizing campaigns.

ILPA Pres. Leon Stein also cited the progress of the labor press in his keynote address. But he stressed that union papers are still short of "our objective . . . of being a countervailing force to the commercial press."

Stein, editor of the Ladies' Garment Workers' newspaper, Justice, warned against "blandness" in news coverage. Union papers, he said, should "make villains of poverty, denial of human rights, hate and fear."

Ray Davidson, editor of the OCAW Union News, was elected to a two-year term as ILPA president. He won over Richard A. Estep, editor of United Paper.

With 17 candidates in the field, these 15 vice presidents were elected:

Incumbents: Raymond Dickow, Butcher Workman; Marie Downey, Electrical Workers Journal; Robert Gerhart, the New Era; Harold J. Newton, Kenosha Labor; Dean Ruth, the Machinist; Richard Strunsky, 32B; Fred Sweet, Catering Industry Employe; Ray Taylor, Milwaukee Labor Press.

New members: Don Harris, Los Angeles Citizen; Ray Martin, UAW Solidarity; Ted Ogar, Michigan AFL-CIO News; Ray Pasnick, Steel Labor; Dave Selvin, San Francisco Labor; Bernard Stern, Toledo Union Journal; Max Steinbock, RWDSU Record.

Affiliates Up to 400

ILPA Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester, re-elected unopposed, reported that the number of ILPA affiliates had risen from 250 to 400 since it was founded by a merger of former AFL and former CIO press organizations.

Dir. William E. Simkin of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service told the delegates that press coverage stressing labor-management conflict gives a "distorted picture."

Each year, he said, some 100,000 labor agreements are negotiated and lost time because of strikes is less than two-tenths of 1 percent of time worked—"less than the time lost due to the common cold."

Collective bargaining, Simkin said, "is working and working well." An important element in the bargaining process, he noted, is mediation by professionals carefully selected and trained "to be strictly impartial."

At a panel discussion on the anti-poverty program, the role of the labor press was stressed by Miles Stanley, assistant to Meany.

The program, he said, can't be effective unless people at the community level are aroused. Editors can "make a tremendous contribution by interpreting the program for your membership."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Assistant COPE Dir. Walter Davis stressed the importance of the 14(b) repeal fight.

President Lauds 'Voice' of Labor

San Francisco — Pres. Johnson termed the nation's labor press "the effective voice" of a trade union movement that has advanced the well-being of the nation.

He wrote editors attending the Intl. Labor Press Association convention that they are performing an "indispensable function in our free, democratic society . . . keeping union members abreast of where we are heading and should be heading."

Union editors, Johnson said, "refuse to accept a status quo that means plenty for most and too little for some."

34,000 Municipal Workers:

State, County Union Wins New York Vote

New York—The State, County & Municipal Employes swept to a decisive election victory in some 22 New York City hospitals Dec. 3. The union won handily over the Teamsters in two big units in which over 12,000 workers voted, and split two small units with about 500 voters.

The victory culminated a long organizing campaign by the union's District 37 and brought exclusive collective bargaining rights for an estimated 34,000 city employes.

AFSCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said the union was chosen by the hospital workers because "they understood that AFSCME is the union dedicated to improving the conditions of all public employes —particularly those in the lowest income brackets."

The election results by units were as follows:

Nurses Aides and Housekeeping, Dietary and Institutional Aides: 5,903 for Local 420, AFSCME; 5,071 for the Teamsters.

Clerical Employes: 1,350 for Local 1784, AFSCME; 371 for the Teamsters.

Messengers: 184 for Local 420, AFSCME; 156 for the Teamsters.

Cooks: 124 for Local 420, AFSCME; 156 for the Teamsters.

A few scattered votes in each election were cast for no union, or were challenged or void. The election was conducted by the New York City Dept. of Labor.

Ready for Action

Victor Gotbaum, executive director of AFSCME District Council 37, said the "real winners in this election are the hospital workers. We put on a campaign based on a program to improve the wages and working conditions of these workers, and we are now prepared to carry out that program."

The union's campaign received major support from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. A letter urging support and votes for Local 420 was mailed out to each eligible worker, and union leaders said it had a "marked effect" in crystallizing support for the AFL-CIO union.

Another letter, from Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters was also credited with having major impact on the election outcome. Most of the employes in the bargaining unit are Negroes or Puerto Ricans.

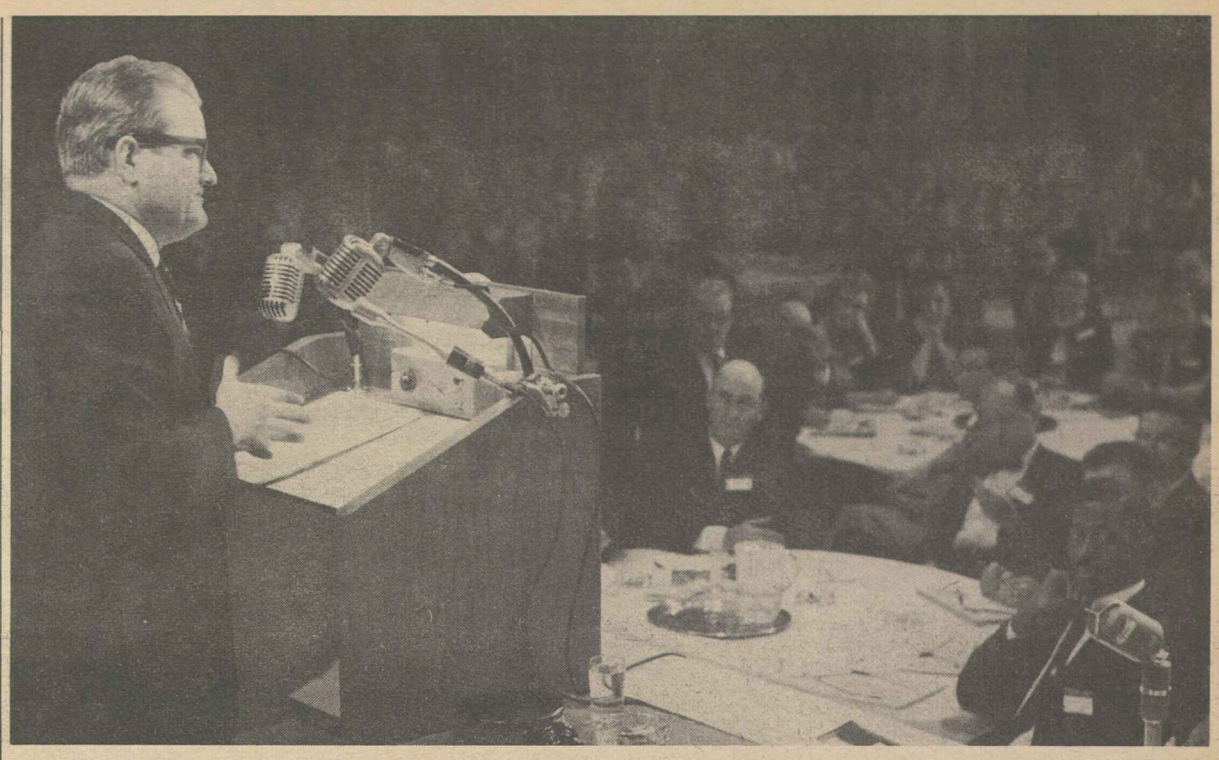
Other strong support came from Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers, from the New York City Labor Council, headed by Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., and from numerous AFL-CIO affiliates in the New York City area.

Gotbaum said he will seek conferences soon after Mayor-elect John Lindsay is sworn into office, with the objective of developing collective bargaining procedures.

Both AFSCME and the Teamsters had been organizing among the city hospital workers for many years, and each had represented employes in various of the city's hospitals for settlement of grievances. The election result now gives AFSCME the sole right to bargain on behalf of the workers.

The union's victory among clerical workers will give it a majority among the 16,000 city employes in clerical categories and make Local 1784 the exclusive bargaining agent for employes in those jobs in all city departments, according to Gotbaum.

He expressed agreement with Acting Labor Commissioner James J. McFadden that "better wages and working conditions would inevitably lead to better care" in the hospitals.



BOLD, CENTRALIZED APPROACH to collective bargaining was urged by Pres. Walter L. Mitchell of the Chemical Workers at the union's first bargaining conference, held in Washington. Other speakers included Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers.

Drive Pledged to Regain Paper Mill Breakaways

Olympia, Wash.—Pledges of full assistance and support in regaining for some 20,000 paper and pulp mill workers the protections offered by AFL-CIO affiliates were given at an information conference sponsored by area locals of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers.

Leaders of a rebel organization blamed for the breakaway movement were strongly denounced by Edward J. Whelan, new executive secretary of the Oregon AFL-CIO; Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams of the Washington AFL-CIO and James J. Leary, director of AFL-CIO District XXI.

Whelan, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Multnomah County (Portland) AFL-CIO, promised that the Oregon AFL-CIO would work "as hard as possible" against the Association of Western Pulp & Papermill Workers, which carved out its membership from the two AFL-CIO affiliates.

Marvin made a similar promise on behalf of the Washington state body.

Leary declared the international and local unions could count on complete cooperation from his office. He and his staff members, Barney Engleking and Kenneth Bowman, consulted with delegates from locals in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Alaska which have been raided by the AWPPW.

Whelan also attacked members of Congress who voted against repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to enact union shop bans. All the speakers stressed the need for political action by organized labor and emphasized the importance of participation in the program of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

They also urged local unions to affiliate with their state and area central bodies.

Other speakers included Vice Presidents Oren Parker and Cash Price of the Pulp-Sulphite Workers and UPP Vice Pres. Oscar Robertson.

BSEIU Certified At 3 Hospitals

Toronto, Ont.—Bargaining rights for nearly 400 non-professional employes of three hospitals in Central Ontario, where unions traditionally have had hard going, have been won by Building Service Employes Local 204.

The union was certified to represent 155 employes at Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, Orillia; 140 at Royal Victoria Hospital, Barrie, and 90 at Dufferin Area Hospital, Orangeville. It is now seeking recognition at General & Marine Hospital, Collingwood.

At the Barrie hospital Local 204 speedily negotiated a first contract yielding wage increases, checkoff of union dues for all new employes, and the right to interview present employes in an effort to get them on the checkoff.

Teamsters Swamped by Rail Clerks

San Francisco—The Railway Clerks won representation rights for 35,700 workers employed by REA Express, defeating the Teamsters in a nationwide election.

The results were announced here by C. L. Dennis, president of the Railway Clerks. He said the Clerks were victorious by a vote of 18,000 to 10,000.

The Teamsters had held bargaining rights for REA workers for 28 years in major cities including Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Chicago, Dennis said. The election was brought on by Teamster raiding efforts, especially in the New York area, Dennis reported.

The Railway Clerks already represent Canadian REA workers, who did not take part in the election.

Dennis thanked AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the help the federation had given the clerks' union in the fight. He told Meany that the election will "allow our organization to represent all REA Express employes in the country. Previously the Teamsters had represented workers in eight of our larger cities."

He singled out AFL-CIO Dir. of organization John W. Livingston, Assistant Dir. John Schreier "and the field staffs of the various AFL-CIO regional offices for their invaluable help."

The victory continues the Railway Clerks' efforts to repel Teamster raids over the past few years, Dennis said.

BRT Reports on Work Rules Case

Cleveland, O. — The Railroad Trainmen have published a 192-page manual to stimulate discussion on compulsory arbitration—a subject, Pres. Charles Luna asserts, in which the public is "not thoroughly informed."

The volume, Pros and Cons of Compulsory Arbitration, grew out of the union's experiences in the work rules controversy and during the arbitration which was forced on it by Congress. Luna writes in a preface:

"It was simply not one of the issues which we had investigated as a nation," he writes. "We soon found ourselves doing exactly that: investigating compulsory arbitration as a function of a democratic society."

Copies may be obtained without charge by writing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 1528 Standard Building, Cleveland, O., 44113.

Chemical Union Parley Endorses 'Crisis Plan'

Approval of a "Crisis Strike Plan" and a 50-cent increase in per capita payments was voted by more than 500 delegates to a collective bargaining conference of the Chemical Workers and will go to the biennial convention next October for final endorsement.

The meeting, held in Washington, was the first scheduled by the union and was called to add to its bargaining muscle. Pres. Walter L. Mitchell pronounced it "highly successful."

The delegates also recommended to the convention that the ICWU constitution "spell out a local's obligation toward a joint council program, including the right of the international union to impose supervision if necessary."

They acted after hearing a plea by Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers to "give your leadership the necessary tools to work with."

The per capita hike if enacted by the convention to be held in Montreal will boost payments to $2.80 and will be divided between the general and the strike funds. The Crisis Strike Plan calls for a dues increase of $5 monthly when the Strike Fund falls below $1 million, continuing until the fund has reached $5 million or the executive board calls it off.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers said that "only through the structure and approach of our union have we been able to make gains." He attributed USWA advances of the past to the concept of industrywide bargaining, but added that "times are changing and we must of necessity be aware that all our problems cannot be solved by this approach."

Economist Robert R. Nathan compared the industry's profit and wage levels and reported that pay rates are falling farther and farther behind those in steel and autos. Steel wages were 42 cents an hour higher in 1955 and 56 cents in 1964, he said, while auto scales were 32 cents higher in 1955 and 41 cents last year.

Executive Dir. Jack Conway of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. explained the UAW bargaining techniques and attributed part of the union's success to the size of its strike fund, which stood at $70 million before the General Motors walkout in 1964. In reply to a question, he gave assurance of IUD support if the chemical unions coordinate a campaign to organize the DuPont empire.

Mitchell said the industry "is well able to afford wage hikes from 50 cents to $1 an hour right now."

Membership Sets Canadian Record

Ottawa, Ont.—Union membership in Canada stood at a record high of 1,589,000 at the start of 1965, a gain of nearly 100,000 from a year earlier, the Labor Dept. reported.

Canadian Labor Congress affiliates accounted for 1,181,000 members in 110 national and international unions and 162 directly chartered locals. International unions had 1,131,000 members, or 71 percent of the total. The unaffiliated Confederation of National Trade Unions reported 150,000 members.

The Steelworkers retained their position as the country's largest union, with more than 100,000 members.

OCAW Sets 4-Point Plan For Bargaining

Denver, Colo.—A four-point collective bargaining program aimed at securing improvements in wages, pensions, vacations and holidays for about 60 percent of the 180,000 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has been made public by Pres. A. F. Grospiron.

Drawn up by the union's National Chemical Policy Committee, it will be applied in coming negotiations under contracts with several hundred chemical companies, he said.

Wage increases to be sought were not specified, but the emphasis will be on winning uniform rates for comparable work. "Substantial" increases will be sought in pensions, plus optional retirement at 62 with benefits at the same rate they would be at 65. The vacation goal was set at two weeks after one year, three weeks after five years, four weeks after 10 years, five weeks after 20 years and six weeks after 25 years. At least one more paid holiday will be sought.

The national program is the union's first in the chemical industry, although for years it has carried on a coordinated program in the oil industry. Grospiron said its application will be gradual as contracts expire over the coming two years.

5 Unions Cited For Teamwork In Mediation

Outstanding examples of labor-management cooperation to solve mutual problems were related by the actual participants at a workshop arranged by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Mediation Dir. William E. Simkin brought union and employer representatives to Washington to tell how they avoided a "crisis" atmosphere in negotiations and how federal conciliators helped them do it.

AFL-CIO affiliates taking part included the Schuylkill Valley Joint Board, Textile Workers Union of America at the Taylor Corp., Valley Forge, Pa.; Local 840, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, at Basler Electric Co., Highland, Ill.; Stove Workers at the Hail-Quaker Corp. plant, Lewisburg, Tenn.; the Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers at the Minnesota Mining plant, St. Paul, Minn., and the St. Joseph County AFL-CIO at the Bendix Corp. plant in South Bend, Ind.

These cases were cited as notable:

- An "early bird" start of negotiations that produced a settlement three months ahead of the deadline for a union and management that had previously experienced long and costly strikes.
- Negotiations in which agreement was first reached on major issues, with unsettled matters worked out in post-contracts talks.
- Establishment of a training program for company supervisors and union stewards on how to administer the contract fairly while a joint committee worked on disputes over accumulated grievances.
- Agreement by an employer association and a union on how to introduce automated processes while permitting savings for management, extra safeguards and benefits for employes.

Intervention Right Widened In Labor Cases

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the successful party in a National Labor Relations Board case has the right to intervene in a Court of Appeals review of the decision.

The opinion upheld two appeals to the high court by the Auto Workers. In both, the decisions of lower courts against the union were reversed and the cases sent back for further proceedings.

In UAW v. Scofield, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals denied the UAW the right to intervene but permitted it to file a "friend of the court" brief. Involved were four employes of Wisconsin Motor Corp. at West Allis, Wis., who appealed the NLRB's dismissal of a complaint against UAW Local 283, which fined them for exceeding incentive pay ceilings.

In UAW v. the Fafnir Bearing Co., the 2nd Circuit Court also denied the union's right to intervene but accepted a brief in defense of an NLRB order that the company allow UAW Local 133 to conduct its own time studies in the New Britain, Conn., plant.

Dismissing labor board arguments, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote for the court that "Congress has entrusted to this court, rather than to the labor board, discretionary jurisdiction to review cases decided by the Courts of Appeals . . . The charging party, like the charged party, should not be prejudiced by his success" in the NLRB and should be permitted to intervene in later appeals. This, the decision said, would help avoid "unnecessary duplication" of proceedings.



YULETIDE ROUND of visits to schools, children's hospitals and homes of shut-ins has started for Frank Thernes, staff member of the Communications Workers who has grown used to Santa Claus role. Thernes is a 350-pounder who needs neither padding nor prompting to make his annual rounds in the Cincinnati, O., area.

Non-Farm Jobs Reach New Peak in November

Non-farm payroll employment rose to an all-time high of 61.8 million in November, reflecting "a continuation of the upward thrust in the economy," the Labor Dept. has reported.

The job gain of 65,000 between October and November was notable, the department said in releasing its detailed report, because employment normally declines about 200,000 this time of year.

Thus, on an adjusted basis, the rise in non-farm payrolls totaled 300,000. The biggest gains were 110,000 in manufacturing, 50,000 in contract construction and 40,000 in trade.

"Sustained strength in the economy is evidenced by the fact that November 1965 was the 13th consecutive month of seasonally adjusted increases in non-farm employment," the report said.

"Moreover, after allowance for the effects of the October 1964 automobile strike, non-farm payroll employment has advanced almost uninterruptedly for the last 57 months," it added.

"The job gain in these 57 months totaled 7.9 million and 4.2 million of the increase has taken place in the past 2 years."

Harold Goldstein, the Labor Dept.'s manpower expert, summarized the November job report as showing a continued "upward thrust." He said the gains were across-the-board, in every industry.

No Labor Shortage

With inflation and upward wage pressures the popular topic in the business and commercial press, Goldstein was asked whether there were shortages of skilled workers, whether unemployment was so low that wages would rise as employers competed for workers.

"You can't say there is a labor shortage," Goldstein said, noting that most gains in the current period have been achieved by adding workers to payrolls.

With the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 4.2 percent in November and some 3 million persons jobless, he said he doesn't think these levels are a factor in the inflation picture.

Goldstein conceded there were different views on the point at which a "labor shortage" exists. However, he elaborated on the alternative that the jobless rate can be reduced to 3 percent with training programs.

He referred to the 3 million now jobless, including some 500,000 out of work 15 weeks or longer, as "reserves of labor" and trainable people.

People Seeking Jobs

He recalled television newsclips of rioters in the Watts area of Los Angeles in which people pleaded, "Give us jobs." Some experts believe "unemployable" people can be made employable by training; then the jobless rate can be reduced further, he added.

On skilled workers, Goldstein said he would be surprised if there were not shortages of some types in some areas. Leaving out the seasonal construction workforce, he said the some 7 million craftsmen in the non-construction industries had an unadjusted jobless rate of 1.9 percent in the third quarter. This was about one-half the national rate of 3.9 percent, unadjusted.

In the manufacturing sector, which rose to a November high of 18.3 million, seasonally adjusted, Goldstein pointed out strong advances throughout the metal-working industries and the first upturn in steel in several months. He said steel production and employment had been declining as steel users were working off inventories acquired in expectation of the strike which failed to materialize.

The workweek for factory production workers held unchanged at 41.4 hours in November, the highest November workweek in 21 years. Overtime remained high at 3.8 hours.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved to an all-time high of $109.30, up 42 cents over the month and $5 above November 1964.

Union Leader Named To Kings Point Board

New York — Capt. Lloyd W. Sheldon, president of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, has been appointed to the Academic Advisory Board of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y.

Sheldon, named by Sec. of Commerce John T. Connor, will serve until Oct. 31, 1968. He succeeds Charles M. Crooks, former president of the union, whose term expires in June.

End of Plan Proves Boon:

Wirtz Rules Out Braceros in 1966

Los Angeles, Calif.—Fruit, fibre and vegetable growers in this country should not expect any Mexican farm workers in 1966, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz warned here in releasing a crop-by-crop report by a special California farm labor advisory panel.

The report pronounced the program to eliminate foreign farm labor from California this year a "substantial success." Wirtz predicted that next year, the only farm workers to be imported will be a few from the British West Indies who will harvest sugar cane in Florida.

The report, the result of a study conducted by three University of California economists, said the change in the employment of farm labor this year "may properly be characterized as revolutionary," and declared that "this transition is not complete."

The importation of "braceros" from Mexico for the harvesting of crops in the United States ended when Congress permitted the lapsing of Public Law 78, which permitted foreign workers' entrance.

Executive Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California AFL-CIO called the panel's report "heartening" because, he said its findings document the state labor body's stand on the bracero issue" "in virtually all major areas and lays the blame for the inadequate labor supply in the few crops where this occurred right where it belongs—at the growers' door."

The panel's statement that "the most important factor in attracting additional domestic workers to farm labor this year was a higher wage level" demonstrates "what we have said all along," Pitts said—"that the problem in farm labor has always been a wage shortage, not a labor shortage."

Findings Summarized

Wirtz summed up the panel's major findings:

"Agricultural income has remained generally good. Domestic employment is up substantially. Prices of California's fresh fruits and vegetables have remained generally steady. The replacement of braceros with domestic workers has been a boon to the economy of the state and the nation.

"Predictions that California's agricultural industry could not function without the massive importation of foreign farm labor proved inaccurate. The year has been a successful transitional period for all concerned—farm workers, growers and consumers."

About 20,000 more Americans were working on California farms during the summer and fall than in the same period of 1964, the report showed. Wirtz pointed out that "their wages were higher, their working conditions somewhat improved . . . Most of the money they earned [estimated at $50 million] was spent in California."

The panel made a series of recommendations which Wirtz endorsed and which reflected the reasons the AFL-CIO had opposed the bracero program. They included:

- Wage rates "which will make California agriculture competitive with other industries for labor," and federal action to boost farm labor scales throughout the country. Rates should not be below current federal and state minimums.
- Housing must be improved substantially, with legislative aid if necessary. "Most existing housing for migratory workers is unsuitable for family occupancy. Living conditions are somewhat primitive in the extreme. . . . This is a situation that demands remedial action."
- A "complete re-examination" of the present interstate recruitment system, with the employers to undertake recruiting and make definite commitments regarding transportation, compensation, housing and food.
- Coverage of farm labor "by the same social legislation as its counterparts in industry," specifically the Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, unemployment compensation and improved Social Security Act coverage.
- Higher and more rigidly enforced standards of sanitary facilities in the fields.
- Improved training programs especially for supervisors, who are becoming more important as the use of machines for harvesting spreads.

The panel was composed of Dr. Benjamin Aaron, chairman; Dr. Arthur M. Ross and Dr. Daniel G. Aldrich, Jr. Its duties also included screening growers' requests for imported labor and making recommendations to Wirtz, who had authority to admit foreign workers under the immigration laws. Its findings and recommendations, while tailored specifically to California, are applicable in general to other agricultural areas.

Tax Crackdown Urged On Anti-Trust Damages

Legislation barring income tax deduction of triple damage payments under the anti-trust laws is proposed in a staff study prepared for the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The suggestion was coupled with sharp criticism of the Internal Revenue Service for its ruling last year allowing the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Co. and 29 smaller firms to deduct from their tax bills more than $250 million in triple damages they paid as a result of about 1,900 price-fixing suits.

The report pointed out that in 1961 the joint committee sought a Treasury Dept. ruling on the issue during consideration of a proposed tax refund to the Paramount Pictures Corp. and was advised that the IRS as a general rule would not allow the deductions of anti-trust treble damages.

The proposed legislation would limit the denial of the deduction to two-thirds of the total on the ground that one-third "represents merely a restoration of the amount already owing the other party. In addition, the prohibition would apply not only to judgments for damages under the anti-trust laws "but also for settlements of any actions brought under these laws."

The 1964 ruling was denounced by organized labor on the ground that the legal punishment of the price-fixers was mitigated by their ability to deduct the triple damages from their income taxes.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who branded the 1964 ruling "a tax giveaway to corporations which are found guilty of criminal anti-trust violations at the expense of the tax-paying public," has introduced a bill which would make treble damages "punitive" and therefore not deductible at all.

Income Lag Called Threat to Economy

Workers Seen 'Shortchanged' In Productivity, Profits Boom

The nation's workers are being shortchanged in the current economic expansion, causing an income lag which could bring on a recession, the AFL-CIO has warned.

With labor income lagging behind the increase in productivity, the inequality of income distribution in America has grown even worse, the AFL-CIO added. And, since the benefits go to those who save and invest rather than to those who buy the goods produced, economic stagnation may lie ahead.

This analysis of current economic trends was presented in an article, "Unit Labor Costs and the Worker's Share," appearing in the current issue of the American Federationist, monthly publication of the AFL-CIO. The article is by Irving Beller, a federation economist.

Employers may fret about rising labor costs and editorial writers may lecture unions on the need for restraint, Beller wrote, but government figures show that unit labor costs in manufacturing, even after 56 months of economic growth, "remain remarkably stable."

"This unprecedented performance," he continued, "helps explain the relative price stability during the current expansion.

'Wrong-Way' Split Noted

'But it also points up the failure of real wages to keep pace with the growth in productivity, explains in part why profits have risen so fantastically and focuses attention on the need to eliminate one of the serious obstacles to a truly Great Society—the wrong-way income distribution trend of the past decade."

Beller explained that the most meaningful concept of labor costs to corporate management is the "unit labor costs." This is obtained simply by dividing total labor costs by total units produced.

In explaining the connection between labor costs and productivity, he quoted the U.S. Dept. of Labor as pointing out that "wage and salary increases (including fringe benefits) represent increases in unit labor costs only to the extent they are not met by comparable increases in output per manhour."

But, in manufacturing in recent years, the increases in wages, salaries and fringe benefits have been lagging behind the increases in productivity, Beller observed. Thus unit labor costs have declined.

He cited two federal government measures of unit labor costs as recording declines—one from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the other a Census Bureau series.

What is crucial in the larger discussion, he wrote, is that the decline in unit labor costs is hailed for its contribution to price stability while people tend to forget about worker income as necessary to economic growth.

Nearly 70 percent of all purchases of goods and services are made by some 60 million families and unrelated individuals, he pointed out. And this purchasing power is based primarily on wage and salary income.

Thus, if wages and salaries fail to keep pace with the ability to produce, "total demand for goods and services is not likely to be great enough to provide full employment."

"Unfortunately," Beller added, "in terms of real purchasing power, in terms of the goods and services they can buy, workers have been shortchanged in recent years. They have not received an equitable share of the very real gains in the production of goods and services resulting from the rapid rise in productivity."

Productivity in the total private economy rose by 28.3 percent between 1956 and 1964, he noted. In the same period, however, real average hourly compensation rose only 20.1 percent for all employes, only 19.1 percent for all employes in manufacturing and only 16.5 percent for factory production workers. The gain for the latter group was only 60 percent of the rise in productivity.

"There was no excuse for such an enormous gap," Beller declared.

He said employers experiencing unit labor cost declines could have cut prices as suggested by the President's Council of Economic Advisers and factory workers would have had an undiluted increase in buying power.

Retained Cash Up

Beller pointed out that corporate retained cash-flow soared to a revised annual rate of $61.6 billion in the first quarter of 1965 instead of the "fantastic" $50.9 billion originally reported.

The lag in wage increases, the runaway profits and tax structure increasingly regressive since 1950 have produced "a wrong-way income distribution trend," he said.

He cited Dept. of Commerce figures that show the bottom 40 percent of all consumer units (families and unrelated individuals) received 17.4 percent of all family personal income in 1952; by 1962, the latest data available, their share had declined to 16.4 percent.

In contrast, the highest 20 percent of consumer units increased their share of after-tax income from 42.4 percent to 43.7 percent. Not counted are capital gains and expense accounts.

"This trend towards greater inequity is indefensible on moral grounds alone," Beller declared, adding:

"However, the prospect of its continuation is more than a matter of conscience. Such a perverse movement of income distribution can only slow the attack on poverty and postpone the day when the many social problems rooted in poverty no longer plague America.

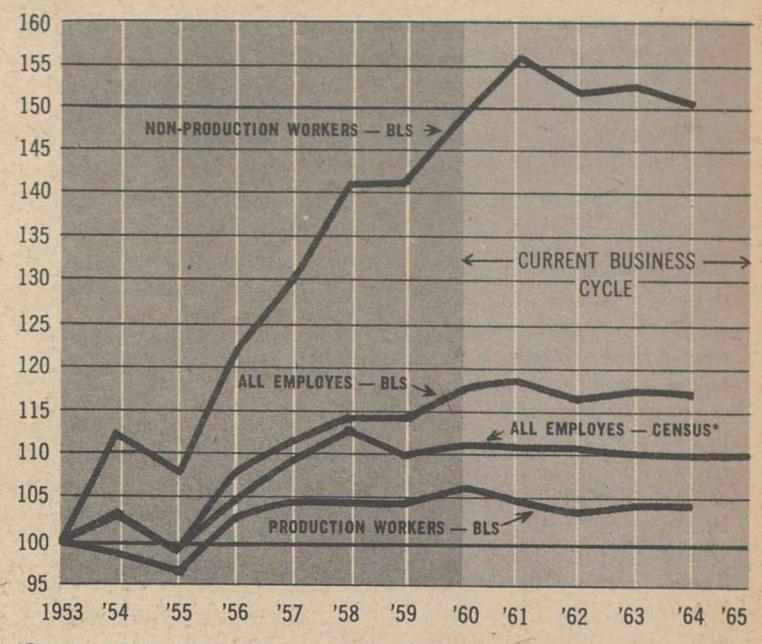
"Moreover, in an economy such as ours, in which capital formation has reached a high level and in which each dollar of investment yields a greater and greater volume of output, further inequity of income and wealth increases the possibility of recession and prolonged periods of economic stagnation.

'Demoralization' Possible

"It leads to excessive savings, to savings which are not sufficiently offset by investment, leaving a gap which spells unemployment and demoralization for millions of human beings as well as the loss of billions and billions of dollars in goods and services."

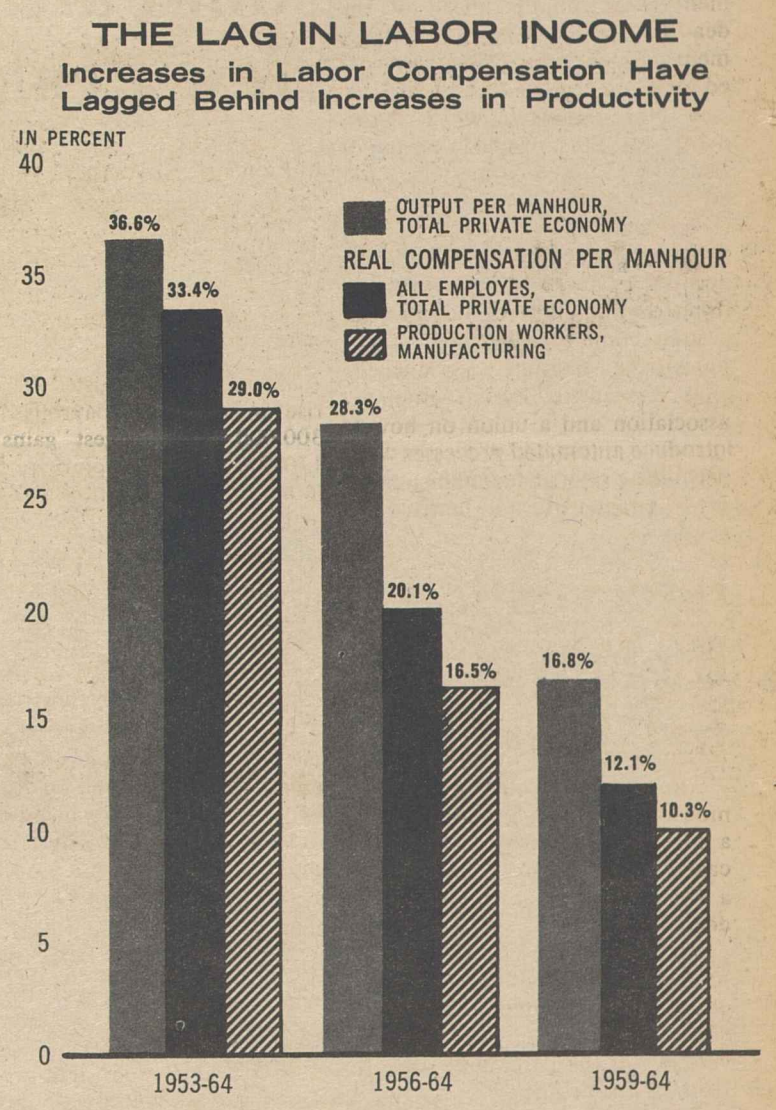
The nation has made economic progress, Beller said, because the federal government in recent years has shown greater concern for balancing the economy rather than the budget.

Further governmental action, he concluded, can bring greater progress along with price stability. But, he stressed, "such stability should not be achieved by shortchanging American workers." Consumer and government spending can continue the nation's development, but social justice as well as progress require that workers share equitably in productivity gains, he said.

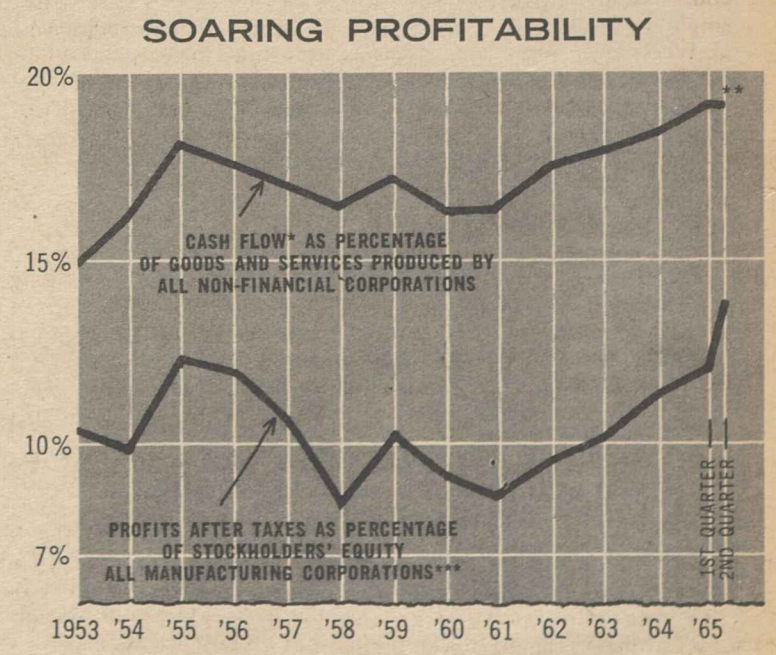


*Based on revised national income data; 1965 figure is average for first 9 months.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics Series—Monthly Labor Review, September 1965; Bureau of the Census Series—Business Cycle Developments, October 1965.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



*Capital consumption allowances plus profits after taxes.
**Quarterly data, seasonally adjusted.
***Based on equity at end of year or quarter.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, September 1965, and FTC-SEC, Quarterly Financial Reports for U.S. Manufacturing Corporations.

Negroes in Federal Jobs Show 'Substantial' Rise

The number of minority group citizens holding middle and upper grade federal jobs has increased "substantially" for the fourth consecutive year, Chairman John W. Macy of the U.S. Civil Service Commission disclosed in his annual report.

Negro employment in white collar jobs showed a particularly "significant" rise in the year ended June 30, the report showed—3,759 jobs more than a year earlier. This was a gain of 3.7 percent, contrasted with an overall increase of 1.3 percent in employment in such positions.

The report also showed that Mexican-Americans—in the five southwestern states—gained 1,966 posts for a 5.3 percent increase. Federal employment of American Indians in seven states with large Indian populations rose by 277 jobs or 3 percent. The number of Orientals in West Coast states and of Puerto Ricans in metropolitan New York City registered a jump at the upper pay levels but a drop in lower pay positions for an overall reduction.

Macy pointed out that in grades GS-12 through GS-18, where salaries range from $10,250 to $24,500 a year, Negroes gained 481 positions and now hold 2,818 jobs in these classifications. The rate of increase was 20.6 percent compared to a gain of 4.5 percent in the total work force in those grades.

In grades GS-9 through GS-11, the study revealed, Negroes were named to 945 more jobs and now hold 9,090 such positions, which pay from $7,220 to $11,305 a year. The increase was 11.6 percent as against an overall rise of 2.2 percent.

An increase of 1,593 jobs, or 5.6 percent, was shown for Negroes now holding 29,897 posts in grades GS-5 through GS-8, for which yearly salaries run from $5,000 to $8,610. Overall employment in these classifications went up by only three-tenths of 1 percent.

Upper pay levels of wage board (blue collar), postal and other categories showed similar gains in Negro employment, the report showed.

Total federal employment rose during the year by 18,420 jobs, or eight-tenths of 1 percent. Negro employment, the survey showed, increased by 9,511 jobs to a total of 308,675, a 3.2 percent rise.

Macy said the rise in minority group employment reflected "positive efforts" by U.S. agencies to recruit, hire, train and promote "qualified people on the basis of merit alone and regardless of race or ancestry."

"This report speaks well for the efforts of federal agencies, officials and employes to make equal opportunity a reality," he observed. "But there remains much room for improvement before the last vestige of prejudice is banished."

Roadblock to Progress

THE DECISION of the Federal Reserve Board to increase the discount rate at first glance looks like a bit of abstruse economics that lacks any connection with reality. But in fact it can, and probably will, touch and affect the lives of all Americans.

What the board is doing is tightening up the supply of credit by increasing its price. When credit costs too much people cut back on their borrowing plans. So do companies and local governments and all of the institutions that make up the economic system of the country.

The result: a cutback in both private and public programs to keep the economy expanding and the country prosperous, and more importantly higher prices for the desperately needed programs to fight poverty and discrimination and need.

An increase in interest rates means it will cost more to build the new low and middle income homes needed to replace the slums and substandard housing where poverty is imbedded. It means a delay in taking action in the minority ghettos where Negroes and others live.

A hike in the discount rate means it will cost more to build the schools and facilities that are a key to coping with the social and economic changes percolating through American society. It raises doubts about how quickly and effectively training and retraining programs can be put into effect.

The policies needed to break through the unemployment barrier to jobs at good wages for all Americans will be delayed or short-changed because of a tightening of credit.

All this and more is involved in what on the surface appears to be a technical and complex decision of the Federal Reserve Board.

The board reached its decision on interest rates not on the basis of the social and economic needs of the country, but in terms of the possible danger of a non-apparent and non-existent inflation threat.

It advanced the same reasoning that it used during the 1950s when its tight money and credit policies resulted in three recessions, a stagnating economy and unemployment rates ranging upward to 7 percent of the labor force. The country paid dearly for the discount rate policies of the board in those years in lost economic growth and in human suffering and misery.

Now, after nearly five years of continuing economic growth and expansion which has gradually chipped away at the jobless rate and brought a better life for millions of Americans, the board is reverting to its old and discredited policies. And its decision is almost in complete disregard of the Johnson Administration and its top economic policy leaders.

The Federal Reserve Board is only obliquely responsible to the American people. Their only leverage is through the President and his authority to appoint the seven members of the board. This appointive power now takes on new importance.

For the President and the people must assert their authority to direct the nation along a planned course without the threat of arbitrary, unilateral decisions by the board that in effect veto the policies of those elected to govern the country.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
GEORGE MEANY, *President*
WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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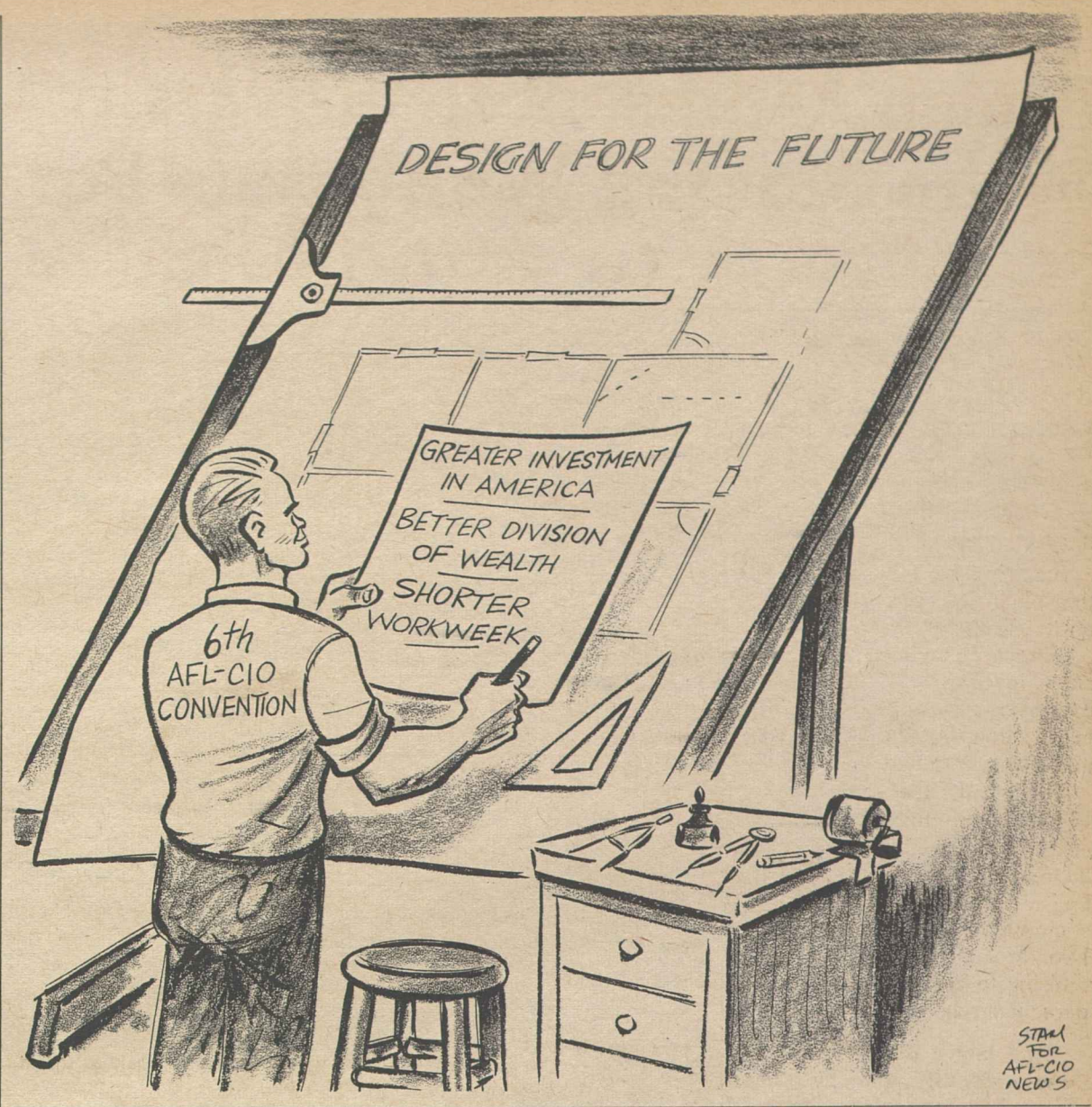
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AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2 a year: 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, December 11, 1965 No. 50

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'Yesterday's Remedies' Inadequate:

Meany Stresses Labor's Goal Of New Directions for Nation

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's report to the sixth AFL-CIO convention:

THE NEW DEAL concepts, which so inspired a bewildered and unsure nation in 1933, have now been rounded out. The aspirations of that generation, at least in legislative terms, are the realities of today. Those realities are welcome; they are useful—and yet they are inadequate.

In 1933 the population and the labor force were relatively static. Today the labor force is growing at a rate of 1.5 million a year. In 1933 there was no such word as "automation," and the annual productivity increase amounted to 2 percent. Today the annual productivity rise is 3.5 percent and mounting fast.

Under 1933 conditions, the measures enacted in 1964 and 1965 would almost certainly have produced jobs at good wages for all. But conditions have changed. Today's problems are too great for yesterday's remedies. The question is, where do we go from here?

The AFL-CIO does not claim to know all the answers, but we do have some specific ideas as to the direction the nation should take.

One basic need is a shorter workweek. Shorter hours have accompanied higher manhour productivity since the dawn of the first industrial revolution. During the last generation, however, hours of work have remained relatively unchanged—in part, perhaps, because a 40-hour week is not inherently oppressive.

But as the AFL-CIO Executive Council foresaw in 1962, hours of work must again be cut, this time for economic rather than purely humanitarian reasons. A second industrial revolution is already under way; unless an immediate start is made toward a 35-hour week at no loss in earnings, plus penalty pay of double time to discourage overtime, there will simply not be enough jobs to go around no matter what other measures are undertaken.

Another basic need is a continuation, on a far broader scale, of the concept of public investment in America. For many years the AFL-CIO has maintained that the nation could build and staff a wholly adequate educational system, provide properly for the aged and the ill, construct all the highways and other transit facilities that are necessary, stimulate enough housing to provide for every family, clean up the rivers, conserve natural resources and the remaining wilderness—all this and much more, and have a fatter treasury as well.

The Congress and the nation have at last begun to distinguish between expenditure and investment, even if the die-hard budget-balancers and their allies in the editorial offices have not. Vastly more of this doubly-profitable investment is essential in the years ahead.

A THIRD BASIC NEED is a better division of America's riches. For some time there has been a dangerous trend toward an ever-higher share of the national income going to profits, and a shrinking proportion to wages and salaries. The trend has been partly hidden because wages and salaries have gone up; too little attention has been paid to the much faster rise in profits.

We in the labor movement fully accept the validity and necessity of business profits. Workers have little hope of achieving their economic objectives from an enterprise that is operating at a loss. But when a disproportionate share of the fruits of production goes to capital, a less than adequate share goes to the consumers whose purchasing power supports the national economy.

A purely dispassionate examination of the present distribution of the nation's Gross National Product could not avoid the conclusion that wages and salaries are too low. To be sure, lower prices and, as noted earlier, a shorter workweek are other possible instruments for correcting the balance; but a step-up in wage increases is clearly indicated.

We have cited only three of the avenues that we believe must be followed as America heads toward a new era. Many more will need to be opened up, and we are sure they will be, for we have faith in America and in humanity.

The genius of man and the benevolence of nature have now made possible a world in which every person could be well fed, well clothed and well housed; a world without hunger, a world without fear, a world bursting with opportunity for all.

Such a world is still remote for hundreds of millions of human beings in far-off lands. It must no longer be remote for any American.

It has become the destiny of this country to exemplify to the world what a free society can achieve. For that reason, too, there can be no pause in the endless pursuit of perfection.

Morgan Says:

Amish Represent the Diversity We're Making World Safe For

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

UNLESS THERE IS some massive relief, and soon, to the nation's slow strangulation by traffic jams the horse and buggy may indeed come back and then the Amish people will really have the last laugh.

But there are other reasons to sympathize with the plight of this minority group whose latest collision with modern society involves a bitter controversy over schools in Hazelton, Ia., and it is not a laughing matter.



Morgan

Technically the same 140 Amish families who comprise a quiet but stolid minority living around the northeast Iowa farm community of Hazelton have broken the law by refusing to accept state-certified teachers in their parochial schools.

The larger issue is whether or how much non-conformity is to be allowed in a society becoming increasingly materialistic and increasingly conformist.

The Amish are an odd lot. They are few but they stand out because they cling to old-fashioned dress and customs. Bonnets for the women. Stern black hats for the men. Hooks instead of buttons on their homemade coats. Things like that. And they hate the age of the combustion engine, won't own cars, rarely ride in them, stick to the horse and buggy. They want their own schools because they fear the "worldly" influence of public schools on their children, feel an eighth-grade education is sufficient and see no reason why their teachers need more than an eighth-grade education either.

When it was pointed out to them that they accepted state-certified teachers for a while so why should they resist now, one Amishman replied, "If a man sees he's been sinning, he should stop." This can be called hard-headed and narrow-minded, but there is evidence that the "power structure" of Hazelton and members of the county school board, for their part, have been narrow-minded sticklers on the letter of the law.

There is another point of contention. Money. A real estate man in Independence, the county seat, told a New York Times reporter the Amish "should be shipped out of here" because they don't buy what other people buy. A banker calculated they would add more than $1 million to the community economy if they spent the way other folks do. During World War II there was another strain. Some of the Amish, who on the whole still use a German dialect, were conscientious objectors.

"The Amish do funny things," an Iowa newspaperman said. "They come to town and buy soda crackers and kerosene. They pay cash. They hoard their money and then buy land. They are aloof. But when we had the big Mississippi flood they climbed on buses—with all their loathing for any kind of cars—and rode over to Clinton, Ia., to help man the barricades."

The school issue reached a crisis after Amish children "scattered like quail" when county authorities tried to round them up.

Then Gov. Harold E. Hughes invoked a moratorium and he has been working quietly since behind the scenes, "with compassion and good sense" as a Des Moines editor put it, to try to bring off a reasonable settlement. He is attempting to nudge the school board and others involved into a realization that this is a human as well as a legal problem.

In a weekend broadcast he pointedly declared that "the willingness of governing bodies to lean over backward in administration of the law in order to honor the religious convictions of our citizens is one of the most sacred traditions of American history."

IT CAN BE ARGUED—and is—that the Amish are anachronisms which modern society cannot afford, that to make exceptions for them sets a precedent of exceptions for others, thus menacing the standards of education. But educators can be awfully doctrinaire and power structures can be singularly ruthless and cruel in demanding conformity—when circumstances suit them.

It is interesting, though maybe naughty from the Chamber of Commerce point of view, to speculate how far toward crisis this school issue would have gone if the Amish had been lavish spenders in Hazelton.

Totaling about 20,000 adult members of the United States, there are Amish settlements in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa as well as in parts of Canada. They are a highly conservative Protestant religious sect, splintering off in Switzerland in the late 17th century from the Mennonites under the leadership of Jacob Amen or Ammann, who had been a Swiss Mennonite leader. Their quaint, severely plain and stubborn ways can be sometimes maddening but they do not appear to be about to undermine the republic.

In a way the rest of us need them more than they need us if only as a reminder that diversity, as John F. Kennedy once said, is one of the things we're supposed to be trying to make the world safe for.

And if some people are still upset that the Amish refuse to enter the 20th Century, that should only prompt us all to try to make it more attractive.

Labor News Conference:

Federal Minimum Wage for All Urged as Offset to Automation

A **NATIONAL** planning academy and federal minimum wage safeguards for every American worker could offset unemployment and underemployment resulting from automation, a labor member of the National Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress said.

Such an academy, pulling together the best minds from America's business, industry, unions, professions and colleges, could appraise technological developments and their use for the benefit and advancement of the entire nation, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers said on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Beirne said the minimum wage should be increased now to $2 an hour and apply to "every worker in the United States." He specifically meant, he said, to include workers in intrastate commerce under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The social security system, he suggested, has "destroyed the myth of interstate versus intrastate commerce."

The AFL-CIO's position on automation is clear, said Beirne, who is a federation vice president. "We welcome it; we look forward to the introduction of new technology," provided that its benefits flow to all the people and its policies are not based on "financial considerations alone," he emphasized.

HE REJECTED the theory that automation threatens only unskilled workers and predicted that "lower-level decision-making management jobs" will be seriously affected as well.

That makes "education—free public education from the age of three . . . to the doctorate level," for those with the ability, "one of the keystones" of any effort to lessen the blow of automation, he said.

Reporters questioning Beirne on the AFL-CIO produced public service program, aired weekly over the Mutual Radio Network, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine and Frank Porter of the Washington Post.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



THE TIME BOMB left over from the adjourned session of Congress is the Dirksen Senate filibuster against the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. But Sen. Dirksen's key objective is not 14(b) but his own proposed constitutional amendment to override the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions.

There are those who think Dirksen has one last chance, if he can force his amendment through both houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, to get ratification by the required three-quarters of the states. There are others who believe the senator has already lost his last chance, that since some 20 states have already redistricted their legislatures to give fair representation to urban, suburban and rural voters alike, it is unlikely indeed that they would now repudiate what they have done.

It is useful, in any case, to trace what has been accomplished in the explosion of activity—legislative and judicial—since the Supreme Court ruled in a Tennessee case about three and a half years ago that the federal courts had the right to rule on cases in which city voters complained about rural domination.

The court simply declared, in the original Baker decision, that the federal courts could hear the cases in which disproportionate power was given rural voters in choosing legislatures and city voters complained that this deprived them of the constitutional guarantee of the equal protection of the laws. The decision, a notable one written by Justice Brennan, also said that federal judges could frame proposed remedies.

The court since then has made decisions in other cases that spelled out the meaning:

It has decided, for example, that both houses of a state legislature —not just one—must be apportioned in districts generally based on the "one man, one vote" principle.

It has decided that congressional districts, as well as state legislative districts, must be provided on the "one man, one vote" principle.

* * *

THE RESULT has been turmoil in the legislatures of most states and a vast twisting and turning as long-entrenched rural legislators sought some way to keep from being turned out of power.

These twistings have been largely unproductive. The courts have simply upset half-way reapportionments, or citizens have done so by referendum, and the process of restoring balance and equal representation to citizens of all areas has moved forward.

Some issues are still unsettled. Is it enough, for example, to have legislative and congressional districts about equal in population and can districts still be gerrymandered, by jigsaw-puzzle design, to favor one party or the other?

These matters could be left for time to settle—except for Sen. Dirksen.

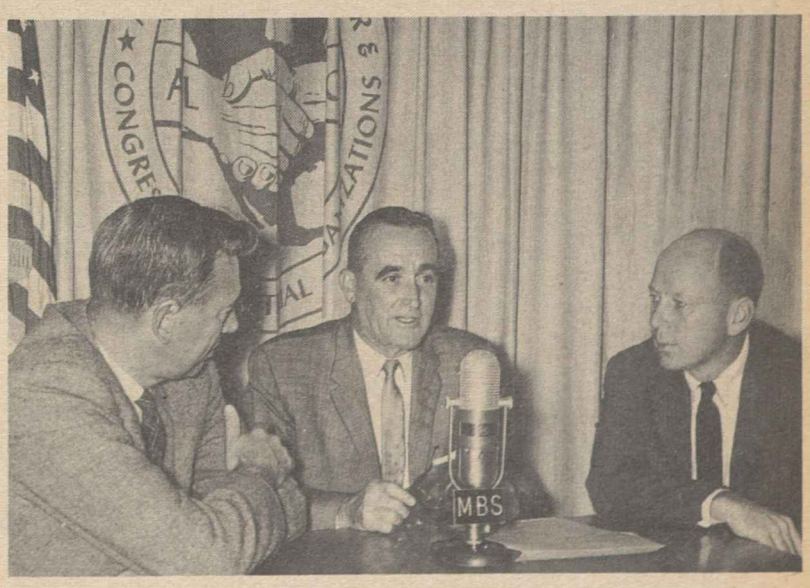
The Republican Senate leader has been in Congress, roughly, for a quarter of a century. It is impossible to remember any issue on which he has previously showed such heat and determination. He has been, in fact, on both sides of many issues, on a shifting basis, and has joked about his lack of consistency.

Except now he has fought with extraordinary vigor to try to get rid of the "one man, one vote" principle. In the last session of Congress he first threatened the immigration bill with a filibuster, then threatened a college aid bill, then executed the filibuster against repeal of 14(b).

This was not a terribly difficult thing for a Senator in Dirksen's position to do. The Dixiecrat southern Democrats from "right-to-work" states were glad to help him, and Dirksen in a Senate cloture test was not likely to be subject to a quick veto by other Republicans.

What happens when Dirksen discovers next year that he cannot get Congress to support him, by two-thirds vote of each house, to override the Supreme Court? What happens if he decides his proposed amendment would be defeated in the ratification by states even if it should get through Congress?

Then he is left with the issue of 14(b) repeal—and whether he will let it go to a Senate vote on the merits.



UNEMPLOYMENT resulting from automation could be offset by a national planning academy, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne (center) of the Communications Workers said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Frank Porter, left, of the Washington Post and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.



MOSAIC MURAL of horse-drawn fire engine recreates the past in new $300,000 building of Fire Fighters Local 718, Boston, Mass. Building can seat 900 in main meeting hall. Pictured from the left: IAFF Pres. William D. Buck, Boston Fire Chief William Terrenzi, Pres. Joseph Hardiman of Local 718.

Council Restates Firm Backing For U.S. Policies in Viet Nam

San Francisco—The war in Viet Nam "is undoubtedly the gravest and most distressing" of all the problems to confront the United States in the last two years, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in re-stating labor's support for the Johnson Administration's policies in that country.

"Once again the U.S. has had to take up arms to defeat Communist military aggression and defend the cause of freedom," the council said in its report to the AFL-CIO convention.

The federation's backing for U.S. activities in Viet Nam is based on the realization that "the fate of freedom in Asia is at stake," and is a continuation of the earlier endorsement organized labor gave to the policies of the late Pres. Kennedy and former Pres. Eisenhower, the report said.

"We have approved our nation's commitment to help the South Vietnamese people defend themselves against Hanoi's aggression, fully backed by Moscow and Peiping," it continued.

"We have endorsed our government's military efforts to help defeat the Communist aggressors of the Viet Cong and the Administration's tireless diplomatic activities to secure a just peace in Viet Nam. . . .

"Particularly in view of Peiping's decisive role in Hanoi's aggression against the Vietnamese people, the Executive Council has reaffirmed its opposition to diplomatic recognition of Communist China and the admission of the Mao regime to the United Nations."

The council cited also the AFL-CIO program of aid in Viet Nam in cooperation with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT).

The council recalled that when the 1963 convention adjourned, the international picture "seemed brighter" to many in view of the Soviet "peace offensive" and widespread "illusions" about "a durable entente and 'liberalization' behind the Iron Curtain."

"The AFL-CIO never shared those spurious hopes," it said citing its repeated warnings.

Continued AFL-CIO interest in freedom for nations behind the Iron Curtain was reported. The trend in the West towards increased trade with the East was "observed with deep misgivings." The Johnson Administration disarmament program was supported, and Soviet refusal to grant the Germans the right of self-determination was called "one of the main causes of international tension."

'Symptoms of Disintegration'

The democracies' lack of united policy on trade with the Soviet bloc "is only one symptom of the disintegration threatening the Atlantic Alliance," the council warned, declaring that the AFL-CIO "has been deeply disturbed by the corrosion of Allied cohesion, cooperation and strength."

"We have time and again deplored the halt in European integration, France's growing nonparticipation in NATO, and insufficient consultation among the western democracies," it said.

The report also repeated the AFL-CIO's endorsement of U.S. foreign aid policy; its warning against misue of the "food for peace" program, and its condemnation of the Franco dictatorship in Spain despite "fraudulent moves . . . to pose as a regime undergoing liberalization."

It described relationships with developing nations in Africa and covered such other subjects as international trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade and the "Kennedy round" of negotiations now under way; the United Nations Conference on Trade & Development, international fair labor standards, trade adjustments assistance, the balance of payments, the Intl. Labor Organization and the AFL-CIO role in the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Mortgage Trust Cited As Aid to Union Funds

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO's new Mortgage Investment Trust, established as a medium to pool the investment of union reserves into socially desirable housing programs, deserves the "maximum consideration" of fund custodians, the federation's Executive Council declared.

In its report to the 1965 AFL-CIO convention, the council noted that the federation's Dept. of Investment was established specifically to provide help and guidance in the wise investment of union treasury and special purpose reserves, particularly welfare and retirement funds. No change is made for this service, it pointed out.

The report found that some unions had made progress in concentration of investments in federally insured housing programs keyed to low and middle income groups, but declared that these programs "merely scratch the surface."

It noted, too, that many affiliates have unnecessarily restrictive investment policies and that others regard mortgage investment programs as extremely complex and cumbersome.

For these reasons, the council said, the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust was created as a new investment vehicle for affiliates, with a $50 million initial issue of certificates of participation filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The trust, it said, permits the pooling of funds under a single trust agreement for the proportionate benefit of each participant. Construction financed by the mortgages will be union built.

In addition, the report said, "it will provide a higher interest return with maximum safety than can be realized from investment in high grade corporate, utility, agency or government bonds."

The council also outlined the Dept. of Investment's work with the U.S. Agency for Intl. Development and the American Institute for Free Labor Development in encouraging investment in improved housing in Latin American countries.

AIFLD Expands:

Sharp Rise Noted In Latin Activities

San Francisco—A sharp step-up in AFL-CIO activities in Latin America and the Caribbean area is detailed by the Executive Council in its report to the sixth constitutional convention.

Highlighting the expansion has been the great growth of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, which has steadily broadened its areas of operation since it was founded in June 1962. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is its president and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers, is secretary-treasurer. On the institute's board of trustees are 32 men from both Americas, representing labor, business and education.

The AIFLD seeks to project "keen and traditional AFL-CIO interest in strengthening democracy and combating totalitarianism in the hemisphere through free and strong trade unions," the council pointed out.

The institute does this, the report explained, by working to bring the full benefits of the Alliance for Progress to unions and their members in the area of its operations and helping Latin American labor movements "become full-fledged partners with management and government in shaping the democratic future of the area's social revolution."

AIFLD educational activities have expanded to the point where it now operates schools and institutes in 17 countries, a high-level training school in Washington for trade union leaders, and an international study program. About 7,600 union members have attended the national schools; some 17,500 participated in informal courses or lectures, and in Washington 410 students have been graduated.

The institute's Social Projects Dept., the report said, was intended to strengthen free unions by "helping them fill the tangible needs of their members, bring the Alliance for Progress directly to the workers, and make possible active involvement of unions in the economic and social development of their countries."

The department is involved in 33 projects, 24 of them housing projects, the report showed. Others are workers' banks, a hospital project, a vocational school, and centers for Brazilian agrarian unions threatened by the Communists. About 70 percent of the financing is provided by pension and welfare funds of AFL-CIO unions.

In January of this year the AIFLD set up a Community Services Dept. to help unions sponsor community activities through a program of "small impact" projects and to organize community activities in AIFLD housing projects, the council noted. The "impact projects" are financed by grants or interest-free loans from an AFL-CIO fund of $50,000. At present more than 20 are under way, ranging from construction of a community center to expansion of cooperatives.

In looking at Latin America as a unit, the council found that "the problem of achieving social and political stability continues to be serious," with seven of the 19 South American Republics ruled by "non-representative" governments. The emerging Caribbean area nations, it reported, "are faced with pressing political and socio-economic problems." In both areas free trade unions are receiving AFL-CIO support.

Castro Cuba, it declared, "is still promoting Communist dictatorship by subversion and is sending trained terrorists and agitators" not only throughout Latin America but also to emerging African nations. The council recounted AFL-CIO support of the hemispheric maritime boycott of Cuba.

Activities Listed

The report described AFL-CIO assistance to free trade unions in Brazil following the April 1964 revolution; aid to the development of a free labor movement in the Dominican Republic after the assassination of Dictator Trujillo, and participation in creating the Trade Union Technical Advisory Committee to the Organization of American States. The AFL-CIO also took part in the 7th Committee on Labor Affairs of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress.

The council gave a detailed account of AFL-CIO activities growing out of affiliation with the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, western hemisphere arm of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Membership Hits Peak As Trend Shifts Upward

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO goes into its sixth constitutional convention with paid membership of its affiliates at the highest level since 1957, the Executive Council said in its report.

Membership, which is calculated at two-year intervals, stood at 12,869,000 on Sept. 30, reversing an 8-year downward trend, the council reported.

The top payer of per capita taxes during the 1963-5 biennium was the Auto Workers, with 1,150,000 members. Ranged next in order were the Steelworkers, 876,000 members; Machinists, 663,000; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 616,000, and Carpenters, 700,000.

The federation operated at a deficit of $682,339 in the two-year fiscal period ended June 30 because expenses increased faster than income, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler reported.

Income during the two-year period amounted to $19,725,939 while costs of operating the AFL-CIO came to $20,408,279. The bulk of the income, $17,372,996, came from per capita taxes paid by national and international unions and organizing committees, with an additional $1,685,974 paid in per capita fees and initiation and reinstatement fees from directly-affiliated local unions.

The net worth of the general fund, representing an excess of assets over liabilities, stood at $4,845,051 on June 30, compared to $5,528,291 on June 30, 1963.

Schnitzler's report included 16 statements. Details of income and expense were given in 11 of them; the remainder were devoted to special funds. Also included was the financial report of the AFL-CIO pension plan trustees. All statements were certified by Main, Lafrentz & Co., certified public accountants.

Critics Confounded:

Bargaining Process Proves Its 'Vitality'

San Francisco—Collective bargaining continues to achieve gains for union members in the form of higher wages and expanded fringe benefits while unit labor costs drop or remain unchanged, the Executive Council said in a report on developments since the last AFL-CIO convention.

The "flexibility and vitality" of the bargaining process during the past two years continued to confound its critics as workable solutions to difficult problems were developed, the council reported.

It cited particularly the successful efforts "in thousands of collective bargaining agreements in varied industries" to protect workers against the impact of technological change.

The report noted, however, that most union negotiators "are aware of the limits, as well as the great power of collective bargaining," in achieving practical adjustments to "the disruptive effects" of automation.

The general economic background for negotiations during the past two years, the council observed, included "rapidly rising productivity, generally soaring profits, gradually rising living costs, and relatively high but slowly declining unemployment."

"Productivity, or output per man-hour, went up at a rate of 3.5 percent a year," it noted. "Profits in nearly all industries reached unparalleled heights as over-all after-tax profits increased 67 percent from 1961 to the first quarter of 1965."

Living Costs Creep Up

The picture showed living costs continuing to creep up at a rate of 1 to 1.5 percent a year, unemployment averaging 5.2 percent of the labor force in 1964 and 4.8 percent in the first half of 1965.

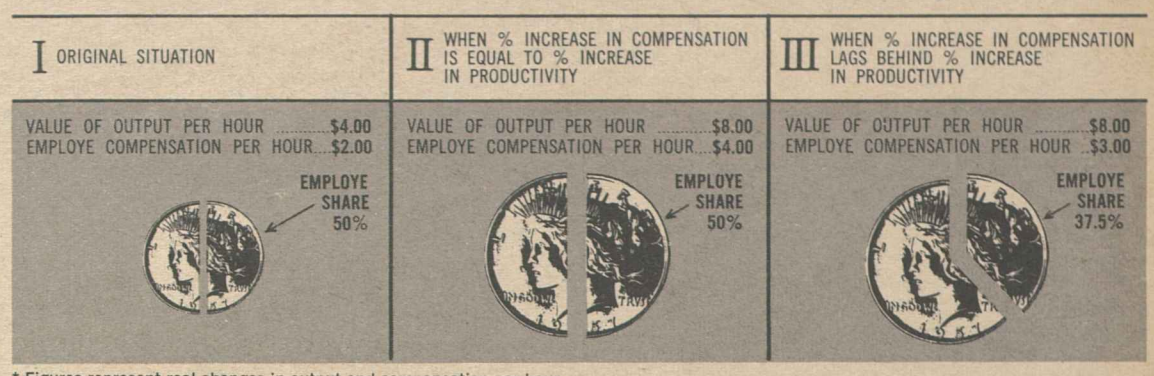
Less than a fifth of 1 percent of total working time was lost due to strikes, the report noted.

The council summed up 1964-65 bargaining developments as follows:

- Wage increases averaged about 3 to 4 percent a year, or about 2 or 3 percent in terms of real buying power after adjustment for cost-of-living rises. In some highly profitable industries, larger gains were made.
- Average hourly earnings increased by 16 cents in manufacturing, 27 cents in contract construction and 14 cents in retail trade.
- Unit labor costs remained below the average of the 1950s in manufacturing to continue the downward drift of recent years. In most other parts of the economy they remained stable or dropped.
- **Major fringe benefit trends to cushion workers against automation's impact included substantially increased retirement benefits with eligibility for full pension at age 60 or 62, severance pay, improved supplemental unemployment benefits, retraining provisions, guaranteed worktime and reduced workweeks.**
- Attrition-type clauses and guarantees of a minimum number of work hours were won in some industries to protect the work force against layoffs due to automation, corporate mergers or "fluctuating economic conditions."
- Shorter hours continued a slow spread, particularly in construction, printing and tobacco.
- Health and welfare plans were revised to provide better protection for workers and their dependents.

INCOME AND PRODUCTIVITY

Labor's Share of Income Declines when Increases in Real Hourly Compensation Lag Behind Increases in Productivity*



* Figures represent real changes in output and compensation per hour.

Nation Urged to Shape Program Aimed at Social, Economic Needs

San Francisco—The time has come for America to draw up an inventory of public service and social welfare needs and design a program to meet them, the Executive Council has declared.

"Achievement of such goals would generate sustained full employment and ease the difficult social transitions of our time," the council said in its report to the convention on the national economy.

It reviewed the current economic situation, the manpower revolution, the imbalance in the economy, the war on poverty, the government's fiscal and monetary policies and the role of collective bargaining.

Written before the Federal Reserve Board voted to raise interest rates and tighten the nation's money supply, the report warned of the danger of such a policy change and declared:

"Such a shift would curb the further advance of the economy and could even generate a recession. In contrast, America needs an expansionary policy to help achieve and maintain full employment."

The council urged an overhaul of the Federal Reserve to make the system "more responsive to the needs of the American economy for full employment." It said the term of office of the FRB chairman, who is named by the President, should be changed to coincide with that of the chief executive.

In addition, it urged that the governing levels of the Federal Reserve System—now dominated by bankers, big businessmen and monetary experts — should be opened up to representatives of other sectors of the economy, including trade unionists.

Hearing Dec. 13

In the wake of the FRB's controversial interest rate hike, the congressional Joint Economic Committee ordered public hearings to investigate the action. The hearings were set for Dec. 13. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the joint group, declared that it is "time to find out who is in charge of this country—the Reserve Board or the President of the United States."

The interest rate controversy burst like a flare over the most prominent question of economic policy: Should the economic expansion be continued or should it be dampened on the basis of a real or imaginary fear of inflation?

The council's report observed that "about 20 to 25 percent of the population remain in poverty in the most productive economy in human history."

Unemployment and job-displacement are still major economic problems, it said, "wasting human talents and abilities, aggravating race relations and contributing to difficulties in labor-management relationships."

The report estimated that well over 6 million were unemployed or partially employed, a loss of about 7 percent of potential worktime. Some 3.6 million were jobless in the first half of this year; 2.2 million were involuntarily on part-time and about 1 million dropped out of the labor force because of the lack of jobs.

The federal government, the council declared, has the responsibility under the Employment Act of 1946 to promote economic growth until there is work for everyone who desires it.

The great legislative achievements of 1965—medicare, school aid, housing and regional public works—will go part of the way, but more action is needed, the report said, adding:

"The most direct and efficient means the federal government possesses is increased federal investments in job-creating public improvements—such as schools, health care facilities, mass transit systems, housing, community facilities and the rebuilding of our cities, as well as the conservation development of natural resources."

This type of public investment, coupled with a reduction of the federal tax burden on low and moderate-income families, it suggested, can lead the way toward full employment and a fairer sharing of the benefits of the national economy.

It is time, the council said, "to draw up a comprehensive national inventory of America's public service and social welfare requirements, followed by practical measures to meet these needs as quickly as available resources permit."

Council Calls for $10 Billion in Aid To Back Education 'Breakthrough'

San Francisco—The past two years have seen a "breakthrough" to a major federal commitment to education, but $10 billion a year will be required to meet the nation's needs, the Executive Council has declared.

In its report to the convention, the council said at least $3 billion a year is needed for teachers, a like amount for more classrooms, about $2.5 billion instead of the present $1.3 billion for elementary and secondary education and $1.5 billion for free junior colleges.

"All in all," the council said, "this adds up to a program of $10 billion a year in federal support for education through the first 14 years.

"This is a great increase over and above present federal expenditures for education, but it is an amount commensurate with the commitment which the federal government has made.

"An annual federal investment of $10 billion in education is well within the nation's means.

"If we fail to meet our educational needs, we will eventually pay the costs in unemployment, economic stagnation, poverty and crime. If we do rise to meet our educational needs, we will receive rich dividends on the investment through economic growth and individual well-being."

After generations of delay, commented the council, Congress adopted legislation which firmly committed the federal government "to a partnership role in supporting education from nursery schools to adult education."

Key Measures

The report cited these key measures: the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Library Services & Construction Act of 1964, and amendments broadening the scope of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and the Manpower Development & Training Act of 1962.

In reviewing the education picture, the council said the promise of the Vocational Education Act has, "to a disappointing extent, gone unfulfilled in many localities, largely because there has not been enough participation by organized labor in the local decision-making process."

To promote improvement and innovation generally, the council called for greater labor representation on local school boards, vocational education committees, state boards of education and college and university governing boards.

The report observed that the combination of provisions in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 barring discrimination in federally-aided programs and the new program of elementary and secondary school aid provide powerful weapons against remaining school segregation.

But de facto school segregation is becoming more of a problem, warned the council. Several states, it noted, have enacted laws to deal with the problem and "carefully drafted, such state laws have had and will continue to have the support of AFL-CIO affiliates."

On labor's major goal of free junior colleges for all, the council regretted there has been "little or no progress" since the last convention. It also called attention to labor's goal of a "Cold War" GI Education bill.

Summing up the problems of the nation's education needs, the report pointed out that the very success of the poverty-linked education programs, the Teacher Corps and other approaches would mean more pupils in school longer and increase the need for classrooms and teachers.

Adding further to the problem, it said, is the widening gap between the richer and poorer states. The five states lowest in school spending spent $238 less per pupil than did the five highest states in 1957-58. The gap widened to $322 by 1962 and will decline slightly with current aid. However, the gap still will be about $300 per pupil between the richest and poorest states, a greater inequality than eight years ago.

Labor, Industry Cite Health Fund Initiator

Allentown, Pa.—Labor and management of the Lehigh Valley's clothing industry presented Vice Pres. Reuben Block of the Clothing Workers with a plaque "in appreciation of the time and devotion" he gave to set up the Regional ACWA Health Fund. Block is manager of the Eastern Pennsylvania Clothing Workers Joint Board.

Steps Asked to Bolster Central Labor Bodies

San Francisco—Special emphasis should be given in the next two years to the strengthening of local central bodies so they may make a "greater and more significant contribution to the achievement of the goals of the AFL-CIO," the Executive Council said in its report to the federation's sixth convention.

Many local central bodies are large, substantial organizations, but two-thirds have fewer than 5,000 members in affiliated local unions and 42 percent have fewer than 2,000 members, the council observed.

The "dominant characteristic" of most local federations is smallness, the report noted. They cannot afford full-time, or even part-time, personnel. They are "wholly dependent on volunteer efforts to carry out the most elemental activities, yet they are the voices of labor in their communities."

These voices could be greatly strengthened, the council said, through more vigorous support by international unions. State central bodies, it said, also encounter problems of limited resources and a need for greater support from national and international unions.

The report cited surveys showing that from 1962 to 1964, the number of local unions affiliated with central bodies rose to 53.1 percent covering 64.4 percent of all AFL-CIO members. Both figures represent increases of about 1 percent. While there are indications of a gain in 1965, the council said, "the problem is far from solved."

Because of the key position occupied by state and city central bodies in the labor movement, the report observed, it is incumbent on all national and international unions to give them "full and unstinting support."



STRENGTHENING OF TIES that link labor, the civil rights movement and liberals was urged by the Rev. C. T. Vivian (second from left), civic affairs director for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, upon receiving one of the civil rights awards at the 11th Labor Conference on Civil Rights sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee of Chicago. At left is Paul Iaccino of the Chicago AFL-CIO. Others are, from left, Ramona Bovshow and Earl Quinn, co-chairmen of the awards committee; and Harold Schwartz and David Schacter, conference co-chairmen.

Unions Post 'Exceptional' Score In Key Supreme Court Decisions

San Francisco—Unions posted an "exceptional" won-lost record in the unusually large number of labor cases decided by the Supreme Court since the last AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council said in its report to the 1965 convention.

Twenty of 28 "significant" decisions can be scored as victories for labor's viewpoint, the report concluded. There were three "outright" defeats, three serious union reversals because of the legal principles set by the high court, one temporary setback on a technicality, and one case involving an individual criminal prosecution.

The high court enunciated "unfortunate legal principles" in cases involving federal antitrust laws, the council observed.

In Mine Workers v. Pennington, the court ruled 6-3 that a union "forfeits" its antitrust exemption when it is "clearly" shown that it has agreed with one set of employers to impose a certain wage scale on other employers, at least when the union acts in furtherance of an employer conspiracy to "eliminate" competitors.

The council found that two points in Pennington were favorable. First, the court was unanimous that a joint union-employer effort to get the secretary of labor to make a particular prevailing wage determination was immune from the antitrust laws regardless of whether one purpose was to disadvantage certain other employers. Second, the court stated that a union acting on its own can still seek to secure uniform conditions of employment throughout an industry without fear of the antitrust laws.

Questions Unanswered

The decision, however, "leaves a number of important questions unanswered," the council said. "For example, are all union-employer agreements to secure uniform standards in other bargaining units unlawful, or only those arrangements which aim at 'unreasonable' restraints on competition? What kind of proof is necessary to 'clearly' show that an agreement covered by the antitrust law has been made?"

The council noted that the first significant cases to reach the Supreme Court in connection with the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the National Labor Relations Act resulted in a "string of labor triumphs."

Probably the most important of these decisions, said the report, was NLRB v. Teamsters Local 790 in the "Tree Fruits" case. The Supreme Court ruled that Congress had not intended to ban picketing in front of a secondary retail establishment in which customers were asked not to buy the products of a struck primary producer, but not to stop patronizing the store.

The court indicated in its decision that any blanket prohibition of all consumer picketing would pose serious constitutional questions.

The court made other "significant qualifications" on boycott restrictions in two cases—NLRB v. Servette, Inc., and Steelworkers v. NLRB (Carrier Corp.).

In the former, the justices ruled that a union has the right to make noncoercive requests of the supervisory employes of neutral employers to "exercise their managerial discretion" so as to aid the union.

Publicization Upheld

The decision also upheld a union's right to publicize—through handbills, advertising and other nonpicketing methods—a retailer's dealings with nonunion suppliers of intangible services as well as nonunion manufacturers of tangible products. The court ruled further that unions may request consumers dealing with such a retailer not to buy the goods supplied by a nonunion supplier.

In the Carrier case the court upheld union picketing of a gate to a railroad spur adjoining a struck plant, holding that since the picketing was aimed at halting deliveries connected with the struck plant's normal operations, it was lawful primary activity even though it took place on a neutral's property.

Other leading cases were summarized in the report as follows:

- In Musicians v. Wittstein, the court "took a generous approach" to the question of raising dues by ruling that the language "majority of the delegates voting at a regular convention" may refer either to a majority based on each delegate's voting strength of one or a weight related to the numbers of members he represents.
- The merger of a unionized firm into a nonunion corporation did not relieve the survivor of the duty to arbitrate employe grievances under the old contract, the court said in John Wiley & Sons v. Livingston.
- An employers' refusal to bargain over contracting-out maintenance work formerly performed by his employes is an unfair labor practice, even though the employer acted for legitimate business reasons; and the NLRB may order resumption of discontinued operation and reinstatement of laid-off employes with backpay (Fibreboard v. NLRB).
- **An employer has the absolute right to close his entire business permanently even though motivated by antiunion reasons. But he may not shut down part of his operation to "chill" unionism in his other plants (Textile Workers v. Darlington). This case was returned to the NLRB for further inquiry into the effects of the closing.**
- A Taft-Hartley Act section on damage awards for illegal secondary boycotts was held in Teamsters Local 20 v. Morton to prevent the application of state laws to a union's peaceful secondary activities. Of "greatest practical importance," the report said, was the further ruling that T-H Section 303 allows only compensatory damages, not punitive damages.

2-Year Record Reviewed:

Final Rights Victory Seen Still in Future

San Francisco—Two years in the front ranks of the battle to make civil rights a living reality were reviewed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the sixth constitutional convention here.

They were years in which steady gains were scored, but their completion left final victory still in the future, the report showed. They found the AFL-CIO and other liberal groups expanding the beachhead set up by enactment of "the most comprehensive civil rights act in the nation's history" to the point where the advances are becoming more meaningful.

The report recalled that following establishment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission after passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Executive Council in August 1964 adopted a five-point program that has since been the center of AFL-CIO civil rights activities.

The points were:

1. An educational program to familiarize union members and other Americans with the provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

The AFL-CIO Departments of Civil Rights, Legislation, Education, Public Relations, Community Services and Publications cooperated to develop pamphlets and leaflets about the act and distributed more than 3 million pieces of literature through national and international unions, state and local central bodies and other organizations.

2. The involvement of state and local central bodies in community programs to end discrimination in schools, public facilities and places of public accommodation.

More than 60 international unions, in response to a request from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, assigned a national officer or staff member to work on this point and the next one. Forty-two unions sent staff members to three days of orientation conferences in Washington.

3. Acceleration of efforts by all affiliates to achieve fair employment practices among organized and unorganized workers, with emphasis on voluntary compliance.

Activity in this area was slowed down by delay in the appointment of the EEOC and its staff, the report said, but the Dept. of Civil Rights "has worked diligently" to establish liaison with the commission and "hopes to aid in the crucial early developmental stages as the commission sets policy and established guidelines and rules."

4. Insistence that the Civil Rights Act be "vigorously administered and adequately funded."

The report said the effect of the act has "succeeded even beyond expectation" although the degree varies. In most of the 53 cities of 50,000 or more population in 19 states without public accommodations laws prohibiting discrimination, substantial compliance was found four months after passage of the act in desegregation of hotels, motels, chain restaurants, sports facilities and libraries.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, with the AFL-CIO participating, distributed checklists to help members file complaints of discriminatory use of federal funds by all federal departments. A "persistent scrutiny" disclosed, the report said, that in the schools "the implementation of compliance plans has in numerous instances fallen short of agreements" with the U.S. Office of Education.

Faster Pace Urged

"To accelerate the pace of desegregation," the report continued, "the U.S. Office of Education will have to develop more specific guidelines and enlarge its staff to more effectively police compliance agreements in local communities."

5. Constant observation of the Civil Rights Act so that weaknesses "can be documented and presented to Congress for further legislative action."

This contributed to enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the sending of federal registrars into some southern political subdivisions to assure Negroes of the right to vote, the report indicated.

The department and the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee, under the chairmanship of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, are working closely with civil rights and liberal organizations to assure that members of minority groups have equal job opportunities, the council said.

The committee has cooperated with the Labor Dept. on programs to help minority group members find job opportunities in the skilled trades. Apprenticeship and skilled trades information centers have been set up in a dozen cities and are planned for 15 more. As a result, racial bars have tumbled for the first time in locals of many international unions as Negro apprentices were admitted, the council report said.

Successful Pattern Seen In Internal Disputes Plan

San Francisco—A successful pattern for settling inter-union disputes has been developed through the AFL-CIO's four-year old internal disputes machinery, the Executive Council reported to the federation's sixth convention.

The disputes plan was adopted as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO constitution by the 1961 convention and went into operation on Jan. 1, 1962, the council noted. The plan's record through the first 10 months of 1965 shows that of the 447 cases filed, 264—nearly 62 percent—were settled in mediation. Sixteen still are in mediation.

The council attributed this success to the high caliber of the mediators and the high degree of cooperation offered by affiliates at the mediation level. It noted that many of the cases are resolved informally after discussions with Pres. George Meany's office.

Mediation of disputes is handled by a panel of officers of international unions and a panel of impartial umpires composed of David L. Cole, Saul Wallen and Philip Taft. All members of the Executive Council serve on the three-man subcommittees which screen appeals and examine complaints of non-compliance.

Since the plan's inception, the impartial umpires have made determinations in 151 cases and issued eight fact-finding reports. Eight other cases currently are pending before the umpires.

The Executive Council subcommittee has received 51 appeals from umpires' determinations, of which 43 were denied, 1 was withdrawn, 6 were referred to the council itself, and 1 is pending. The subcommittee also received 31 complaints of non-compliance with the umpires' decisions. It achieved compliance in 18 cases and found non-compliance in 8 others. Four cases were withdrawn at this level and one is still pending.

The report noted that non-compliance sanctions are in effect against the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Railroad Signalmen, Journeymen Stonecutters, Switchmen's Union and Typographical Union.

Bargaining Story Told by USIA

The role that collective bargaining plays in American life was described by the U.S. Information Agency in a recent issue of the magazine America, published in Russian and Polish for readers in those lands.

A story by reporter Gilbert M. Cross titled "Collective Bargaining in America: A Close-Up View," focuses on behind-the-scenes aspects of contract negotiations between the Communications Workers and the New York Telephone Co.

America is published under an agreement by which the U.S., Poland and Russia exchange magazines describing features of modern living.

6 Key Bills Remain:

'Most Productive' Congress Hailed for Pioneering Gains

San Francisco—Congress enacted pioneering civil rights, medicare and aid to education laws in the two years since the AFL-CIO's last convention and moved America forward in dozens of other long-neglected fields.

The two-year record—which labor helped write—was hailed by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the most significant since the early years of the New Deal. The recently-concluded first session of the 89th Congress, the council said, will go into the history books as "the most productive congressional session ever held."

While praising the accomplishments, the Executive Council also stressed the "pressing need" for Congress to act during 1966 on major items of "unfinished business," including these six "absolutely essential" items:

- Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- "The single most important measure in the war on poverty—an increase in the federal minimum wage and its extension to millions who are now denied its protection."
- Strengthening of the unemployment compensation system, described as the "most important safeguard against catastrophic recession."
- "Urgently needed" truth in lending and packaging bills.
- Self-government for the District of Columbia.
- The situs picketing bill, which had been endorsed by the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations.

Both the 1964 and 1965 sessions of Congress took "big forward steps in civil rights legislation," the Executive Council noted.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act included a high priority labor goal, a fair employment provision outlawing discrimination and segregation on the job. It also prohibited establishments serving the public from discriminating and strengthened the federal government's power to enforce equal rights.

The Senate for the first time cut off a southern filibuster against a civil rights bill in 1964, and repeated the process a year later when the Voting Rights Act was passed.

Labor's participation in a coalition with civil rights and religious groups supporting both these laws was noted.

The Executive Council's report on health insurance for the aged termed medicare the most significant improvement in social security since the original law of 30 years ago.

Kennedy Speech Recalled

It noted that Pres. Kennedy, speaking to the 1963 AFL-CIO convention just a week before his assassination, scored Congress for inaction on the "too long delayed" health care bill.

It remained for Pres. Johnson—and the new 89th Congress—to bring this about and the legislation was signed July 30, 1965, at the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. Said the former President, who 20 years before had asked Congress for a national health insurance program: "I am glad to have lived this long."

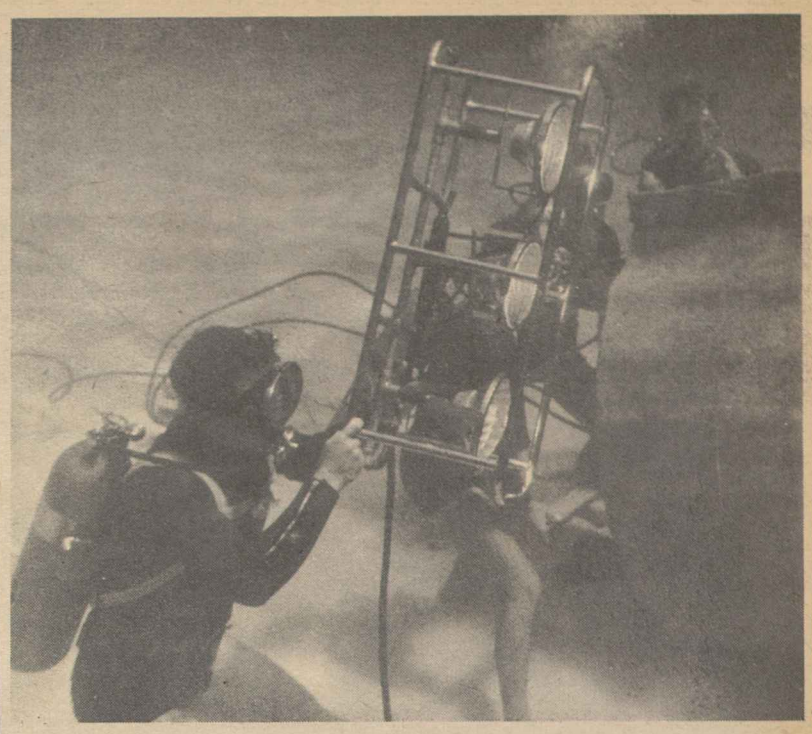
The Executive Council noted the close cooperation in the medicare battle between labor and senior citizens' groups, seeing it as a demonstration of "parallel" interests in "important areas of public concern."

Landmark accomplishments in federal aid to education were discussed in a separate section of the Executive Council report. **(Story on page 11.)**

Nearly 40 pages of the report were needed to recount congressional action on other major legislation. A few of the highlights of the 1964 and 1965 sessions:

- The massive income tax cut of 1964 and the excise tax cut in 1965, both key measures in keeping the economy from running out of steam.
- Large-scale aid to the depressed Appalachia region and the mechanism for comparable programs elsewhere through the Public Works & Economic Development Act.
- Major housing acts in 1964 and 1965, coupled with establishment of a new Cabinet Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.
- **Davis-Bacon Act amended in 1964 to include the value of fringe benefits in setting prevailing wage rates for government-financed construction.**
- Cost of bonding union officers and employes reduced by amendment to Landrum-Griffin Act.
- Conservation of natural resources enhanced by legislation preserving wilderness areas and strengthening programs to control water and air pollution.
- National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities set up to handle new program of federal aid.
- Immigration reform adopted, doing away with discriminatory national origins quota system.
- Broad-ranging anti-poverty program adopted in 1964, improved in 1965. Manpower Development & Training Act also strengthened.
- Federal employe pay raises enacted in 1964 and 1965.
- House rules changed to increase power of Speaker and reduce ability of Rules Committee to block or unduly delay action.

Accomplishments of Congress, the Executive Council reported, include defeat in the Senate of the so-called Dirksen Amendment—a proposed constitutional change to allow one house of a state legislature to be set up in disregard of one man, one vote standards. The council warned, however, that Dirksen has said he will renew the fight for his plan in the 1966 session.



UNION STAGEHANDS go under water to help film scene from new science fiction movie called "Around the World under the Sea." So many TV shows take place under water that studio stagehands attended a skin-diving school as part of their training. Pictured left to right are three members of Local 545, Theatrical Stage Employes—Jack Johnson, Perry Jones, Larry Goodwin.

State Income Taxes Held Best Approach to Needs

San Francisco—Critical revenue needs of states and cities can best be met through state-levied progressive income taxes, coupled with federal grants for specific programs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

The council reiterated labor's opposition to proposals to turn over a portion of federal revenues to the states each year "without strings."

With no federal control over the funds, the council report pointed out, states could use the federal money for non-essential purposes or even for projects to lure plants from other states. By contrast, it noted, federal grant programs concentrate on high-priority public needs such as school lunch programs, vocational education and health.

The council acknowledged that "constant pressure for more revenue makes a rollback of regressive sales and property taxes difficult." But it said states should turn to progressive income taxes for new revenue needs "and local governments should share generously in the increased revenue yielded by them."

In its review of state legislative action in 1964 and 1965, the council called attention to a continued trend towards higher sales taxes and boosts in taxes on cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and gasoline. Nebraska joined the slowly growing list of states with a personal income tax.

During the two-year period, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and Michigan enacted state minimum wage laws for the first time and Nevada, North Dakota and Oklahoma broadened minimum wage legislation to include men as well as women and children.

A number of other states increased minimum wage rates. However only 14 states now have wage floors of at least $1.25 an hour, and 14 others have rates between $1 and $1.25.

A campaign launched by the AFL-CIO to prohibit the use of lie detectors as a condition of employment brought enactment of labor-backed bills in Alaska, Rhode Island and Washington. Prior to 1964, only California, Massachusetts and Oregon had anti-polygraph laws.

Eight more states adopted legislation outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers in 1964 and 1965, bringing the total to 13.

During 1965, Arizona, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Utah, Wyoming and the District of Columbia adopted fair employment laws, bringing the total to 35. Twenty-three states prohibit age discrimination, with Idaho, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire and North Dakota joining the list this year. Five more states prohibited pay discrimination because of sex for a total of 29.

Prevailing wage laws were enacted in Michigan and Oklahoma and amendments to add fringe benefits in calculating prevailing rates were adopted in Idaho, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Washington.

2 Mergers Cited In Council Report

San Francisco—Two mergers of international unions in the past two years were noted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its report to the federation's 1965 convention.

The Intl. Photo Engravers Union and the Amalgamated Lithographers consummated a merger on Sept. 7, 1964, the council reported, and the AFL-CIO chartered the new organization as the Lithographers & Photoengravers Intl. Union.

In the second case, the Textile Workers Union of America and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers merged effective April 15, 1965, retaining the name of the TWUA.

The council noted that the mergers involved no change in the combined jurisdictions of the unions involved.

Legislation Held Urgent On Benefit Standards

San Francisco—Federal legislation is urgently needed to apply uniform standards to the widely-varying state programs of unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in its report to the convention.

The council noted the federation's strong support of the Johnson Administration's proposals for federal standards on jobless insurance benefits and duration, one of the major labor bills remaining before the 89th Congress.

At the state level, the council reported, labor "obtained some significant victories and suffered some notable defeats" in the area of unemployment compensation.

Among the successful fights, it cited the South Dakota AFL-CIO's victory in a state referendum on a difficult unemployment insurance eligibility question. Among the major losses was passage by one vote in the Pennsylvania legislature of Gov. William W. Scranton's program for drastic reduction of total benefit payments.

The council noted that four more states—Iowa, Maine, Rhode Island and Hawaii—have joined the growing group that sets the maximum jobless benefits as a percentage of average weekly wages rather than as a fixed dollar amount. It added, however, that only Hawaii has reached the AFL-CIO recommendation of a top weekly benefit of two-thirds of average wages for a potential duration of 26 weeks for all claimants.

Improvements Noted

On workmen's compensation, the report said there were a number of significant improvements in state laws, including increases in maximum benefits by 22 states, due largely to "the vigorous efforts of AFL-CIO state central bodies."

"Unfortunately, the gap between the workmen's compensation goals of the federation and the actual protection afforded wage earners under existing state programs remains very wide," the council observed. It cited "basic deficiencies" still remaining and saw little prospect of "essential reform," declaring:

"The state legislatures still fail to meet their responsibilities. Federal workmen's compensation legislation is imperative if injured workers and their families are to receive . . . protection commensurate with the standards of a 'Great Society.'"

The report also covered the 1965 social security amendments, improvements in public assistance programs, vocational rehabilitation efforts, improvements in collectively-bargained health and welfare programs, and the recommendations of a White House advisory committee on problems of private pension programs.

Labor Dept. Revises Job Title Dictionary

The Labor Dept. has issued a revised edition of its two-volume Dictionary of Occupational Titles. It contains 6,000 job titles not listed in previous editions of the 36,000-title dictionary, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz said.

The volumes describe what a worker does in each job, how he does it, and the level of skill required to perform the job.

New Election Procedures Recommended

San Francisco—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention here will vote on an amendment to the federation's constitution designed to provide "an orderly and expeditious balloting procedure in the event of a contest for any office."

Submitted by the Executive Council, the amendment would provide substitute language for that presently contained in Article V, Section 3, of the constitution.

The new language calls for election of the AFL-CIO president and secretary-treasurer by majority vote, with a runoff if no candidate receives a majority. The 27 vice presidents would be elected by plurality vote, with a runoff only among the candidates involved in any tie vote that prevents the election of 27.

The amendment requires written ballots, with each affiliate having the number of votes to which it is entitled on a rollcall vote. For a valid ballot, each delegate or affiliate must cast full voting strength and vote for all posts. The results, including the vote of each delegate or affiliate, are to become a part of the convention record.

Another amendment offered by the council would clarify the wording of Article XXI of the constitution, the Internal Disputes Plan, to make it conform to original intent.



FIRST LOCAL IN NATION to reach 100 percent in 1966 dollar drive for AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education was Communications Workers Local 7115 of Ottumwa, Ia. It finished its 1966 drive with a month still to go in 1965. From left: Vice Pres. Keith Worrell, CWA District Dir. D. K. Gordon, Pres. Charles Van Alst, and Sec.-Treas. Marion H. Benedict.

Strong Labor Campaign Pressed To Re-Elect 'Freshman' Liberals

(Continued from Page 1)

from rapid urbanization, an enormously increased population, the economic dislocations of automation and shifting world factors, the council said.

Problems in these fields can be solved "only by the political process," the report stressed, and the Committee on Political Education's role as political arm of the AFL-CIO "is to anticipate and prepare for new situations before they occur."

The country cannot afford to return to either the "political moratorium" that preceded 1932 nor the "amiable governmental inactivity" of the years just before 1960, it stated.

COPE activities in 1964 showed "a new record in funds" for direct political contributions and unmatched registration and get-out-the vote drives, the council reported, for the "best year by all standards of measurement."

More international unions tied their political work directly to COPE's operations, a number appointed full-time COPE directors and there was close cooperation to make sure that funds went where they were most needed.

The council cited an increase in state per capita payments and dedicated assessments for political education and legislative work in 29 states since 1961.

Efforts Intensified

These intensified efforts helped produce election victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas, Iowa, Arkansas and Washington in 1964, and three additional states—Virginia, North Carolina and New Jersey—have stepped up their political-legislative programs in 1964 and 1965, the report noted.

A registration law commission named by the late Pres. Kennedy produced a report on the basis of which state labor groups could press for liberalization of voting laws to encourage, rather than hold down, public participation in elections, it added.

COPE collected and distributed "detailed information" for two years in advance of the 1964 elections on right-wing extremist groups seeking to influence the results, thus making one of its "most valuable contributions." Often COPE "fought almost alone to counteract the flood of right-wing broadcasts and literature," the council noted, although allies appeared after the Republican nomination of Goldwater.

The massive defeat of the Arizona senator "laid to rest the myth of a great untapped reservoir of right-wing votes," it continued but it "has not laid to rest the right wing" and the allies who also feared extremism have tended to "evaporate" again.

This creates 1966 problems for individual members of Congress and for governors who have "displeased" the rightists, because "traditionally" the extremists have been "most effective and dangerous on the local level," the convention was told.

One answer is to seek "first-rate candidates" for office in 1966 where they are not already available and proved, the council said, and to elect "additional liberals" as well as to defend pro-labor political leaders already in office.

It pointed out that the "exceptionally high quality" of the famous "class of '58" in the U. S. Senate was not accidental, but resulted from a search for candidates of stature. All members of the group were re-elected last year.

New techniques are needed at the state level in COPE procedures, the council said, such as electronic data processing to produce registeration and mailing lists, and pilot projects are already under way, the council said.

These systems provide "speed and flexibility" in handling enormous numbers of names and keeping lists up to date and accurate and may help solve the "baffling problem" plaguing industrial states "where the efficiency of political organization" by labor "has been in inverse ratio to the size of union membership."

The council sounded a note of caution by pointing out that while liberal victories were heavy in 1964, the percentage of voters going to the polls dropped slightly from 1960. It credited the AFL-CIO's registration and vote drives with helping to offset other factors that tended to drag down participation.

Federal Locals Continue Shift, Number Drops

San Francisco — The AFL-CIO had 255 directly-affiliated local unions with 49,700 members on June 30, delegates to the sixth constitutional convention were told in a report by the Executive Council.

Both figures show a drop from July 1, 1963, when there were 299 such locals with 62,000 members, the report showed.

During the interval 25 locals with 5,957 members affiliated with international unions, reflecting what the report said was "the desire of the local union membership for active participation in the affairs of a national union having activities and industry jurisdiction similar to theirs."

Sixteen direct affiliates with 713 members disbanded during the period and the charters of five locals with membership of 2,391 were revoked.

The Executive Council also reported that state central bodies were in existence in each of the 50 states last June 30, and that local central bodies had been established in 733 communities. Nineteen local central bodies were granted charters during the previous two years; six merged, forming three centrals; 15 were disbanded and two were suspended.

Yule Drive Backed For Viet Nam Gifts

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Executive Council endorsed a nationwide drive to provide Christmas food, clothing and toys for the people of South Viet Nam and donated $5,000 to help American Christmas Trains & Trucks (ACTT).

The council called on all AFL-CIO state and local central bodies and community service operations to provide all-out help for the drive.

The campaign, organized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Young Democrats and Young Republicans, will have a train leaving Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, heading across country and picking up cars at various points. The collected items will sail Christmas eve to arrive in Viet Nam in time for holiday festivities beginning Feb. 1.

In Area Campaigns:

'Teamwork' Brings Organizing Results

San Francisco—Organizing efforts of AFL-CIO unions have won bargaining rights for more than 2.5 million workers since merger, the Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

But that record of achievement, even with accelerated activity by unions and the federation's Dept. of Organization, still is not adequate to keep pace with the organizing potential, the council stressed.

The inroads of automation and the continuing rapid growth of the population have combined largely to offset labor's organizing gains, the report observed.

This, it said, underscores the need for "all segments of the AFL-CIO" to implement federation policy of cooperative organizing so that "the total resources of American labor" can be directed toward bringing unionism to the unorganized.

Through such "inter-union teamwork" in area campaigns coordinated by the Dept. of Organization, 110,000 new members were signed by the participating unions since the last convention, the report noted.

The cooperative drives, the council said, have developed a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation between "representatives of different, and often traditionally competing unions, with the result that the number of inter-union conflicts and multi-union elections has been minimized."

The most dramatic example was cited as the Los Angeles-Orange Counties campaign in which there were only nine instances out of more than 500 representation elections where more than one AFL-CIO union was on the ballot.

The report said well over 60,000 new members were added to federation units through this campaign. Cooperative drives also have brought in more than 20,000 new members in the Baltimore-Washington area, 12,000 in Maine, 7,633 in Indiana, and nearly 10,000 in three other sections, the latest in Atlanta, Ga., where 4,988 members were enrolled.

Currently, the report continued, AFL-CIO's direct organizing is averaging more than 70 percent of all field staff time—"the highest point since merger" and "an accurate indicator of increased organizing activity" by federation affiliates.

This activity also is reflected, it said, in reports of the National Labor Relations Board, which show steady improvement in the election performance of AFL-CIO unions. In the two-year period ended last May 31, NLRB victories were posted in units covering some 425,000 workers.

Gains in South Cited

The council observed that employers have "continued to inject themselves vigorously" into board elections and urged the NLRB to "adjust its regulations" to give organizers "reasonable access to work sites" and "assure that workers receive the fullest possible information concerning union representation at the area of greatest impact."

Noting a more favorable response to unions in the South in recent years, the council paid tribute to the "perception and good sense" of American workers. "Despite all provocations and frustrations and despite the never-ending, well-financed campaigns" against unions, the majority of workers in the majority of elections continue to vote for collective bargaining, it said.

Special Unit of Council To Spur COPE Drive

A special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council has been appointed to help develop methods to increase the annual voluntary dollar drive of the Committee on Political Education.

Its goal is to boost the COPE dollar drive by helping international unions achieve 100 percent of their quota. COPE voluntary dollars are used to assist liberal, COPE-endorsed candidates in their campaigns for the U. S. Senate and House.

In announcing appointment of the special committee, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is guiding its work, said: "One of our most vital responsibilities is to participate in the political life of our nation. We do this by encouraging all members to register and to vote, and by helping to inform members on the issues and records of candidates.

"Equally important is our financial participation. We urge every union member to contribute voluntarily one dollar to COPE so that we can help liberal candidates for the U. S. House and Senate.

"The annual COPE dollar drive is our way of saying that democracy is served by the financial participation of millions of citizens contributing small amounts—in our case just one dollar—more than by a relative handful of wealthy persons contributing vast sums.

"I have appointed this special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to explore ways to increase the participation of union members in this important aspect of political life."

Serving with Meany on the COPE Finance Committee of the Executive Council are AFL-CIO Vice Presidents James Suffridge, president, Retail Clerks; Joseph Keenan, secretary, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Joseph Beirne, president, Communications Workers.

The committee will work with National COPE Dir. Al Barkan and a finance subcommittee of the COPE Operating Committee composed of Keenan; Roy Reuther, director of the Auto Workers' Citizenship Dept.; Helmuth Kern, COPE director, Meat Cutters; William Smallwood, secretary-treasurer, Communications Workers; Evelyn Dubrow, legislative director, Ladies' Garment Workers.

URW Organizing Drive Gets Unexpected Aid

Lindsay, Ont. — The Rubber Workers got unexpected help from the Dominion Rubber Co. in an organizing drive at the firm's tire cord plant here.

When the union applied for certification, the company claimed that its high-pile plant, also in Lindsay, should be considered part of the bargaining unit. While a board of inquiry was making a determination, the URW extended its membership campaign to the second plant and emerged with certification for both.

Council Stresses Challenges of New Era

Major Problems Still Unsolved Despite 'Substantial' Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

Schnitzler reported that membership of AFL-CIO affiliates, as shown in per capita payments to the federation, had reached the highest totals since 1957, standing at 12,869,000 for the two-year period ended June 30, 1965. The rise in membership reversed an 8-year decline which reached a low of 12,407,000 in 1963.

Despite the increase in membership, Schnitzler noted, the federation's net worth declined by $682,339 since 1963 due to a rise in expenditures. His report also gave a comprehensive breakdown of the federation's financial operations, per capita payments and membership figures of affiliated unions.

In the section on the labor movement, the council reported that the 4-year-old Internal Disputes Plan had proved to be a workable pattern for settling of inter-union disputes, giving credit for its success to the high degree of cooperation among affiliates. Since its inception, 447 cases had been filed and 246 settled by mediation and 151 by an impartial umpire. Six unions are currently under sanctions imposed by the disputes plan.

In the organizing area AFL-CIO unions have improved their performance in the number of representation elections held, the percentage of victories and the number of workers organized. Victories climbed to 55.2 percent, the highest in a 6-year period.

The council stressed the success of cooperative organizing campaigns and a minimum of inter-union conflicts and multi-union elections that inhibited success in the past.

More Jobs Needed

In a review of the national economy the council found a need for a sharp rise in jobs and purchasing power, particularly for the one-fifth of the population in poverty, if the nation is to sustain an expanding economy.

"Sweeping changes lie ahead," the report said, in which radical technological shifts can be a blessing or can bring rising joblessness and heightened social tensions. The council urged a continuing and substantial increase in real wages and salaries along with the economy's rising productivity as a foundation for rapid economic growth and full employment.

The council reported active involvement in the war on poverty by organized labor both at the national and local levels, with union representatives participating in top-level government programming and hundreds of community anti-poverty programs.

In international affairs the council noted that Americans live in the "darkening shadows of an expanding war" which requires heavy sacrifices. It warned that the intentions of the Communists—Russians and Chinese—have intensified in the last 2 years and continue to lull the vigilance of the democracies while sowing dissension and supporting so-called "wars of liberation."

As part of its program to counter Communist expansion and build democratic trade unionism, the AFL-CIO is expanding its program in the recently launched African-American Labor Center to develop projects in worker education, vocational training, co-ops, health clinics and housing for African workers. In Latin America the council reported that the activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development are beginning to have strong effect throughout the hemisphere.

The labor-backed achievement of medicare and the improvement of social security benefits is reported by the council, which noted that the "older citizen is emerging as a force in our society," that there are areas where the interests of this group and those of organized labor "are parallel."

Health Plans Progress

The report notes the remarkable progress in the last two years in collectively bargained health and welfare programs, particularly in comprehensive, pre-payment direct service programs.

In the area of civil rights the council declared that legislation, enforcement and compliance will carry the civil rights struggles of the past two years to realization only when full opportunity is afforded every American.

"The practical realization of the goals set forth in the Civil Rights Act requires more than vigorous enforcement, more than full compliance with the law. There must be full opportunity as well. The right to be hired is empty indeed where there are no jobs to be had; the right to be serviced in a restaurant has no meaning for those with no money to spend. The fight to create jobs for all, and to abolish poverty in America, are themselves civil rights campaigns," the council said.

More Political Action

The council declared that in 1966 labor will carry out a "vigorous effort" to defend and expand the liberal edge in Congress and in state governments. The report said the AFL-CIO looked to increased full-time political education by affiliated unions and their locals as well as greater use of techniques and systems of electronic data processing to help overcome the possible loss of seats in a non-presidential election year.

The council declared that COPE had its best year in 1964 with a new record achieved in funds for contributions to candidates, registration and get-out-the-vote drives and educational services. The report noted that 68 percent of all COPE-endorsed candidates were elected in 1964 compared to 57 percent in 1960 and 60 percent in 1962.

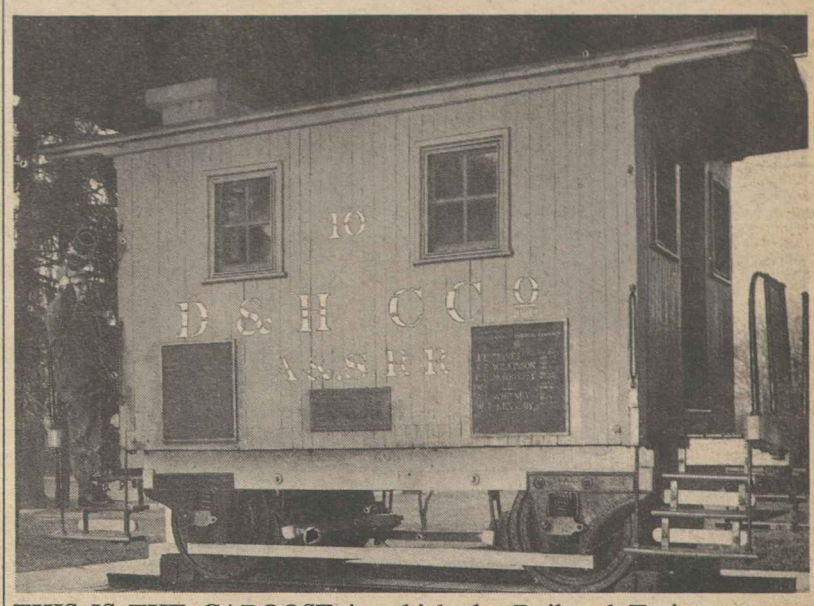
On national legislation, the council declared that Congress made a "record of productive, creative achievement that can be matched for scope and significance only by legislation enacted during the early years of Pres. Roosevelt's New Deal."

The report reviews labor's position on 59 issues before Congress and the result at the end of the first session. These range from apportionment of legislatures to worker protection in transit legislation. It noted also the broad areas of worker and consumer legislation that remain to be completed before the 1966 elections.

20 Court Victories

In an examination of the labor movement's experiences with the judicial arm of the government during the last two years, the council noted that unions posted an exceptional won-lost record in cases decided by the Supreme Court. During that period, of 28 significant decisions, 20 were labor victories, among them the first significant cases involving the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and the L-G regulations on internal union affairs.

The remaining two sections of the report cover the operations of the AFL-CIO's headquarters departments and the various constitutional departments. The reports of the trade and industrial union departments are prepared separately by each department and are incorporated into the Executive Council report and transmitted, without approval or disapproval.



THIS IS THE CABOOSE in which the Railroad Trainmen were founded in 1883 and which thousands of model builders are duplicating to scale in a contest sponsored by the union in cooperation with the National Model Railroad Association. It is shown in its shelter in Neahwa Park, Oneonta, N.Y., with Pres. Henry Elmore of Oneonta Lodge 1 swinging the lantern. The BRT is holding the competition in appreciation of the support given the industry over the years by railroad buffs and model enthusiasts.

14(b) Repeal Affirmed As Top AFL-CIO Goal

San Francisco—Labor's fight against so-called "right-to-work" laws barring union shop contracts made strong headway in both the states and Congress during the past two years. The battle would have been won by now, the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted, except for the "obstructive tactics" of Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

The council's report to the AFL-CIO convention reiterated that "the first and unalterable objective of the AFL-CIO will be to secure a Senate vote on the repeal of Section 14(b) in 1966."

The report recounted the repeal bill's progress in Congress—approval by a 21-10 vote of the House Labor Committee, bypassing of the Rules Committee to bring it to the floor, and its 221-203 passage July 28.

It detailed the 12-3 approval by the Senate Labor Committee with an amendment to meet the problems of certain religious sects. And it described the filibuster which Dirksen organized to keep the Senate from taking up the bill.

The council noted that Dirksen "scored a parliamentary procedural victory; but in doing so he has done grievous damage to the basic principles of representative government."

Right to Vote

It found that the "overriding issue now is the right of the Senate to vote."

While staving off repeal of 14(b), "right-to-work" forces took two big lickings in the states during the past two years.

Indiana had been the one northern industrial state which banned the union shop.

But after eight years, Hoosiers had enough. One of the first actions of the state's new legislature following the 1964 elections was to repeal the "work" law. It had accomplished nothing but inflict "rancor and controversy" on the state, Gov. Roger D. Branigin (D) declared. Just two weeks after the legislature met, the repeal bill swept through the Senate, 38-12, and the House, 74-21.

A year earlier, "right-to-work" forces met an upset defeat in a referendum in Oklahoma—a state they had been confident of adding to the "work" law list.

They had reason for confidence. Oklahoma was a state where union members made up only a small portion of the population. The most widely-circulated newspapers actively supported the union-busting endeavor. Right-wing forces were strong and well-financed. Except for a few miles of its border, it was surrounded by "work" law states.

Not only were "right-to-work" invaders rebuffed in every state they entered, but they were forced on the defensive in many states with "work" laws.

Wyoming and Iowa both came within an inch of repealing their work laws. In both states, repeal bills easily passed the lower house and were narrowly defeated in a malapportioned state senate.

Unions Spurred to Expand Efforts For Final Victory Against Poverty

San Francisco—"It is now within our grasp to wipe out poverty" and "organized labor must help achieve that goal in our lifetime," the AFL-CIO Executive Council urged the federation's sixth constitutional convention.

The council hailed Pres. Johnson's call in January 1964 for an "unconditional war on poverty in America" and the Economic Opportunity Act that resulted.

The very title of the act is significant, the council's report suggested, adding:

"It does not attempt to meet all the causes of poverty. It is not an old-age bill, nor an educational, welfare or job-creating measure. It is intended primarily to help the poor obtain training, counseling and various kinds of assistance so as to take advantage of economic opportunity and thus become self-supporting. It is to help the 'other America' break into the world of work and self-respect."

Labor, the council observed, "has struck great blows against poverty since the day the first union was organized" through its efforts to win higher pay and better working conditions.

Today, it continued, the labor movement is deeply wrapped up in the nation's anti-poverty effort from the highest advisory levels to the community programs instigated in many states by union groups.

It noted that the President had early recognized the importance of organized labor to the poverty war by appointing to his National Advisory Council AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph and West Virginia AFL-CIO Pres. Miles C. Stanley. In addition, the anti-poverty program's director, R. Sargent Shriver, created a special Labor Advisory Council headed by Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes.

It recalled that Federation Pres. George Meany had urged international unions to designate specific officials for responsibility in coordinating and developing anti-poverty programs. State and local central bodies should do the same, the council urged, and perhaps might develop specialized committees to deal with particular problems such as "reaching school dropouts, the unmotivated and those who have withdrawn from society into the psychological comfort of isolation."

"Labor has a unique opportunity to contribute from its heritage and its experience," the report declared. "It can work easily with community leaders and with the poor themselves, with benefit to labor as well as the nation. It can and will provide leadership and initiative at the local level throughout the country and, as the program comes to grips with specific problems, labor will participate in the solutions. When revisions or new concepts are needed, the labor representatives will provide those ideas and develop the new programs."

Citing statistics that sketch a profile of the poor, the council's report observed that "significantly, over half of the poverty families are headed by persons working at relief level wages, or working intermittently due to seasonal work, plant shutdowns, sickness, etc., or are seeking work unsuccessfully."

"For these people," it continued, "the AFL-CIO seeks universal coverage by minimum wage legislation at higher levels, a shorter workweek with higher overtime rates, improved unemployment and workmen's compensation, more manpower training, an enlarged public works program and other job-creating measures."

Meany Bids Convention Build on Gains

Success of Merger Reviewed in Keynote

(Continued from Page 1)

wept," he said, asking the delegates to stand for a moment of silence.

These were the major highlights of the federation president's searching and wide-ranging keynote:

MERGER: "We can fairly say that the merger begun in form in 1955 has been largely accomplished and in substance and spirit as well. That, in itself, is one of the most important products of this past 10 years."

STATE AND LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES: The vitality of the central bodies "is crucial to our success," but only a little more than one-half of all AFL-CIO local unions are currently affiliated with the central bodies. "I want to urge as strongly as I can that each international union devote itself to the improvement of this record of affiliation to bring home to those locals their duty to join the labor movement at the community and the state, as well as the national level."

INTERNAL DISPUTES PLAN: The machinery adopted in 1961 has "received the acceptance, support and cooperation of our affiliates and has served to reduce these disputes to their true proportions." The plan has saved affiliates "a great deal of manpower and money that might otherwise have been devoted to internal feuding and has liberated those resources for the real organizing job that has to be done."

MERGERS OF AFFILIATES: "We must in the future place even greater emphasis upon the consolidation of competing organizations as the way to a more rational and effective trade union structure." The need for consolidation is most acute "in those areas of jurisdiction now occupied by two or more static organizations whose membership is far below the potential of the industry and whose separate, divided resources are not equal to the task."

MEMBERSHIP: We have reached a new peak in the AFL-CIO and the trend has turned sharply upward. "It will be interesting to see how our critics who, two years ago, wrote us off as stagnant, out of style and over the hill, will account for this strange turn of events." Fifteen unions have gained 25,000 members or more since merger while 12 unions suffered declines of 25,000 or more since 1955, reflecting employment conditions, automation and technological change and shifts in industry location.

ORGANIZING: "We have had to operate under a Labor Relations Act . . . designed to retard our growth, restrict our freedom of action and handicap our functions." Yet the AFL-CIO has held its own while strengthening its internal structure and is now moving "in depth and force" into new and broader areas of organization.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING: "We have reason to be proud." Collective bargaining has continued to prove its vitality and its adaptability to new conditions, new issues and new problems. The standard of living of most Americans has increased substantially in the last ten years and "one basic driving force behind this record is the collective bargaining pressure of our unions." In the past decade the buying power of wages and salaries increased by 19 to 30 percent in real terms after allowing for higher living costs. Striking gains have been made in the level and scope of pension benefits, health and welfare plans, job security provisions and supplemental unemployment benefits and programs to humanize the effects of automation and technological change.

LEGISLATION: "We have made greater progress than in any other period in our history. . . . This progress has accelerated and reached its climax" since the last convention. The landmark programs of the past year include medicare, federal aid to education, the anti-poverty program, a larger housing program, the new Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, air and water pollution control, manpower development and training, a cut in excise taxes and immigration reform.

"But the greatest single breakthrough of this era, in the battle for human progress has been achieved in the field of civil rights" with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. "I am proud to say that the AFL-CIO was in the forefront of the campaign to secure the enactment of all these laws. And I am here to state that the AFL-CIO will stay in the front of the fight to improve and perfect these laws and to assure that they are fully and vigorously enforced."

Apportionment and 14(b): These issues "are solidly and inescapably intertwined. There is no illusion about that either in our minds or in the mind of the Senate Minority Leader [Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen]." As badly as the AFL-CIO wants 14(b) repealed, it does not want it on the basis of giving up opposition to Dirksen's amendment to scuttle the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" decisions.

"The Senate minority leader and all his anti-labor stooges can filibuster until Hell freezes over before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of deal."

POLITICAL ACTIVITY: "I share the sense of resentment and outrage at the shabby tactics that have obstructed repeal of 14(b) . . . but I know of no more foolish and dangerous nonsense than the proposition that trade unionists should express their resentment by withholding support from COPE and withdrawing from active participation in political action programs.

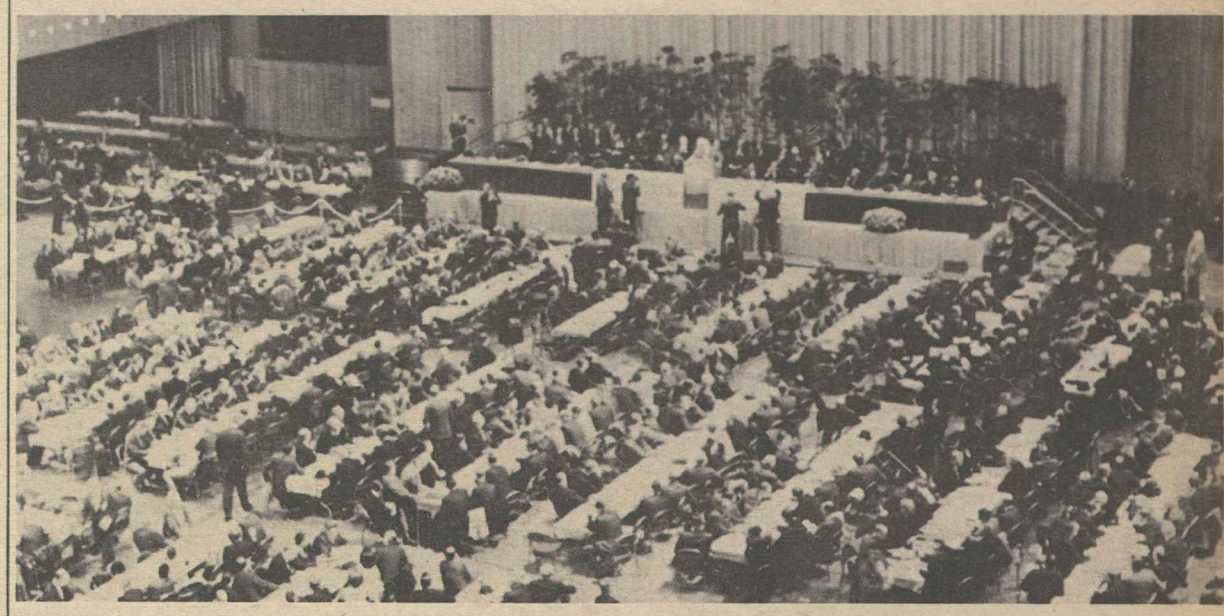
"I know of no better way by which to deliver to the Dirksens, the Birchers and the NAM . . . not just a victory on 14(b) alone, but a double and triple victory by securing the elimination of the trade union movement as an effective force in American political life."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS: "Human freedom against oppression is the basic issue underlying the struggle to defend South Viet Nam against the threat of Communist domination. The blood that is being shed on that battle ground is being shed in defense of freedom everywhere."

"We fully support the determination of the President to stay in Viet Nam with all the force that is required to successfully resist the efforts of the Communist aggressors. . . . We must stand firm, accept the burdens and bear the sacrifices that constitute the price of freedom in this day and age."



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



OPENING SESSION of the AFL-CIO's sixth constitutional convention brought together nearly 930 delegates as the federation marked what Pres. George Meany termed a decade of "striking gains" since merger.

Wirtz Sees Poverty, Rights, Jobs As Major Issues Facing Nation

San Francisco—The next "mountain ranges of human purpose" for American society are to meet the issue of poverty "frontally," to carry on the civil rights revolution and to continue creating more jobs, Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz told the AFL-CIO sixth convention here.

If politics today is built on "consensus," it is the "consensus of discontent, of dissatisfaction with things as they are," he said.

That is labor's own "stern ethic" as he understands it, in which "the status quo is just a bench mark" and "civilization is man in motion," Wirtz told the delegates.

He invited the convention to apply a declaration of the late Adlai E. Stevenson: those who think we can "call it a day, lean back and pat our stomachs" because of recent social and economic gains had "better get out of the way, because he's going to get run over."

"I hear complaints about labor losing its crusading zeal," Wirtz said ironically. "These are strange sounds after two years in which labor has helped more than any other private group I know" to secure passage of the education, civil rights, tax, medicare and poverty bills that marked progress in Congress.

What we must realize is that the poverty and rights programs adopted so far have principally had the effect of "stirring up a very real revolution of rising expectations," he continued.

"No Negro or other non-white minority group member is going to believe that anything has really happened unless and until he has a decent chance at a decent job"—not with a Negro employment disadvantage rate "about 10 times the white rate."

More Jobs Needed

"The war on poverty will be substantially won when we have at least a million more jobs [over and above the increase in the work force] than we have today," and this will require "continual effort to keep the economy expanding."

There must be the human development programs "which will assure that the people who need these jobs are prepared and qualified to fill them."

Lashing the recent Federal Reserve Board action in raising prime interest rates from 4 to 4.5 percent, Wirtz warned that "higher interest rates mean higher unemployment rates," and our values are out of balance when it is decided "to push prosperity back around the corner whenever unemployment drops to 3 million people."

Hitting also at Senate failure to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, he said bluntly that he "resented deeply" the filibuster led by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois that prevented a vote. Wirtz, a Chicago resident, said, "I find it ironic that a senator whose costs of representation I pay" led the talkathon—and recently threatened before the National Association of Manufacturers to renew it in January — "to prevent unions from receiving their representation costs" from workers the law requires them to represent fairly, whether they are members or not.

"If a labor union did anything like that, it would be a violation of the Landrum-Griffin Act," he gibed at Dirksen.

This is all that is involved in 14(b), he pointed out. Repeal by killing state "right-to-work" laws would simply guarantee an employer and a union the "right to make an agreement that the employes the unions represent should be required to share in the cost of that representation."

"I have watched all year," he continued, to see whether "even one newspaper would report the vitally relevant facts" that in a four-year period when the Taft-Hartley Act required secret-ballot authorization for seeking a union shop, workers in "97 percent of 46,148 elections" voted for the union shop.

Instead the press has "consistently played" the 14(b) repeal issue "as one involving the protection of employes against union leadership," he said caustically, and this despite the fact that labor "has fought long and hard" for education, voting and social rights for all Americans without ever asking whether the beneficiaries "carry union cards."

12-11-65

Firm Support Pledged For Johnson's Program

(Continued from Page 1)

and successful aggression there "against a free and harmless people will be a very grave threat to our freedom" in America as well, the security of the United States as well.

The response of Hanoi and Peking to our readiness to meet at the conference table has been "completely negative," he said, but our ambassadors are still "standing by" and we hope for reason among those "who hold the keys to peace."

The President in his telephone message pointed with pride to the "economic surge" that has raised employment by 3.5 million in five years yet has seen price stability maintained.

A 15 percent average factory wage rise in 1955-60 was slashed to only 4 percent because of rising prices, he said, whereas the 22 percent gain of 1960-65 represents a "real gain" of a "hefty 14 percent."

In two years, labor costs have remained relatively stable, the President said, "and because you have acted responsibly" you have secured these gains.

The President pointed out that he had asked Congress for major improvements in the wage-hour and unemployment compensation laws. He would "repeat" the recommendations to the new session and "with your help we will win," he said.

He had also recommended repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and he would "repeat" this and "with your help we will pass it."

American labor is made up of "practical realists," Meany said in his telephoned reply.

Labor knows the "heavy responsibilities" on the President in regard to economic stability at home, his dedication to the good life shared by all and to the elimination of poverty, he said.

Labor knows the "mental anguish" he must feel when his obligations force him to "commit American boys to the defense of freedom."

"We are with you in all of these things" that will make possible "a peaceful, better life for all humanity," the federation president declared.

Convention Charts Course Of New Decade for Labor

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, December 18, 1965 — No. 51

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.



EIGHT NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO meet with Pres. George Meany shortly after their election at the federation's sixth convention. Left to right, front row: Pres. I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Pres. P. L. Siemiller, Machinists; Meany; Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade, Pressmen; Pres. Ralph Helstein, Packinghouse Workers. Back row: Pres. George Burdon, Rubber Workers; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes; Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. **(Story, Page 7.)**

Sets Goals Keyed To Building Nation

By Saul Miller

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO opened a new chapter in the continuing story of the American trade union movement as it entered its second decade with a new vigor and determination to help make a better nation and a better world.

The 928 delegates representing every sector of America's labor force carefully reviewed the record of the first 10 years and from a mass of 224 resolutions and the words of a dozen speakers fashioned a labor program for the years to come. **(See Index, Page 2.)**

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, re-elected to a sixth term and hailed for his "courageous and determined leadership" of the federation since its founding, summed up the convention as "sound and constructive," adding:

"It has charted a course of action for the AFL-CIO that will help build a stronger America. We are going out from here determined to achieve the goals the convention has mapped—the goals of a better world for all people."

To help chart the course, the sixth convention elected with Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler 27 vice presidents, eight of them serving for the first time, under new election procedures adopted earlier by the delegates.

Affiliation Stressed

It adopted also a strong resolution calling for complete and full affiliation with all state and local bodies by all locals of all federation unions so that the central bodies can carry out labor's programs in every community in the country.

The Administration underscored the nationwide and worldwide importance of the convention as the President and four top leaders spoke to the delegates. The President spoke via telephone from Texas and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and War on Poverty Chief Sargent Shriver spoke from the rostrum in the civic auditorium.

Administration spokesmen and the convention itself gave special attention to the war in Viet Nam as the theme of stopping Communist aggression and American efforts to achieve negotiations pervaded the sessions.

Rusk won the rapt attention of the delegates and a tremendous ovation as he outlined America's foreign policy aims and the issues in Viet Nam, thanking the AFL-CIO for its strong and unyielding support of the Administration's policies in Southeast Asia.

A second major theme that dominated speeches to the convention, the meeting of the federation's General Board and the discussions on resolutions was repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act at the second session of the 89th Congress. Administration leaders reiterated their support for repeal and the battle to break the Dirksen-led filibuster in the Senate.

New policies and approaches to social security, economic planning and urban affairs were approved in the five-day convention and policies on civil rights, the war on poverty, health, farm workers, natural resources education, maritime, rail and government workers were reaffirmed and expanded to meet new problems and challenges.

The AFL-CIO's positions on strengthening the Intl. Confedera-

(Continued on Page 3)

Communist Drive Assailed:

'Unstinting' Support Pledged To Nation's Viet Nam Effort

By Gervase N. Love

San Francisco—"Unstinting support" for all measures the Administration might find necessary to halt Communist aggression in Viet Nam was pledged by the AFL-CIO in a convention resolution that recognized aggression as an "integral phase" of the Communist drive for world domination.

"The moment the Communists cease and desist from their drive to seize control of South Viet Nam by military force and are willing to sit down at the conference table," the delegates pointed out, "the war will end."

The Viet Nam fighting and organized labor's support of the Johnson Administration and its policies was one of the dominant themes of the convention.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in his keynote speech expressed "the overwhelming sentiments of the working people of America when I say that we fully support the determination of the President to stay in Viet Nam with all the force that is required" to resist aggressive efforts to "overwhelm that country."

Vice Pres. Humphrey declared that one of the "great gratifying developments in contemporary history," which is "so reassuring" to the Administration, is the fact that organized labor understands the nature of the challenge and supports the government "as we need it."

Sec. of State Dean Rusk, welcoming the AFL-CIO's involvement "in a hundred different ways" in working with the trade unions of other lands to strengthen freedom and peace, urged the delegates to keep in mind two essential elements in the Viet Nam picture—infiltration by the Viet Cong and commitment by the U.S.

Deputy Under Sec. of State U. Alexis Johnson, who discussed the current Viet Nam situation in detail, said that nowhere has AFL-CIO support in building free democratic institutions and societies been more evident than its backing of Administration policies.

Mazey 'Concerned'

In floor debate, Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey of the Auto Workers said he is "one of those concerned Americans worried about where we are going in Viet Nam." The government of that country, he said, is a "corrupt military dictatorship" not a "representative government," and the U. S. has made some "serious blunders," including support of the French in Viet Nam in 1950 and the Eisenhower Administration failure to back up the

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Drive for 14(b) Repeal Sounds Major Theme

San Francisco—Labor's drive for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act echoed and re-echoed throughout the five days of the AFL-CIO convention.

It drew loud applause and cheers when supported by convention speakers, from the President and the Vice President of the United States on down.

It was the sole subject discussed at a meeting of the AFL-CIO General Board.

And it found its formal expression in a convention resolution which:

- Urged the Senate to take up the House-passed repeal bill, H.R. 77, "as one of the first orders of business when it convenes in January" and then "proceed to repeal 14(b) with every reasonable dispatch."
- Called on affiliated unions "to use to the fullest their educational facilities to convey the full story and implications of 14(b)" both to union members and the general public.
- Urged union members to join in an alliance with friends of labor in churches, among minority groups and liberals "in a common and concerted effort" to bring the repeal bill to a Senate vote.

The convention denounced the filibuster against 14(b) repeal and its threatened renewal by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.)

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Federal Aid Urged to Up Social Security Benefits

By David L. Perlman

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO proposed a bold new expansion of the social security system, including a retirement benefit increase of at least 50 percent "to permit older people to participate in the increased standard of living they have helped to make possible."

The convention also called for a flexible retirement age, broadening of medicare coverage to include all social security beneficiaries, liberalized disability provisions, and extension to men of the benefit formula now in effect for women.

To pay for these broad-ranging improvements, the AFL-CIO proposed:

- An increase in the taxable wage base from the $6,600 ceiling in present law to $15,000—to be accomplished in several steps over the next few years.

This, the convention resolution noted, would be comparable in coverage to the $3,000 wage base originally enacted in 1935.

- Government contributions to the social security trust fund from general revenues so that the cost of an immediate increase in benefits for the elderly "should not be charged to future generations of workers and their employers."

The resolution noted that persons retiring in the early years of the social security program received full benefits even though

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GENERAL BOARD OF THE AFL-CIO received a report from Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller on the status of the bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The board, made up of principal officers of all affiliates and departments, plus Executive Council members, is shown reading the documents.

General Board Studies 14(b) Repeal Strategy

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO General Board took a close look at labor's campaign for repeal of Taft-Hartley's section 14(b) and discussed strategy for the Number One goal when Congress reconvenes—to bring the issue to a vote in the Senate.

The general board is made up of the principal officer of each AFL-CIO-affiliated union and department, plus the members of the federation's Executive Council.

Board members heard reports on the repeal drive from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, chairman of the Executive Council's 14(b) subcommittee, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

The judgment that the 1964 election results provided a realistic basis for a full-scale repeal drive was borne out by the House vote last July, the board was told; and the Senate majority for repeal, in the opinion of labor's legislative strategists, remains solid.

The urgent need, participants in the general board's discussion agreed, is to focus efforts on the issue of the Senate's right to vote.

If a majority supporting 14(b) repeal can be blocked by a filibuster, no labor or social legislation is safe from minority veto, board members were warned.

A companion theme was the need to articulate support for 14(b) repeal and the Senate's right to vote at the grass roots level.

Public support has been demonstrated in referendum votes in defeat of so-called "right-to-work" proposals in state after state, it was pointed out. But repeal supporters have not been as active letter writers and propagandists as right-wing opponents who recently have dominated letters-to-the-editor columns and congressional mailbags.

Jobsite Picketing Gets Solid Support

San Francisco—Enactment of the jobsite picketing bill has the "complete and undivided support" of the AFL-CIO, the convention declared.

A resolution traced the bipartisan support for legislation to allow a union with a dispute against a construction subcontractor to picket a multi-employer construction site. It noted that such a measure has had the endorsement of every President in the past 15 years.

It called for passage of the bill in 1966 "to grant the long-delayed relief to which building and construction workers are entitled."

Pension Plan Coverage, Safety to be Examined

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO Social Security Committee will study coverage and safety of private pension programs and make recommendations to the federation's Executive Council.

A convention resolution setting up the study directed the committee to give particular attention to:

- Federal legislative standards on vesting, funding and investment of pension reserves.
- The feasibility of setting up a central clearing house to enable workers to take pension credits to their new place of employment when they change jobs.

The resolution noted the "spectacular achievement" of the labor movement in negotiating private pension plans to supplement social security retirement benefits. More than 25 million employes are now covered by such plans.

It pointed out, however, that a large number of workers don't qualify for pensions because their period of service with a single employer has been too short to meet requirements of the pension plan.

In addition, "the loss of pension credits when plants shut down or when there are company mergers . . . is a continuing problem."

Various proposals have been made for legislation and treasury regulations affecting provisions and tax exempt status of private pension contributions and benefits, the convention noted.

These problems, the resolution stated, "require thorough study before their implications are clearly understood."

Private Plans 'Uneven'

The resolution also pointed out that coverage under private pension plans is "uneven." It noted that while 80 percent of workers in manufacturing, transportation, utilities and mining are covered by private pension plans, "only about 10 percent of workers in the service industries have such protection."

In a separate resolution, the convention urged a system of government reinsurance for private pension plans, similar to the reinsurance of bank deposits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

It urged Congress to begin hearings on a measure to give "full protection to workers against the catastrophe of the loss of accumulated pension credits."

Women Workers' Rights Affirmed

San Francisco — Labor's opposition to sex discrimination in employment and its support of child care facilities and other benefit programs for women workers was reaffirmed by the AFL-CIO convention.

T-H Review Urged to End 'Deficiencies'

San Francisco—Of all the New Deal social legislation, only the National Labor Relations Act "has not been improved but has been emasculated," the AFL-CIO declared in a convention resolution.

The convention asked Congress to "review in their entirety" the provisions of the basic labor law and their interpretation and administration by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts. Congress should then write new provisions "to make a reality of the rights purportedly guaranteed to workers," the convention urged.

"Four glaring deficiencies" in the law were cited by the resolution:

- "Representation proceedings and unfair labor practice cases encounter inordinate and interminable delays."
- "Remedies against employer unfair labor practices are feeble to the point of inanity."
- Labor's economic weapons under the Wagner Act have been "blunted by unfair restrictions" of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts.
- The law does not reach "vicious" anti-union activities of individuals and groups not technically "agents of the employer."

UN Housing Center Expansion Sought

San Francisco — The AFL-CIO has recommended expansion of the United Nations Center for Housing, Building & Planning and creation of a special UN agency in this field to speed efforts to improve housing conditions around the world. The convention resolution urged that the U.S. representative to the UN provide leadership toward this goal.

Section 14(b):

Loud and Clear Call Sounded for Repeal

(Continued from Page 1)

as "the epitome of political cynicism" and a "harsh negation" of majority rule.

"No senator or minority of senators has the political or moral right to preclude the majority of the Senate from exercising its will —to vote on the repeal of 14(b)," the convention stated.

The resolution stressed that the issue of 14(b) repeal "is not 'compulsory unionism,' for repeal will not compel any worker to join a union."

"The real issue is whether an employe who must by law receive all of the wage increases and improvements in working conditions negotiated by the union, and whose individual grievances must be processed by the union, should be permitted to enjoy these benefits without being required to pay his proportionate share of the costs of maintaining the union."

With 14(b) repealed, the resolution said, unions in states which do not have "right-to-work" laws can give their full attention "to organizing the unorganized and to securing improved social legislation from state legislatures." They will no longer be diverted by "flank attacks" of "right-to-work" campaigns.

In the 19 states with open shop laws—"which include the poorest and the least organized in the nation" — repeal will help to strengthen existing unions," the convention said.

It will "improve the incredibly hostile environment which brings violence to union organizers, discharge to union members, and defeat to union organizing campaigns." Repeal was termed "a necessary first step to organization of the unorganized in those states, and to improvement of their working conditions and living standards."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted caustically that Dirksen had chosen the National Association of Manufacturers as the forum to announce his plans to renew the 14(b) filibuster, "a most appropriate and appreciative audience." Meany added:

"We accept the challenge. I hope that the senator and his fellow windbags are in good voice, come January, for they will need to be. For we propose to fight in the Senate until this issue is won or fairly lost."

If it is somehow lost in the Senate, Meany said, "we will fight in the states, in the counties, in the precincts and in the plants and workshops of America. We shall never quit."

From Pres. Johnson, in his telephoned address to the convention, came a pledge to again urge Congress to pass a 14(b) repeal bill, and a prediction: "With your help, we will pass it."

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told a cheering convention that the Administration "is determined to fight and win—I repeat, to fight and win—the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law."

Repeal, Humphrey declared, "will lift the standard of living for millions of workers and it will be the major victory in the war on poverty."

A separate resolution pointed out that Dirksen's filibuster was made possible by the Senate's Rule 22, which requires two-thirds of senators present to limit debate.

The resolution urged a Senate rules change so that after "every senator is given ample opportunity to present his view, and every protection is extended the minority, Senate debate can be concluded by a simple majority vote."

Convention Seeks Civil Defense Steps

San Francisco—A "more vigorous" civil defense program was urged by the AFL-CIO, including construction of group shelters in heavily-populated cities.

The resolution welcomed the participation of union representatives, along with other community leaders, in emergency planning.

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Labor Charts Course for New Decade

Convention Sees Stronger Nation In Job, Wage, Organizing Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Free Trade Unions, the Intl. Labor Organization, and policies to win freedom and strengthen democracy in Europe, Latin America and Africa were adopted with overwhelming approval.

Of the numerous areas in which the convention adopted a policy position here are some of the highlights:

- Called for a new, comprehensive and "massive" national program to rebuild the nation's cities.
- Urged a comprehensive inventory be drawn of the nation's social welfare and public service needs and plans and programs to meet these needs.
- **Proposed a bold new expansion of the social security system including a retirement benefit of at least 50 per cent and government contributions to the social security trust fund.**
- Called for federalization of the U.S. Employment Service so that the economy can benefit from the efficient use of manpower.
- Dedicated the labor movement to play a major role in achieving "reality" for all minority groups in terms of giving meaning to civil rights legislation.
- Enlisted unions in the fight to erase the "ugly blight" of poverty from the land and called for additional measures to assure jobs at decent wages for all willing and able to work.
- Proposed federal legislation to provide all Americans with better medical care at prices they can afford, calling for a public program to replace fragmented and inefficient present arrangements.
- Reaffirmed the need to improve the wage-hour law as the "single most potent weapon in the war against poverty."
- Called for a broad program of legislation to protect America's consumers and give all Americans full value for the money they spend.
- Demanded a decent livelihood for farm workers and the protection of national legislation for them as well as aid to the family farmer.
- Urged no letup in the fight to final victory in the states for the principle of "one man, one vote."
- Proposed an additional $10 billion a year in federal aid to meet the nation's "school needs."
- Termed "imperative" passage of the Administration's unemployment compensation bill as a "long and wholesome step forward" to a long-overdue overhauling of the system.
- Called for an ever-greater involvement of union members in the political life of the nation and especially in the 1966 congressional elections.
- **Voiced the need for a total commitment to bringing into trade union ranks the 30 million unorganized "but organizable" workers by the use of coordinated campaigns under AFL-CIO sponsorship.**
- Rededicated the trade union movement to seek wage and salary increases through collective bargaining as well as a shorter workweek and other fringe benefits to reverse the trend of recent years of a lesser share of the national income going to workers.

The convention spelled out specialized programs in three major areas of national interest, taking the following actions:

Maritime—Endorsed a 17-point program keyed to "significant expansion" of the merchant marine to stop the dangerous decline stemming from executive agency policies. It specifically praised and endorsed the report of Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee.

Government Workers — Called for federal, state and local governments to set an example for private industry in wages, working conditions and union-management relations and adopted a wide-ranging program for improvements in current practices for the 12 percent of the nation's workforce engaged in public employment.

Rail—Supported the legislative goals of the AFL-CIO's rail unions in a large number of areas to protect both rail workers and the public.

In the area of international affairs, the convention heard addresses by fraternal delegates from the Canadian Labor Congress, the British Trades Union Congress and from the president of the ICFTU and the general secretary of ORIT. It adopted the following policy positions:

- Unstinting support of all measures the administration might find necessary to halt communist aggression in Viet Nam.
- Reconstruction and reinvigoration of the Atlantic Alliance with emphasis on negotiations to bring NATO up to date.
- **Called on free labor throughout the world to support the people of Southern Rhodesia in their fight for majority rule and racial justice.**
- Endorsed the Alliance for Progress in Latin America as an instrument to build healthy and prosperous democracies.
- Urged restrictions in the investment of U.S. funds in developed countries until the balance of payments situation improves and reaffirmed longstanding support for expanded world trade.
- Reiterated American Labor's determination to preserve the Intl. Labor Organization and oppose the Communist-bloc drive to win control of the organization.
- Called for "new approaches, new tactics and new methods of organization" to strengthen the ICFTU.

A number of the resolutions submitted by the delegates, their unions and departments of the AFL-CIO were referred to the new Executive Council for further study. Meany named a three-man subcommittee of Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Paul Jennings, and P. L. Siemiller to study these resolutions and report to the next meeting of the council scheduled for Miami on Feb. 21, 1966.

Convention Draws 928 Delegates

San Francisco—The course of the labor movement for the next two years was charted by 928 delegates who acted on some 224 resolutions at the sixth biennial convention of the AFL-CIO.

The delegates to the supreme policymaking body of organized labor served on committees and met in convention sessions for five days. They represented 123 national and international unions, six constitutional departments, 43 state central bodies, 183 city central bodies and 22 directly-affiliated local unions. Also attending were two fraternal delegates and one ex-officio delegate.



LABOR'S DETERMINATION to win a Senate vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act found expression in the keynote speech to the convention by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as he declared: "We shall never quit."

Wage Law Hikes Seen Potent Poverty Weapon

San Francisco—Improvement of the Fair Labor Standards Act was urged by the AFL-CIO convention as "the single most potent weapon in the war against poverty."

Key proposals made by the convention were:

- A raise in the minimum wage to $2 an hour.
- Extension of coverage "to all workers engaged in or affecting interstate commerce."
- Payment of doubletime for overtime work.

A companion resolution called on congress to legislate "a rapid reduction of the standard workweek to 35 hours" to spread job opportunities.

Automation and technological progress make it possible to reduce hours and increase production at the same time, the resolution said, adding: "Persistent unemployment, widespread poverty and rising social tensions make it imperative that we do so."

The convention terms the present $1.25 wage floor "clearly inadequate," below even the poverty level.

"Properly used," it said, "the Fair Labor Standards Act can be the most effective instrument for assuring adequate wages for the working poor. It is not yet being used to meet this goal, and is urgently in need of modernization."

A higher overtime rate is necessary, the resolution declared, because the time-and-one-half rate "no longer serves the purpose for which it was intended—to discourage employers from scheduling overtime work."

The shorter hours resolution also urged unions to step up efforts to reduce hours of work through collective bargaining. It noted that a number of unions have already demonstrated the flexibility possible through negotiations.

Working hours have been reduced by longer vacations, earlier retirement, more holidays and sabbatical leaves as well as through a cut in the workweek.

The convention urged improved enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act, declaring:

Stop 'Chiseling'

"Cheating of the poorest workers must be halted. Chiseling on minimum wages and overtime premiums must be stopped."

The resolution asked sufficient funds and staff for improved enforcement, prosecution of violators and extension of the statute of limitations to permit more effective recovery of wages.

It also urged equivalent statutory increases in minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

The convention termed failure of the 89th Congress to act on wage-hour amendments as "a key omission in the record of the first session."

$10 Billion Boost Urged In U.S. Aid to Education

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention hailed as a "major breakthrough" the congressional enactment of aid to education and called for an additional $10 billion a year in federal aid to meet the nation's school needs.

The 928 delegates approved unanimously a resolution on education which urged:

- At least $3 billion a year in federal support to meet classroom construction needs over and above present building rates.
- Another $3 billion a year as a federal contribution to help raise teacher salaries from the present average of $6,200 to $8,000, and for hiring more teachers.
- A boost to $2.5 billion a year from the present $1.3 billion in aid aimed at improving elementary and secondary schools for children from low-income families.
- A start with $1.5 billion a year to help develop tuition-free commuter colleges and improve higher education facilities.

Over the long run, the convention said, a universal education program similar to the GI bill, may be the best solution to the problem of post-high school education. The cost will run to an estimated $15 billion a year, but it is a cost the nation should begin to consider, the AFL-CIO said.

"The greatest sacrifice which a worker's family makes in sending a young person to college is not in paying tuition, room and board, but in the income which the student foregoes in order to continue his education" the resolution said.

"Universalizing the principle of the GI education bills (of World War II and the Korean War) would ensure that no young person ever again need be denied education beyond high school because he or she could not afford it."

An important aspect of post-high school education, the AFL-CIO said, is continuing adult education. New industrial methods and increased leisure have created new needs. Congress should be applauded for providing federal aid for university extension programs, but there remains "a greater need than ever of a federal program . . . specifically designed to support labor extension services."

"The AFL-CIO therefore calls for a massive commitment to education to enlarge and equalize opportunity," the resolution said.

"States and communities must make renewed efforts on behalf of their schools and the federal government must expand the promising start which it has already made. An additional $10 billion annual federal expenditure is needed, $8.5 billion for elementary and secondary education and another $1.5 billion to support and encourage free and low-cost higher education.

In laying out the massive aid-to-education program, the AFL-CIO recognized the great increase in school expenditures in the past decade, but found the poorer states still lagging seriously.

Expenditures for public elementary and secondary education soared from $9 billion in 1953-54 to over $21 billion in the 1963-64 school year. Much of the rise was absorbed by higher enrollments and higher costs, the AFL-CIO noted, but the per pupil expenditure increased from $295 a decade ago to $444.

The convention also praised the civil rights movement for focusing attention on the problem of de facto school segregation arising from neighborhood housing patterns.

Curbs Sought Against Press Monopolies

San Francisco—Expressing alarm at the national pattern of newspaper suspensions and mergers, the convention urged federal legislation to maintain competition and Justice Dept. prosecution of newspaper monopolies.

The AFL-CIO backed proposals by the Newspaper Guild which would have legislation ensure other purchasers the opportunity to buy a failing paper at the fair market value to forestall its absorption by a competitor.

In a related resolution, the convention called for enactment of the bill introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N. J.) to make professional strikebreaking in interstate commerce a federal crime.



BEST WISHES are extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to John W. Livingston, whose retirement as director of organization for the federation was announced during the convention.

Cattle Farm Beckons AFL-CIO's Livingston

San Francisco—A contented Jack Livingston smilingly bade goodbye to a host of friends during the AFL-CIO convention and prepared to take up the new life he first envisioned for himself 11 years ago.

Livingston, 57, retires Dec. 31 as AFL-CIO organization director and will settle down on 600 acres of pasture, woods and river bottom he purchased in 1954 to raise Polled Hereford cattle.

The farm is near Tuscumbia, Mo., on the Osage River—10 miles from another farm on which he was born.

Livingston is carrying out the promise he made to himself a long time ago, he said.

"I've always wanted to leave the labor movement while I was comparatively young and in good health," he said. "Now I'm doing it."

His resignation closed out service to labor that began in 1933, when he helped establish Federal Labor Union No. 18,386 at the Fisher Body plant in St. Louis.

By August 1942 the local had become part of the Auto Workers and Livingston was elected an executive board member and regional director for a district composed of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico.

He kept the post until 1947 when he was elected a UAW vice president and moved to Detroit to take over direction of the union's operations in General Motors, and the aircraft and farm implement industries.

He held the post until Dec. 5, 1955, serving in the meantime on the National Wage Stabilization Board in 1951-2. Then, a few hours after the historic merger of AFL-CIO, he was nominated by Pres. George Meany to be the new chief of organizing activities. The new executive council promptly confirmed him, and the next day he resigned his UAW vice presidency.

Livingston was guest of honor at an AFL-CIO staff party during the convention at which Sec. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. presented him with a television set.

KircherNamed New Director Of Organizing

San Francisco—William L. Kircher has been appointed director of organization of the AFL-CIO.

Pres. George Meany named Kircher to succeed the retiring director, John W. Livingston, and the Executive Council immediately approved the choice in its post-convention session.

Kircher, 50, had held the post of assistant director of organization under Livingston in the newly-merged AFL-CIO in 1955, taking leave from the Auto Workers. He became assistant director of AFL-CIO Region IX a year later and, in February 1964, resumed the position of assistant director in Washington.

Kircher is a native of Athens, O., and was graduated from Ohio University. He had an early career as a newspaperman, then in 1941 went to work in a Cincinnati defense plant and helped organize UAW Local 647. Since then he had held a variety of staff posts in the UAW.



WILLIAM L. KIRCHER

AFTRA Supported In Station Dispute

San Francisco—The convention declared its support of the eight-month strike against Radio Station KPOL in Los Angeles, warning that major manufacturers and right-wing fanatics were ganging up to bust unionism in southern California and set a pattern for the broadcasting industry nationally.

Claude McHugh, executive secretary of the Hollywood local of the Television & Radio Artists, charged "there is truly a conspiracy" between national manufacturers, through their advertising agencies, to finance KPOL as a symbol of anti-unionism.

The resolution said station KPOL has demanded the surrender of union security and pension and welfare plans on the part of the AFTRA local, which represents announcers and newsmen, and Local 45 of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Targets of Conservatives:

Labor Girds for '66 Election To Return First-Term Liberals

San Francisco—Labor has made a good beginning in the political life of the country "but we cannot afford the luxury of pausing to enjoy the fruits of the beginning," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Looking back with "satisfaction" to the election results of 1964, marked by Pres. Johnson's "landslide" victory in a "confrontation between liberal elements and ultra-reactionaries," the convention noted that labor through political activity also helped produce a net gain of two liberal senators and elect 51 labor-backed candidates for the House who became freshmen members last January.

"The impact of the new congressmen was dramatic and demonstrable," the convention resolution on political education declared.

Their presence permitted the passage of long-pending bills on medicare, education, housing, voting rights and immigration reform, it noted, "and their influence extended beyond their numbers, destroying the bipartisan conservative coalition" that had long controlled Congress.

Forces are now gathering to defeat these freshman congressmen, however, the resolution warned, and thus restore the coalition. These forces include both the extremist elements "whose efforts have intensified" and the political organizations of conservative business and professional groups "which have achieved maturity and experience in raising funds and developing organizations" for "anti-labor candidates."

The statement named the Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association's Political Action Committee and the National Association of Manufacturers' Business-Industry Political Action Committee as key groups, along with right-wing extremists, taking dead aim at liberal congressional members in the 1966 elections.

History and tradition reveal that the party controlling the White House nearly always loses congressional seats in a non-presidential year, the convention noted—an "average loss in the past 60 years of 37 seats in the House and 5 in the Senate."

The liberal congressmen indicated as most vulnerable in 1966, because of narrow victories in 1964 or victories in normally conservative districts, "are almost all Democrats" and "they will be in great jeopardy," it continued.

The labor movement must "accept this new challenge with energy and imagination," it declared.

The involvement of union members in the country's political life is "a legitimate and essential function of trade unionism," it said.

In the "narrowest" sense, every union-management contract must be recognized as "affected by laws and the officials who administer them." In the broader sense, we are "citizens first and trade unionists second," and there is a "solemn responsibility" on us "to engage to the fullest extent" in programs that "strengthen the democratic process, benefit our nation at home and abroad and permit all Americans to live in dignity and self-respect."

The convention called every AFL-CIO affiliate to "render all assistance and support to the policies and programs of the Committee on Political Education."

It listed these specific recommendations:

- It is a "primary obligation" of every union member to be a registered voter and affiliates that have made a constitutional officer of a registrar or COPE chairman in each local union are "commended."
- Local membership lists should be made available to the "properly constituted COPE organization in registration-and-vote campaigns." This is particularly true where COPE is engaged in pilot projects "employing data processing equipment" that will greatly expedite and improve such campaigns.
- The contribution of women unionists and the wives of unionists is "invaluable" in checking registration lists, canvassing and assisting in "get-out-the-vote" campaigns. The convention expressed its thanks and authorized COPE to expand its Women's Activities Dept. programs.
- All affiliates should "designate one or more full-time staff members" to work on COPE activities with their locals. Each local, in turn should name a COPE committee to work with county or city organizations.
- All affiliates should "accept the responsibility" of meeting a COPE quota for organizational support and "promote the voluntary dollar drive."

Unity With Allies Held Campaign Key

San Francisco—The "prerequisite" to labor's political success is a "united effort" with allies with whom we "share common goals, such as friendly farm organizations, senior citizens and minority groups," the AFL-CIO convention declared in a blunt warning that opposition from conservative forces is intense.

Candidates should be selected "carefully" to make sure that they measure up in stature, and the selections should be "based only on issues and ability," a political resolution continued. There should be "broad participation" by affiliates in the "endorsement procedures of state and local central bodies."

'Final Victory' Vowed In 1 Man, 1 Vote Battle

San Francisco—The fight for one man, one vote representation in state legislatures and the House of Representatives "must continue until full and final victory," the AFL-CIO declared.

The convention hailed "tremendous progress" toward reapportionment of state legislatures, noting that it came about "largely as a result of lawsuits brought by labor organizations."

Affiliated unions and "rank and file" members were urged to combat the twin attempts to nullify the Supreme Court's apportionment decisions:

- The constitutional amendment sponsored by Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
- The effort to initiate a constitutional convention through petition of state legislatures.

The convention warned that a "well-financed" campaign for a constitutional change has been mounted by "a strange coalition of conservatives, right-wing extremists and obstinate traditionalists."

"Gross violations" of one man, one vote standards also exist in many congressional districts, the resolution noted.

It urged enactment of federal legislation which would establish a limit on the extent to which a congressional district can deviate in population from the average for the state. "The allowable deviation," the resolution stressed, "should be kept as small as possible."

Only 25 States

The convention's emphasis on the importance of one man, one vote principles recalled AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote address in which he pledged that labor would not trade off its opposition to Dirksen's constitutional amendment in return for abandonment of the filibuster against 14(b) repeal.

Dirksen "can filibuster until hell freezes over," Meany said, "before I will agree to sell the people short for that kind of deal."

Reapportionment of more than half the state legislatures has halted the drive to convene a constitutional convention by petition of the states, the resolution noted. Only 25 states have taken such action, well short of the needed 34.

Nevertheless, the AFL-CIO resolution said, continued vigilance is necessary to keep the list of petitioning states from growing. In addition, labor and its allies in the struggle were urged to fight to have constitutional convention resolutions adopted by malapportioned legislatures rescinded as legislatures achieve one man, one vote representation.

Alarm Voiced On Still-Active Hate Groups

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention noted with pride that the 1963 convention had directed the federation's Committee on Political Education to "raise the alarm . . . against extremist organizations flooding the country with vitriol and confusion" and that COPE had at first worked "almost alone" before allies joined in.

The convention renewed this counter-attack in a resolution warning that "various groups are organized to promote hate and strife" among ethnic and religious groups, and that their purpose is to halt the nation's progress in implementing "our commitment to equal liberty, justice, opportunity and dignity for all."

It called for an expansion of AFL-CIO efforts to "defend civil rights and civil liberties and such basic institutions as free public education" against extremist assault.

It also directed that federation publications, COPE Political Memos, educational materials and Group Research reports be used to educate affiliates on "the true danger and identity of the extremist groups."

"All possible efforts" should be exerted to "elect to all offices candidates who are dedicated to the ideals of American democracy and who abhor extremist saboteurs of civil and democratic human rights," the resolution declared.

Renewed Effort Mapped on Civil Rights

'True Equality' Stressed as Aim; Randolph Hails Labor's Support

San Francisco—"Much more remains to be done" before full enjoyment of civil rights for minority groups is "a reality in this land," despite the "major accomplishments of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

Labor has a major role to play in achievement of this "reality," a convention resolution declared, and while "we are proud" of "great progress" in the past, "too much remains to be done for us to pause for self-congratulations."

"Our goal is true and absolute equality of opportunity" for members of minority groups "and we shall not rest until we achieve it," it added.

"Good laws do not automatically solve problems, as we in the labor movement know from experience" with the Wagner Act, which "had to be backed up with hard work" in assuring effective administration, the convention noted.

"Vigorous and effective enforcement" of the civil rights laws is "mandatory" if they are to be "useful tools, it said, and "we intend to see that there is effective and vigorous enforcement" as well as full attention to labor's own responsibilities.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph had an attentive convention audience in a speech supporting the resolution as he proclaimed the existence of a "Negro-labor alliance" in which the needs and hopes of "the dispossessed Negro masses" are 'hitched to the economic demands of labor."

He paid tribute to the AFL-CIO's "tireless efforts" through the Leadership Committee on Civil Rights in helping push through the legislation.

Labor Aid 'Indispensable'

"We might not have won the battle" without the "indispensable" aid of labor and other allies, he said. "Let these hard facts be noted by the hostile critics of the labor movement who profess sympathy for the cause of racial equality."

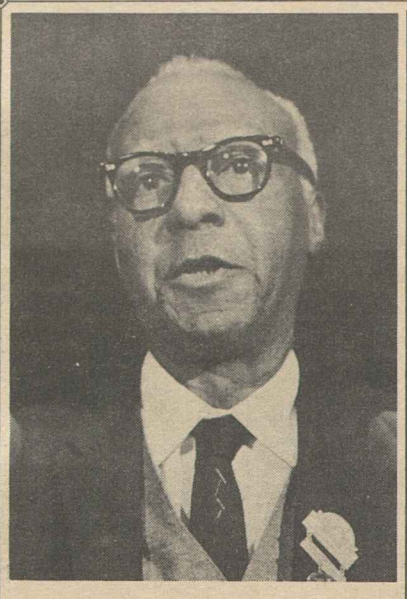
Adding a specific tribute to the federation's legislative director, Andrew J. Biemiller, and its Dept. of Civil Rights, headed by Dir. Donald Slaiman, he also pleaded for "active support" of the department and use of its technical assistance by local unions.

The "alliance" between labor and Negro rights groups is "not a one-way street," he said. Negro leadership is "not merely making a gesture in return for labor's support of civil rights. We are bound together in a coalition of mutual interest."

"Negro workers need and demand repeal of Section 14 (b)" because repeal "helps clear the way for unionization of the South" with all it can mean toward "economic security" and "freedom from exploitation and intimidation."

They "know full well that die-hard opposition" comes from "greedy profiteers and reactionary politicians" who have tried to block civil rights advancement. That is why the Negro vote was "decisive" in defeating "right-to-work" proposals in Oklahoma and other states, he said.

Labor's demand for a $2 federal minimum wage offers more than any other "single step" to "raise Negroes out of poverty," he continued. Negro unemployment is "astronomically high," he acknowledged, but "in most cases the head of the Negro family is working—40 hard hours a week," yet "two out of three Negro families live in deprivation." Give the Negro worker a "decent wage" and he will not need to be "lectured about self-help. He will be able to help himself."



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

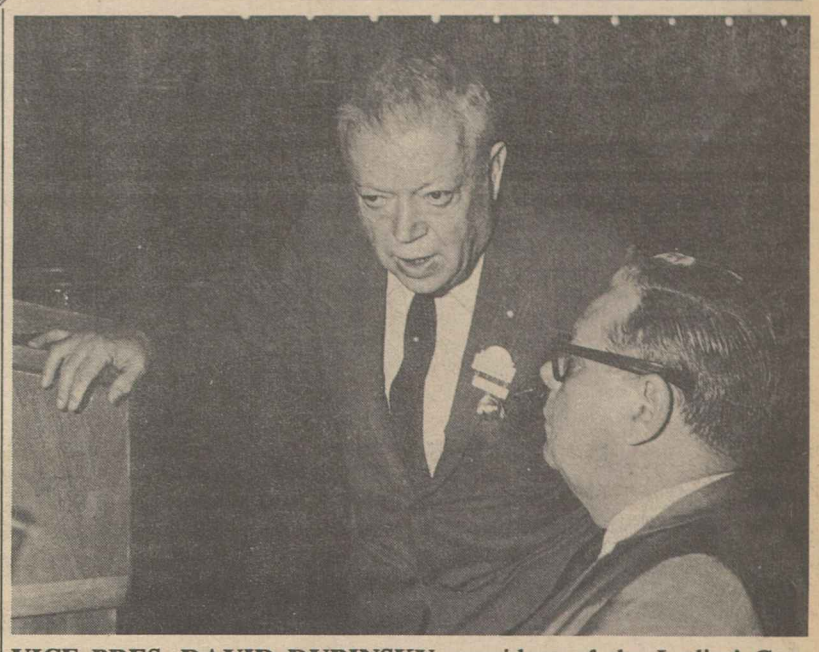
The convention resolution called for creation of a civil rights committee by every affiliate to facilitate "increased labor participation" toward racial equality in the fields of education, housing, equal employment opportunity, voting rights, and equality in the administration of justice.

Such committees are "crucial" to implementing the program in these ways, it said:

- Providing "technical assistance to workers filing complaints" under the employment rights section (Title VII) of the 1964 law.
- Establishing "basic educational programs" reaching rank-and-file union members.
- "Cooperative relationships" with "responsible" local and area civil rights groups, religious and other organizations to help "obtain compliance" with the law.
- "Aiding local labor leadership to resist Ku Klux Klan and John Birch Society infiltration," which has been an observable objective of such extremist groups.

National equality programs for "all citizens" have always been an AFL-CIO goal, the convention said, and now are urgent to meet social requirements and create jobs.

"Such measures, plus a higher minimum wage, extended coverage, and national standards for quality integrated education and training will aid Negroes and other minorities to translate legal rights into absolute equal opportunity," the resolution declared.



VICE PRES. DAVID DUBINSKY, president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, confers on convention platform with Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

Resolution Praises 'Freedom Schools'

San Francisco—"Freedom schools" operated in the Deep South by the American Federation of Teachers in cooperation with civil rights groups won the support of the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates approved a resolution pledging the federation's cooperation to unions interested in expanding the freedom schools "in every area of our nation that needs this educational program."

U.S. Urged to Bar Export of Capital, Strengthen Trade Adjustment Aid

San Francisco—Direct restrictions on the investment of U.S. funds in developed countries until the balance of payments situation improves was demanded by the AFL-CIO convention in a resolution reaffirming longstanding support for expanded world trade.

In addition, the resolution said, the whole question of the export of U.S. capital and its effect on international trade should be studied, and "appropriate supervision and necessary controls" instituted by the government. Mechanisms for similar restrictions are already established in other major industrial nations, it added.

Changing world political and economic conditions, the convention declared, call for "flexible actions" toward attaining the over-all goal of building "a stronger U.S. in a stronger free world" through the gradual reciprocal lowering of trade barriers.

The convention again raised labor's call for an "adequate and effective" trade adjustment assistance program, recalled repeated labor criticisms of the Tariff Commission for its failure to provide aid to those adversely affected by imports, and voiced hope in the Johnson Administration's promise to revise the criteria.

"Trade adjustment provisions should be amended to make the government's judgment of criteria for relief more realistic and equitable," it said.

"The administration of trade adjustment should be changed to insure that a worker displaced by imports receives assistance."

The resolution urged the development of "workable" international fair labor standards, with improved wage and living standards accompanying productivity improvements and expanding markets of export industries. This stand not only would protect American workers against unfair competition, it said, but would assure workers in other countries a fair share of the increased returns from foreign trade.

The issue of East-West trade, the convention declared, "requires clear thinking in terms of political realities and the national interest rather than mere commercial advantage."

"In any event, there must be continued precaution against exporting advanced U.S. technology and prohibitions against exporting strategic items because of their possible military advantage."

The problems of poorer nations need much more attention, the resolution said, in view of the "enlarging, not narrowing, gaps" between their trade and development needs and their potential.

The AFL-CIO world trade program also:

- Called for public and private encouragement of expanding exports, but opposed extra tax incentives or subsidiaries as "unnecessary."
- Urged the U.S. to continue seeking multilateral agreements in industries "highly sensitive" to disruption by unfair competition and an agreement covering trade in textiles and apparel of other fibers.
- Sought broadening of the Trade Expansion Act to help remove discrimination against U.S. products overseas.
- Asked the government to encourage the use of U.S. flag ships.
- Proposed studies now to determine what new approaches may be necessary when the Trade Expansion Act comes up for renewal in 1967.

In a separate resolution on balance of payments, the convention called for the development of "more effective international monetary mechanisms." Until then, it said, "the dollar can be protected best by maintaining economic strength at home and by monetary and banking actions to quell any potential runs."

"Measures to restrict the growth of the national economy in the name of balance-of-payments considerations should be rejected," it said. "The economy at home should be encouraged to expand, with rising wages and salaries and expansionary monetary and fiscal policies, in order to reach and maintain full employment.

Stone, Glass Unit To Open Office

San Francisco—The Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, made up of six AFL-CIO unions with common interests, voted at a meeting here to set up a permanent office in Washington, D.C., staffed by a full-time executive secretary.

The committee is headed by Lee W. Minton, president of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Its secretary-treasurer is Lewis McCracken, who holds the same post in the Glass & Ceramic Workers. Other affiliated unions are the Flint Glass Workers, Brick & Clay Workers, Operative Potters, and the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers.

Consumer Effort Seeks 'Full Value for Dollar'

San Francisco—The sixth AFL-CIO constitutional convention reaffirmed organized labor's "commitment" to the interest of the consumer in a resolution that spelled out a broad program of legislation aimed at giving all Americans full value for the money they spend.

"The wage-earning family can ill afford," it said, "the waste of hard-earned dollars on products in the market place that do not give full value for the money paid out, are unsafe to use, are deceptively presented, or are exorbitantly priced.

"The consumer's right to safety, the consumer's right to be informed, the consumer's right to choose among a variety of products at fair prices, and the consumer's right to be heard remain as goals in the Great Society."

The convention acted after hearing a reminder from Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, Pres. Johnson's assistant for consumer affairs, that gains won in bargaining can be wiped out at the market place.

"You are the great consumer movement," she said, "and if the labor movement and all of you individually follow the pieces of legislation we are working for, this can be a substantial increase for you. You fight mighty hard for a wage increase and I would like you to know that some of the studies that have been made show we can actually gain nine percent in our purchasing power if we are able to eliminate the confusion."

She particularly called for support for two pending measures the delegation later heartily endorsed—the fair packing & labeling bill sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and the truth-in-lending bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)

Co-ops Supported

The convention extended continuing and fraternal support to the cooperative movement, pledged "our resources and support" to consumer education through AFL-CIO consumer education programs and special programs geared to the war on poverty, and urged legislation to:

- Close loopholes in the Food, Drug & Cosmetics Act, especially by requiring pre-sale testing for safety and usefulness.
- Require federal inspection of all meat for safety and wholesomeness.
- Establish federal safety standards and a grading system for tires.
- Increase the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to act quickly against misleading advertising.
- Strengthen machinery for consumer representation in government.
- Investigate trading stamps to ascertain their actual worth to the consumer and their impact on prices.
- Reopen the stalled congressional probe into excessive prices for prescription drugs.

The convention also went on record in opposition to any form of federal "fair trade" legislation.

Consumer Aid Programs Set By Auxiliaries

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries acted to step up their consumer education and political action programs during a four-day convention held here while the AFL-CIO convention was in progress.

The delegates also voted endorsement of the AFL-CIO legislative program with emphasis on the establishment of federal standards for unemployment compensation, a $2-an-hour minimum wage, reapportionment on a one man, one vote basis, repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, and enactment of the Fair Packaging & Labeling and the Truth-in-Lending bills.

Assistant Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, had urged support for the packaging and lending measures and praised the auxiliaries for their consumer education program.

She cited gains in purchasing power that would be made possible by enactment of the bills, which have strong AFL-CIO support, and urged the auxiliaries to take all possible steps to familiarize their members with the techniques of getting the most for their shopping dollars.

Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. thanked the auxiliaries for helping to spread the union label story. Glenn Moss of the Bookbinders reviewed the situation at the Kingsport, Tenn., Press, where five printing trades unions have been on strike since Mar. 11, 1963.

Other speakers included Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO and Sec.-Treas. George Johns of the San Francisco AFL-CIO.

Fraternal Delegates

Present as fraternal delegates from the unaffiliated Grand Lodge ladies' auxiliary of the Firemen & Enginemen were Mrs. Marion Koger, president, and Mrs. Alberta Davies, first vice president.

Officers re-elected and obligated by former Pres. A. J. Hayes of the Machinists were Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director; Mrs. Beatrice Warwood, president; Mrs. Elda Luebbert, secretary-treasurer, and the following vice presidents: Mrs. Catherine Gelles, Mrs. Hazel Utter, Mrs. Novella Porter, and Mrs. Lillian Ehrloch. Elected vice presidents for the first time were Mrs. Viola Moss, and Mrs. Maggie Riemann.

Label Called Key Weapon For Unions

San Francisco—The union label, shop card and service button were described by the AFL-CIO convention as among the "most powerful weapons of the trade union movement," serving to reward the fair employer and punish the unfair.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers told the delegates that "union membership could have increased far more if only we had taken advantage of the enormous possibilities we have in the union label."

Members of the AFL-CIO and their families, he said, number nearly 45 million and spend more than $65 billion a year.

"Can you think of the outcome," Potofsky asked, if all these people "refused to purchase certain products simply because they were non-union?"

Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers spoke of the label as an organizing tool and said a "buy union" policy on buying insurance could "change overnight" the anti-union activities of some insurance firms.



CHAIRMEN of two of the convention's key committees were AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph A. Beirne, left, who headed the constitution committee, and George M. Harrison, whose resolutions committee steered some 220 measures through final action by the delegates.

Merchant Fleet Boost Given Strong Support

San Francisco—Full endorsement of a recent Merchant Marine report "calling for a significant expansion" of the fleet was voted by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The convention, bluntly declaring that the U.S.-flag fleet had dangerously declined "because executive departments and agencies" have failed to implement a 1936 congressional mandate and have been dominated by "budgetary expediencies" praised the report of Pres. Johnson's Maritime Advisory Committee that called for both expansion and modernization of the Merchant Marine.

It rejected an alternative report by an Inter-Agency Maritime Task Force, which it labeled the product of departments and agencies "largely responsible for the decline in our fleet."

The decline has occurred in terms of "the number of vessels, the percentage of our cargoes carried by these vessels, and job opportunities for seamen, shipbuilders and other workers in the industry," a convention resolution stated.

The 1936 congressional mandate set forth an "intent" that America should have a fleet "capable of carrying a substantial portion of our waterborne commerce and serving as a naval or military auxiliary" in national emergency, it continued.

But the government itself is now having to use foreign-flag vessels for commercial commitments and military cargoes as well, the convention said.

Vice Pres. Paul Hall, speaking on the resolution, gave the delegates details on the 20-year decline of our merchant fleet.

American sailors during World War II, whose casualty rate was the "highest of any branch of the armed services," moved 2,000 ships carrying war cargoes, he said, but today there is "sufficient employment" for seamen on only 800 American-flag vessels.

Curran on Wages

Vice Pres. Joseph Curran lashed at the inter-agency report theory that wages in U.S. shipyards are "too high," the wages of seamen "too high," and that our maritime industry is "not competitive" in the world market.

If the country exports its maritime-industry jobs to low-wage shipyards and seamen in low-wage ships controlled by other nations, he warned, it will be "only a forerunner" to "runaway shops" on a vast scale in other industries.

Boilermakers Pres. Russell K. Berg warned that Congress will have to choose between the Maritime Advisory Committee report and the inter-agency report in formulating a new maritime policy.

Specifically the convention called for these steps and policies:

- Support of the Maritime Advisory Committee's policy of expansion of both U. S. shipbuilding and the sizes of the merchant fleet.
- A flat rejection of the inter-agency report which calls for a smaller, although more modern fleet, and the building of some ships abroad for budgetary reasons.
- A reaffirmation of government policy, in resistance to "pressure," of shipping in U. S. vessels "at least 50 percent of wheat and other grains" sold to Soviet-Bloc nations.
- New legislation supporting the Maritime Advisory Committee proposal "to increase U. S. carriage of our waterborne commerce."
- Abolition of the "runaway" ship traffic, under which American-owned ships are transferred to foreign-flag registry (Liberia, Panama, Honduras, and other nations) yet are treated by Defense Dept. concepts as still under "effective control" for defense and commercial requirements.

NLRB Coverage Asked

Congress should also enact legislation to extend the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board to the crews of "runaways" in American commerce, it stated.

In addition, it said:

- There should be a naval construction program in U. S. shipyards "to assure our continued superiority as the world's leading naval power."
- The State Dept. should "re-evaluate its position" and furnish support to proposed legislation barring from U. S. commerce foreign flag vessels that trade with North Viet Nam.
- **There should be new measures, legislative and executive, "to restore the domestic merchant fleet" including vessels in coastal, lake and inland waterways.**
- U. S. fisheries should be protected by extension of our territorial limits from three miles to 12 miles at sea.

In a separate resolution the convention said our existing merchant fleet is in a state of "bloc obsolescence" and that new-ship construction and private-shipyard repair work are moving at a "snail's pace." It called for direct construction subsidies to build 60 new merchant ships a year and a 35 percent allocation of naval repair work to private shipyards.

For All Citizens:

Broad U.S. Program In Health Care Urged

San Francisco—Federal legislation designed to increase medical manpower and provide all Americans with better care at prices they can afford was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

Such legislation, the resolution specified, must distribute the cost of high-quality medical care "more equitably" throughout the nation.

"We should take the initiative," it continued, "and unite with other progressive-minded elements in devising and promoting a medically advanced and economically sound national health care program — a public program which will replace our fragmented, costly, inefficient and inadequate arrangements for health care with an acceptable nationwide program of comprehensive, high-quality health services which is accessible to all Americans."

The convention warned that despite the "significant" health legislation passed by the last two congresses in addition to medicare, "we are still a long way from making comprehensive health care services available to all."

It urged that negotiated and community health services be set up where possible on a direct service basis utilizing full-time salaried professionals. Preference should be given to providing comprehensive health care in an organized setting such as a comprehensive health plan, it emphasized.

Increased financing will be needed from state and local governments, from private sources and through collective bargaining if the mental health amendments passed by the last session of Congress are to succeed, the convention declared. The recent legislation provides funds for the construction and initial staffing of community mental health centers and was called a "tremendous" step forward.

The resolution warned that in bargaining for mental health benefits, affiliates should assure that needed experimentation in treatment methods will not be inhibited, that existing paterns of fee-for-service, solo practice and individual treatment will not be frozen, and that "unnecessary and inappropriate" care will not be subsidized.

Prepayment Plans

The delegates urged that the community mental health centers make their services directly available, through prepayment plans, to unions and community groups.

The five-year occupational health program proposed by the Div. of Occupational Health in the U.S. Public Health Service won warm endorsement.

The plan is aimed at eliminating or controlling any factor on the job that may damage a worker's health, and at promoting good health and the prevention of job-induced illnesses. It involves an increase in federal financing from the present $11 million a year to $50 million, a proposal the convention specifically endorsed.

"Changing conditions have made the protection of worker health a national responsibility," the resolution said.

"Every day of the year, 24 new chemical materials are released by industry into the environment. These are tasted, touched, breathed by workers. Many of them have already been determined to exert toxic effects on human beings. The biological effects of others remain to be determined."

Kingsport Press Strike New Symbol for Labor

San Francisco—The Kingsport Press strike became a symbol to labor here.

In a resolution rallying the delegates, the convention fully backed the nearly 3-year-old strike, mapped a consumer boycott and protested the use of public funds to buy the firm's textbooks and encyclopedias. The books of publishers using Kingsport Press also will be boycotted.

The long and bitter strike in Kingsport, Tenn., has been carried on by 1,200 members of five unions — the Bookbinders, Machinists, Electrotypers, Printing Pressmen and Typographers.

Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen, told the delegates that the striking unions have spent $7.5 million on a strike which "cannot be won on the picket lines or in negotiations."

He said that while some school boards have agreed not to purchase Kingsport books made under substandard conditions, labor's appeal was rebuffed in such strong union cities as Chicago and New York. However, New York City's School Board will hold a hearing on the matter Jan. 19.

Auto Workers' Pres. Walter P. Reuther likened the Kingsport strike to the bitter struggle with the Kohler Co.

The Kingsport fight, Reuther declared, "is a struggle of the entire labor movement because what is involved here is the ability of an anti-labor firm to defy five unions, tear up the whole concept of free collective bargaining and then peddle their products in communities where the labor movement has great influence."

Pres. George Meany agreed on the parallel and added:

"What's involved here? This company prints books that go into our public school system from one end of the nation to the other. What is involved is our rights as citizens. We have a right to say that public money shall be expended in a way that will not depress wages or working conditions and not work a hardship on labor."

Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers reported his union's full support of the Kingsport strikers and said it will press the boycott by teachers and school boards.

Pitfalls Cited In Metric Shift

San Francisco—Any decision to convert weights and measures to the metric system in the United States should take into account the impact on workers, the AFL-CIO convention said.

If a changeover is made, consideration should be given to obsolescence of workers' tools and the need for education and retraining, the convention declared.

It said labor should be represented on any panel studying conversion to the metric system.

8 New Members Join Executive Council

Officers Win Re-election To 6th Term

San Francisco—George Meany was elected president of the AFL-CIO for a sixth term and will head up an Executive Council containing eight new members.

The sixth convention here unanimously voiced its approval of Meany's nomination, unanimously endorsed Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler for a sixth term and then turned to the job of electing 27 members of the council under a new election procedure.

With 28 persons nominated for the 27 posts, the delegates marked ballots and elected 19 incumbents and eight new vice presidents. Losing out in the balloting was Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, who tallied 2,369,845 votes out of a total of 12,787,824 cast.

8 New Members

New members of the council are I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers; P. L. Siemiller, president of the Machinists; David Sullivan, president of the Building Service Employes; Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers; Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; George Burdon, president of the Rubber Workers; Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen; Ralph Helstein, president of the Packinghouse Workers.

Re-elected in the balloting were Walter P. Reuther, George M. Harrison, Harry C. Bates, David Dubinsky, Joseph Curran, Maurice A. Hutcheson, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, A. Philip Randolph, Richard F. Walsh, Lee W. Minton, Joseph A. Beirne, James A. Suffridge, Karl F. Feller, Paul L. Phillips, Peter T. Schoemann, Paul Hall, Herman D. Kenin and John J. Grogan.

Meany, a member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, was nominated by Schoemann, president of the union, and seconded by Raymond R. Corbett, president of the New York AFL-CIO, which Meany once headed. Meany has been president of the AFL-CIO since its founding 10 years ago.

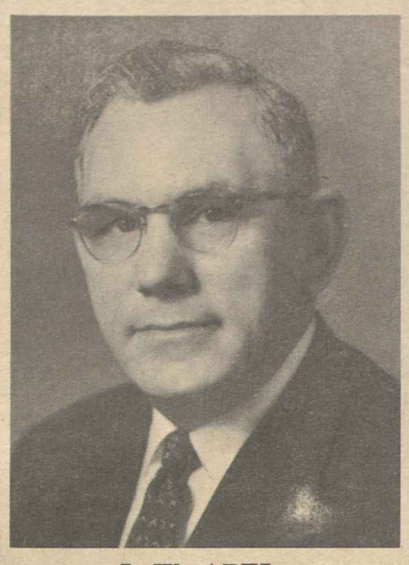
Schnitzler, a member of the Bakers, was nominated by ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway and seconded by Charles H. Marciante of the New Jersey AFL-CIO.

Twenty-eight names were then placed in nomination individually, with a 29th, Herrick Roth, withdrawing after he was nominated by a member of the Teachers.

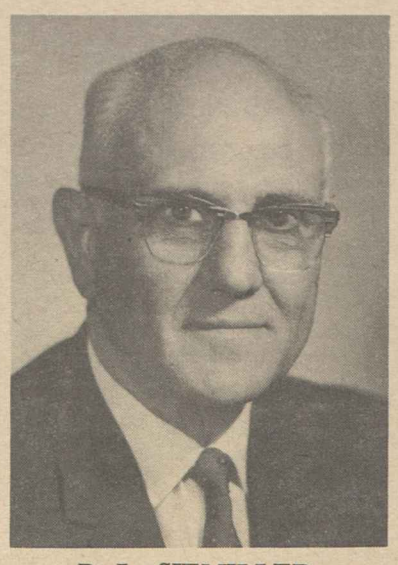
The eight new members replace vice presidents who did not seek re-election. They are William C. Birthright, James B. Carey, David J. McDonald, Emil Rieve, William L. McFetridge, A. J. Hayes, O. A. Knight and L. M. Raftery.

Prior to the election, the convention voted approval of a report by the constitution committee to amend the AFL-CIO constitution on officers' salaries. The salary of the president was increased from $45,000 to $50,000 and that of the secretary-treasurer from $43,000 to $45,000.

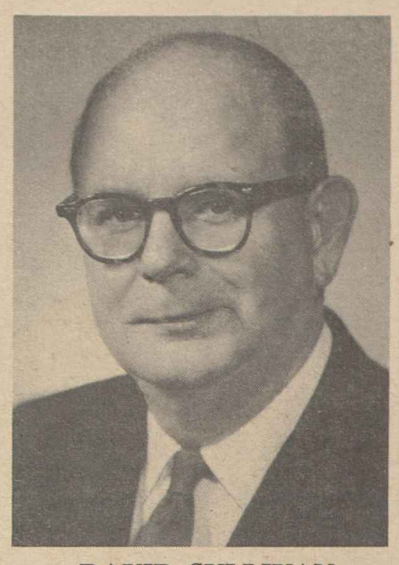
In addition the delegates approved a change recommended to the committee by the Executive Council and endorsed by the committee, that the "individual serving in the office of AFL-CIO president as of Dec. 9, 1965, in recognition of outstanding contributions which he has made to the federation, shall receive an additional $20,000 per year salary while he serves as president of the AFL-CIO."



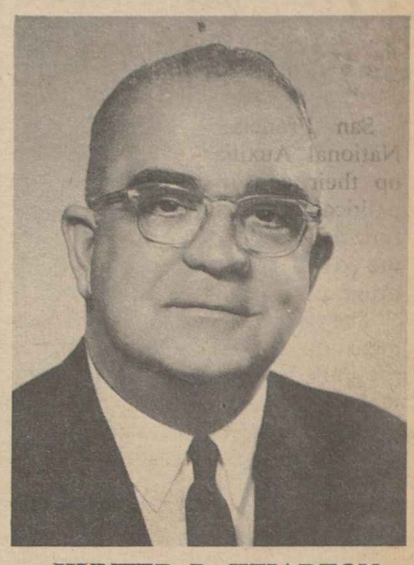
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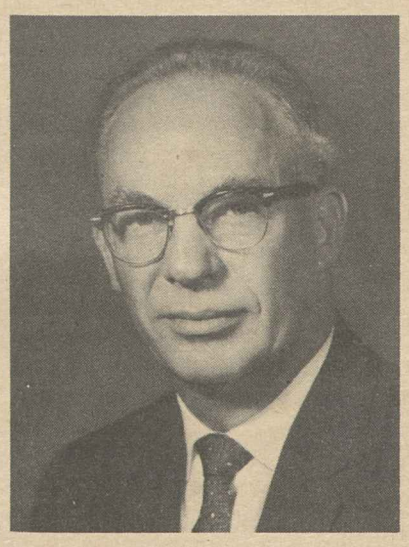
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DAVID SULLIVAN



HUNTER P. WHARTON



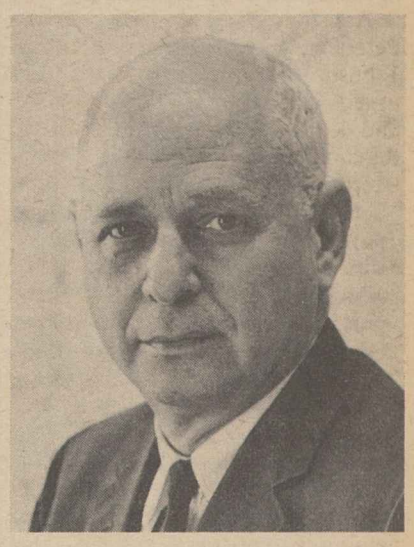
PAUL JENNINGS



GEORGE BURDON



ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE



RALPH HELSTEIN

New AFL-CIO Vice Presidents All Veterans of Labor's Battles

The sixth AFL-CIO convention elected eight new vice presidents, all of them presidents of federation affiliates. They are:

I. W. Abel: One of the original founders of the Steelworkers, Abel, 57, was elected president of the union in 1965 after serving as secretary-treasurer since 1952.

A veteran of the Little Steel strike of 1937, Abel established the local union at the Timken roller bearing plant and served as a local officer before joining the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. In 1942 he was elected director of District 27.

P. L. (Roy) Siemiller: After 17 years as general vice president of the Machinists in charge of the IAM's nine-state Midwest territory, Siemiller, 61, was elected president of the union in 1965.

He worked as a machinist in many parts of the country before being named a Grand Lodge representative in 1937. He was elected vice president of the union in 1947. He has served as chairman of the IAM Aerospace Conference and the union's Atomic Energy Conference.

David Sullivan: From a post as elevator operator and starter, Sullivan, 61, rose to president of the Building Service Employes, the post to which he was elected in 1960.

An organizer of New York City Local 32B, he was elected secretary-treasurer of the local in 1938 and president in 1941. He served as a vice president of the BSEIU before his election to the presidency.

Hunter P. Wharton: Moving up through the ranks from assistant business agent of an Operating Engineers local in Pittsburgh, Wharton, 65, was elected president of the union in 1962.

In 1937 he was named business manager of the Pittsburgh local and became assistant to president of the IUOE in 1950. In 1957 he was elected a vice president and the following year secretary-treasurer.

Paul Jennings: A member of the original union organizing committee at Sperry-Gyro in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jennings, 47, was elected president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in 1965.

He has served as a shop steward, local union president, and executive secretary of the union's District 3. Jennings was a member of the administrative committee when the IUE was chartered by the former CIO in 1949.

George Burdon: President of the Rubber Workers since 1960, Burdon, 56, entered the trade union movement as an organizer of the Goodyear Tire plant in Los Angeles in 1936.

From local union president he moved to the URW staff as an organizer and became the union's director of organization in 1959 before winning election to the presidency.

Anthony J. DeAndrade: From a pressroom job with a Boston textbook firm, DeAndrade, 62, moved through various leadership posts before being elected president of the Printing Pressmen in 1959.

He became a local union president in 1922 and was named a union staff representative in 1938. He was elected a vice president of the union in 1946, a post he held until he was elected to the presidency 13 years later.

Ralph Helstein: From a career in public service and the private practice of law, Helstein, 57, entered the trade union movement and became president of the Packinghouse Workers in 1946.

He had served previously, from 1953, as the union's general counsel after earlier service as general counsel for the Minnesota State CIO Council and as a labor compliance officer under the National Recovery Administration.

Convention Cites Meany For 'Outstanding Service'

San Francisco—Here is the text of the final resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO convention:

"As this convention rounds out a full decade of AFL-CIO unity, we can look back upon the past with pride and toward the future with confidence. The AFL-CIO has never been stronger and more united than it is today; and there is not the slightest reason to doubt that its strength and unity will wax still stronger in the years ahead.

"Many leaders, at all levels of the labor movement, have contributed to this achievement. But it is universally recognized, in the AFL-CIO and in the nation, that the greatest contribution—immeasurable in its influence and indispensable to our success—has been the courageous and determined leadership of the president of the AFL-CIO, George Meany. Therefore be it:

"Resolved, that this sixth biennial convention of the AFL-CIO, on behalf of the workers represented here and of all workers in America, expresses to George Meany our deepest appreciation for his outstanding service to the cause of labor and all mankind at home and throughout the free world."

Tabulation of Votes For Council Seats

Following are the results of the balloting at the convention for 27 vice presidents of the AFL-CIO:

Reuther	12,665,280
Harrison	12,787,817
Bates	12,118,426
Dubinsky	12,787,823
Curran	12,778,824
Hutcheson	12,784,824
Keenan	12,787,819
Potofsky	12,787,824
Randolph	12,782,479
Walsh	12,787,824
Minton	12,787,823
Beirne	12,787,824
Suffridge	12,701,126
Feller	12,787,822
Phillips	12,787,822
Schoemann	12,787,823
Hall	12,785,478
Kenin	12,487,824
Grogan	12,786,620
Abel	12,787,824
Siemiller	12,787,823
Sullivan	12,787,824
Wharton	12,787,822
Jennings	12,787,823
Burdon	12,787,823
DeAndrade	12,780,146
Helstein	11,622,219
Gorman	2,369,845
Total	12,787,824
Void Votes	23,337

FCC Laxity Hit On Live Talent

San Francisco—The convention condemned the Federal Communications Commission for its failure to protect the public interest in allowing radio and television licensees to pursue profit and ignore the development of live talent.

The resolution, to be sent to Pres. Johnson, Congress and the FCC, proposed that corrective legislation be enacted to require that a portion of each broadcast week be set aside for local, live musical and other talent.

'The Conscience of America'

IT HAS BEEN SAID," George Meany told the sixth AFL-CIO convention, "that the American trade union movement is the conscience of America; that it is the people's lobby, and this is true."

This comment after Meany's election to a sixth term as president of the federation in a very real sense summarized what the convention was about. He said in part:

"We can look around with some satisfaction at the record of the trade union movement. We see good contracts, we see good wages in the contracts. We see our unions making progress.

"But there are still too many people in America who are not sharing in the prosperity of this great nation. There are too many people who are suffering from poverty, the lack of education and disease.

"We have to build a great deal more before we can take any satisfaction over our situation. While we can look back with satisfaction, we also must look forward with a sense of responsibility to the future.

"It has been said that the American trade union movement is the conscience of America; that it is the people's lobby, and this is true. The great mass of the people who are still untouched by prosperity, the millions who must come under the minimum wage law—you people sitting in this room are their representatives.

"Whether you will it or not, you people sitting in this room are their representatives because they have no one else to represent them. Bringing the prosperity of the nation to these millions is our job.

"We also have a job in the formulation of the policies of our country, the policies that will advance the cause of human freedom, the policies that will protect the society, the type of society in which we live.

"I say to you in accepting this office again that I do so with a keen sense of responsibility, that the American trade union movement has a contribution to make, a contribution that it must make to the prosperity, to the health and the welfare of all the little people of America."

The sixth convention demonstrated this "keen sense of responsibility" as it carefully put together a program designed to meet the challenges of a new decade, a program geared to the needs of the nation.

In a time of shrill and oft-times negative "protests," the convention put together a positive, concrete program about how to improve the lives of the people—from education for the very young to economic protection for the very old. It spelled out in detail how to improve living standards; how jobs can be made available for those willing and able to work; how to effectively combat discrimination and poverty; how to protect freedom and bring meaningful peace to the world.

The delegates, working seriously and purposefully, looked to new techniques and methods for improving and strengthening the trade union movement, for expanding its scope and impact on national and international affairs.

The sixth convention of the AFL-CIO was a warm testimonial to the success of the first 10 years of the merged labor movement and an important and auspicious beginning on the new era facing labor and the nation.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Director of Publications: Saul Miller
Managing Editor: Willard Shelton

Assistant Editors:

John M. Barry, Eugene A. Kelly, Gervase N. Love, David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, December 18, 1965 No. 51

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There's Work to Be Done



Urges Wider Affiliation:

Meany Sees Expanding Role For State, Local Labor Bodies

The following comments on state and local central body affiliation and merger of AFL-CIO affiliates are excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's keynote speech to the sixth convention:

I BELIEVE THAT WE can fairly say that the merger begun in form in 1955 has been largely accomplished in substance and spirit as well. That, in itself, is one of the most important products of this past ten years.

It has not come easily. The task of finishing our internal structure and placing it in good working order was not a small one. After all the hurrahs and speeches attending the big merger faded away, there remained the hard, slow process of putting together more than 800 smaller mergers at the state and city central body level. Each of these required some attention from the national office, and many required a great deal.

This part of our job is not yet completely finished. The structural divisions have been eliminated, but another form of division remains to be overcome. By that I mean the refusal or failure of local unions to affiliate with their state and local central body. While their internationals share fully in the activities of the national federation, far too many local unions stand apart from their brothers at the state and local level and do not bear their share of labor's effort to make the American community a better place for all to work and live.

In the future, these central bodies must play a growing role in the work of the American labor movement. They must be strengthened. Their vitality is crucial to our success.

Currently, only a little more than half of all AFL-CIO local unions are affiliated with their state and central bodies.

In the period ahead, I want to urge, as strongly as I can, that each international union devote itself to the improvement of this record of affiliation on the part of its local unions—to bring home to those locals their duty to join the labor movement, at the community and the state, as well as the national level.

The original merger agreement declared that ". . . affiliates of the merged federation will be encouraged to eliminate conflicts and duplications through the process of agreement, merger, or other means, by voluntary agreement in consultation with the appropriate officials of the merged federation." In keeping with that charge, we have actively sought to promote mergers between affiliates wherever it seemed apparent that it would serve the best interests of the members of both organizations.

This effort has had some success. There have been 11 such mergers since 1955. The good offices of the AFL-CIO are fully available to any organization that wishes to undertake merger discussions with other unions in its field.

I am convinced that we must, in the future, place even greater emphasis upon the consolidation of competing organizations as the way to a more rational and effective trade union structure.

BY THIS I DO NOT MEAN the absorption of smaller units by large organizations in order to expand the jurisdiction of those organizations, or for the sake of size alone.

The need for consolidation is most acute in those areas of jurisdiction now occupied by two or more static organizations whose membership is far below the potential of the industry, and whose separate, divided resources are not equal to the task—a task made infinitely more costly and difficult by the rivalries that exist.

Nor do I suggest that we deviate in any way from the principle that such action must be entirely voluntary. I do, however, strongly suggest that the responsible officers of many unions, who by all logic and common sense should merge, might well take a broader view of the union as an instrument of progress for working people rather than an institution devoted to its own perpetuation for the sake of sentiment and tradition.

We have learned, since 1955, that division is a habit of the mind that can be hard to break. Once broken, however, the pain of the experience is quite tolerable and disappears with time. And the gains far outweigh the pains.

Walsh-Healey Wage Floors Held Outdated

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called on the Labor Dept. to make the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act "a meaningful program once again" by promptly updating prevailing wage minimums for firms selling goods to the government.

It also urged Congress to bring the law up to date through an amendment enabling the Secretary of Labor to include the value of fringe benefits in determining industry minimums.

Fringe benefits figure in prevailing wage computations under the Davis-Bacon Act and the recently-adopted Service Contracts Act, the convention noted, and should apply in Walsh-Healey determinations.

All three laws, the resolution urged, "must be effectively administered and enforced. Government contracts with private industry should not be a reward to those employers who pay wages below those prevailing in the industry. Contracts should be awarded to those who pay fair wages."

The resolution noted that the Labor Dept. had held up Walsh-Healey wage determinations because of court challenges. But the court cases have been decided, the convention noted, and "there is no excuse for not reactivating the determination process."

The convention also protested the "disgraceful" shortage of safety engineers to inspect the 30,000 establishments covered by law.

Boycott Backed Against Distiller

San Francisco — Lashing the union-busting efforts of the Stitzel-Weller Distilling Co., the convention backed the campaign of the Distillery Workers to oust a company union and win a genuine contract.

The convention called for a consumer boycott of Stitzel-Weller bourbons: Old Fitzgerald, Cabin Still, Old Elk and W. L. Weller.

Aid Renewal Supported As Force for Freedom

San Francisco—Continuation of economic help in this country's foreign aid program when the legislation comes up for renewal next year was urged on Congress in a convention resolution that firmly renewed traditional AFL-CIO policy.

"Appropriate mechanisms" for assuring its "highest effectiveness in nation-building" were proposed as steps "not only in strengthening the forces of peace, but also in furthering human freedom."

The convention action was based on the belief that after 20 years of "varying degrees of success and failures in various parts of the world, there could be noted certain deficiencies" in the program, and that the time has come when "it is appropriate to re-examine ways in which our nation can best help build the Free World and preserve peace and promote freedom through constructive economic and social measures."

Recalling that the U.S. economic and military aid program was set up to help nations meet the threat of Communist subversion, the resolution declared that when the enabling legislation comes up next year, "our government should assure the world that to the extent its resources permit, the U.S. will continue this program on an improved basis."

"Food must not be used by the governments of aided countries as a weapon," the convention warned. "Therefore, the AFL-CIO continues to oppose the use of food as full payment for work done on various projects in foreign lands. Such payment for work constitutes violation of the ILO convention on forced labor."

Wage 'Example' Urged For Government Work

San Francisco—Federal, state and local governments should set an example to private industry in wages, working conditions and union-management relations, the AFL-CIO declared.

A series of convention resolutions dealt with issues of special importance to the 12 percent of the nation's workforce engaged in public employment.

The convention approved an omnibus resolution on federal employment drafted by the 31 affiliated unions of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council. Its highlights included the following recommendations:

- Higher pay, based on "true comparability" with similar jobs in private industry.
- Premium overtime rates after eight hours in a day and for all Sunday work.
- A 35-hour workweek without reduction in pay.
- Optional retirement at full pension after 30 years of service, regardless of age.
- **Legislation establishing a bipartisan commission to undertake an intensive review of the Hatch Act in light of the need for maximum citizenship participation in government.**
- A continuing union-management study of automation and job displacement problems in government.
- Legislation establishing "true collective bargaining" in the federal service, with "disciplinary measures for management violations of this principle."
- Opposition to "speedup" and work measurement programs in the Post Office and other government agencies.
- A prohibition against use of military personnel on jobs which can be filled effectively by civilian workers.

Letter Carriers Pres. Jerome J. Keating told the convention that "a good deal of progress" has been made in the past two years in improving conditions of government employment. But more, he stressed, must be done to extend to public employes rights long established in private employment.

Rapid Growth Noted

A separate resolution noted the rapid growth of unions of public employes, including teachers and state, county and city workers.

It pledged the labor movement to work for legislation and administrative actions to enable all public workers to organize and bargain, including the right to negotiate union security provisions.

Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes said public employes are realizing that "the only way they will solve their problems is through collective bargaining."

A separate resolution dealing with the Military Sea Transportation Service urged that seamen on government vessels be accorded "real equality . . . with American seamen working under collective bargaining agreements with private shipping operators."

Full Protection Asked For Nation's Resources

San Francisco—The federal government must shoulder its responsibility of protecting the nation's natural resources against exploitation and developing them "for the good of all Americans," the AFL-CIO convention declared.

In a policy statement on natural resources and atomic energy, the convention urged the government to develop a coherent natural resources policy and integrate it with economic policy.

"Resources are an indispensable element that can help attain full employment," the resolution said. "Our citizens must be protected against concentration of economic power in a few hands so that the benefits of natural resources programs may flow to the people at large."

The resolution singled out the great Northeast power failure as illustrative of a resource problem which should be resolved. It said the Federal Power Commission inquiry should be expanded into a searching study by the Administration and Congress of all the nation's power systems. It reiterated labor's call for a system of "giant power" and stronger federal regulation of interstate wholesale power transactions.

The convention also sharply criticized Interior Sec. Stewart Udall on his failure to enforce excess land ownership provisions of the Federal Reclamation Act in the Central and Imperial Valleys of California and the Salt River Valley of Arizona.

What was once a labor-backed program for young and poor farmers "is fast becoming a huge federal subsidy to the corporation farmer and the absentee investor," the resolution declared. "We can no longer support any proposed reclamation project that allows this administrative perversion of law and national policy."

The comprehensive policy statement also proposed changes, planning and action in the areas of soil conservation, water supply, water quality, air pollution, recreation and land use, natural gas, shale oil, minerals, atomic energy and safeguards against resource monopoly.

Past Progress Hailed

While praising the progress made by the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations and by the 89th Congress, the resolution said much more needs to be done and declared:

"We demand the federal government shoulder its responsibility; eliminate the waste and duplication in its own programs; administer our national resources for the clear benefit of all the people rather than just to profit a greedy few; translate the brave words about elimination of water and air pollution into positive achievement; and develop without further delay an atomic policy with emphasis on peaceful development."

Commitment to Service:

Community Action Pledge is Renewed

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO commitment to strengthen the nation's communities in the fields of health, welfare and recreation was renewed by the sixth constitutional convention in a resolution that called on affiliates at all levels to participate in the programs.

In urging union members, internationals, locals and state and local central bodies "to assume their equal responsibility for extending the quality and accessibility of health and welfare services," the convention specified programs and activities in which labor might play a part. These included:

- Seeking labor representation on public and voluntary agency boards.
- Stimulating labor participation in formulating agency policies and programs through board members' training programs.
- Helping union members, their families and others in need.
- Participation in civil defense, disaster relief and anti-poverty programs.
- **Assisting in creating health, welfare and recreational services to meet needs in areas such as mental health, alcoholism, the aging and the aged, youth, leisure time, blood banks, rehabilitation, fluoridation, health education and public assistance.**
- Coordinating fund drives for voluntary agencies.
- Cooperating with other agencies to seek solutions to social and health problems, and in legitimate efforts to improve social work standards and practices.
- Helping union members to serve more effectively through union counsellor and community leadership training programs.

Separate resolutions spelled out the details recommended for labor participation and endorsement in such areas as community services, blood banks, leisure time programs, the National Health Fund, voluntary fund-raising, programs for the aged, youth services, promotion of the use of food stamps, and opposition to discrimination in any area because of age.

CPI Tie-in Sought

In related fields the convention endorsed the tieing of social security pension benefits to the Labor Dept.'s consumer price index; listed standards that must be met by sheltered workshops — including maintenance of federal wage and hour standards where applicable—to qualify for continued AFL-CIO support, and warmly backed the VISTA volunteers' program, urging qualified members and particularly the retired with skills to offer their services to the domestic equivalent of the Peace Corps.

A separate resolution on public assistance called for payments high enough so no person, child or family will have to live "below the level of poverty," and urged that the needs be met in a "dignified, humane manner."

Goals of Rail Workers Draw Strong Backing

San Francisco—Legislative goals of the nation's railroad workers were given a strong endorsement by the AFL-CIO convention.

Delegates approved a series of resolutions:

- Asking a congressional study of railroad mergers, coupled with a temporary freeze on further mergers.
- Proposing amendment of the Railway Labor Act to provide machinery for clearing up heavy backlogs of grievances. The resolution also asked an end to the "one-sided" procedure whereby adjustment awards are binding on the worker, but management can obtain a court review through refusing to pay a money award, thus forcing the worker to sue for redress.
- Urging broader safety regulatory authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission, with stiffer penalties for railroads which violate safety rules.
- Endorsing pension improvements under the Railroad Retirement Act, financed by the railroads. The resolution said noncontributory pension benefits have become standard in most industries, are enjoyed by many supervisory employes of railroads, but "are denied to all but a handful of the unionized employes."
- **Asking a congressional fact-finding investigation of railroad corporation finances, bookkeeping procedures, ownership and control. The resolution noted that railroad spokesmen have frequently made public statements "that their industry is heading toward bankruptcy," while "reporting to their stockholders ever-increasing profits."**
- Urging legislation restoring public interest safeguards against abandonment of passenger service.
- Calling on the President and Congress to develop a national transportation policy, administered by a single federal agency.

The convention also pledged labor's "fullest possible support" to the strikers on the Florida East Coast Railway.

The same resolution noted that the railroad is controlled by the Alfred I. duPont estate which, through a loophole in the Bank Holding Company Act, controls both a string of banks and major industrial properties.

'Mixed' Amendment

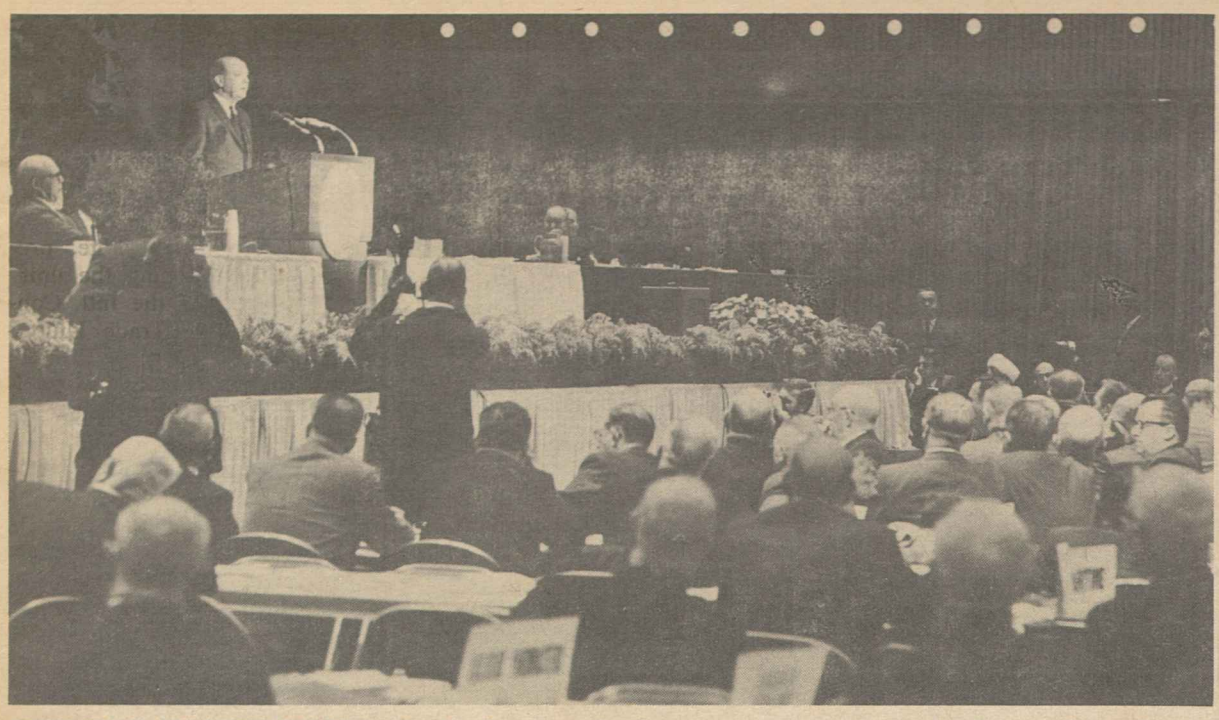
It pointed out that the House this year passed an amendment which would close this loophole—but at the same time would cancel the exemption of labor and agricultural organizations with banking activities. "This links constructive legislation action against the du Pont concentration of power with a seriously destructive amendment," the resolution noted.

The convention urged amendment of the Bank Holding Company Act to accomplish the first objective, while retaining the existing exemption for labor and farm organizations.

Support Voiced For CARE Program

San Francisco—The convention expressed its full support of CARE and appealed to all unions and labor bodies to give financial backing to its aid programs for the South Vietnamese and other needy peoples.

CARE — the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. —has distributed some $760 million in aid to the needy of 60 nations over the past 20 years. It is now making a major effort to help South Vietnamese refugees with food, clothing and tools.



THE WAR IN VIET NAM is the focal point of a larger struggle between the forces of freedom in the world and those who would destroy freedom, Sec. of State Dean Rusk emphasized in his address to the convention.

Rusk Cites Broad Peace Issues, Lauds Labor For 'Commitment'

San Francisco—The "commitment and readiness" of the AFL-CIO to "help bear the burden" of the fight for peace and freedom were hailed by Sec. of State Dean Rusk in a major convention speech that drew a standing ovation.

"If there are those prepared to make peace, we shall be there and we shall be a shepherd in trying to find the path," he said. "If there are those who value their freedom, we shall assist them to preserve it.

"These are the things that this country is all about, and I happen to believe that this is what the rest of the world is all about.

"This is why I value the emphasis which the AFL-CIO has put upon the cardinal issues which are at the heart of the whole matter—freedom and peace."

Rusk expressed to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "and all of your leadership and your members my very great appreciation and esteem for the tremendous work" the U.S. labor movement is doing is behalf of peace and freedom all over the world.

"I try to keep in touch with it," he said. "In a hundred different ways, in every continent, this great organization has been working, whether through technical assistance or housing or cooperatives, for education, or in strengthening free trade union movements, or in reinforcing the great ideas of freedom or working for peace."

In this, he continued, American union members are part of a great human effort that draws little attention but may be "of utmost importance for the survival of the human race"—the "steady building of a decent world order."

Rusk devoted much of his speech to what he called the "broader problems of peace, at the points where violence is involved." He recalled that failure of the democracies to stand up to aggression led to World War II, and that when the fighting stopped, the world sought to "remove the scourge of war" by creating the United Nations.

No Further Choice

"We shall not have that choice again," he warned. "The miserable survivors of World War III will not be capable of that kind of action. We have to remember those lessons."

The "high hopes" of the mid-1940s have foundered on the hard fact of a crisis that has lasted for 20 years, Rusk continued, "a great struggle between those who believe in freedom, those who wanted to build that UN kind of world, and those who wanted to destroy it and substitute something called their World Revolution."

"It has been necessary for those who are committed to freedom and those who are trying to build a peace to move to deny the aggressor his success," said Rusk. "It has been painful."

The free world waited through four years of "steady infiltration" from North Viet Nam before striking back, not because of timidity or weakness, but because an "element of prudence" is necessary in view of the possibility of nuclear war, he said, and because "the war aim is peace."

Rusk did not discuss the Viet Nam situation in detail, but asked the delegates to keep in mind the "essential elements." These include the movement of armed forces from North Viet Nam to South Viet Nam "in order to impose a solution upon the people," and this country's "commitment deriving from policy, from treaty, from legislation, from formal declarations of presidents."

"Therefore," he said, "one of the things involved is the integrity of the American commitment. It is not easy for a democracy to prevent miscalculation on the part of the totalitarian systems. It isn't easy for peace-loving people to make it clear that at the end of the day they are prepared to do what is required to defend the peace.

"Therefore it is of the utmost importance that it be clearly recognized on the other side that the American commitment is valid; otherwise the structure of peace around the globe could rapidly disintegrate."

While the commitment must be met, Rusk said, "we would like to see" a speedy peace. The block is that despite contacts and diplomatic efforts on many fronts "we have not yet found the basis for peace," he added.

"No one is asking North Viet Nam to surrender an acre of territory or a single individual," he said.

The situation in Southeast Asia, with emphasis on Viet Nam, was discussed in depth by U. Alexis Johnson, deputy under-secretary of state for political affairs, who also complimented the AFL-CIO for its program of assisting other countries to build free democratic institutions and develop free societies.

The crisis, he said, centers on one issue—"whether peoples and countries will be permitted to develop in their own way without outside interference."

Goldberg Sees UN Effective In Peace Role

San Francisco — The effect of United Nations work in economic and social progress is "incalculable," U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg told the AFL-CIO convention in a message read to delegates by Pres. George Meany.

Goldberg, who was scheduled to speak at the convention, has recovered from a virus affecting his ear, he said, but is not allowed to risk the changing air pressures involved in airplane travel.

"Peace is not gained by yielding to brute force," the message said, and that is why "we now defend our commitments as well as our ideals in Viet Nam."

As the President has said, "I have an obsession with peace," and "I know I can count on the consistent and invaluable support of American labor in all that we do" in pursuing that goal "in and out of the UN," he said.

'Survival' at Stake:

Rebuilding of NATO Called Urgent Task

San Francisco—The most urgent task in the field of foreign policy facing the United States is the reconstruction and reinvigoration of the Atlantic Alliance, the AFL-CIO convention declared in a resolution calling for speedy negotiations to bring the North American Treaty Organization (NATO) up to date.

"Our survival as a free nation demands that the present strains in NATO be overcome and the Atlantic Community be rebuilt on the basis of equal partnership and firm unity," the convention said.

The end of an integrated defense with an integrated command, which Pres. De Gaulle of France has said he will seek when the treaty can be denounced in 1969, would mean the finish of NATO, the resolution warned.

"Negotiations for overhauling the defense alliance should be speeded," it continued. "The common platform thus evolved should seek to keep France in NATO, but not at the expense of the cohesion, effectiveness and strength of the alliance.

"The desire of our NATO partners for greater American consultation and cooperation with them is fully legitimate. They are entitled to adequate participation in drafting nuclear strategy and co-determination in the use of nuclear weapons. Our government should take steps to make American nuclear guarantees for Europe fully credible.

"The eventual emergence of a European nuclear force should also be encouraged. Furthermore, effective sharing of political decisions and responsibility for their execution is imperative.

"The basic interests of the Atlantic Alliance demand a common strategy towards the Communist world in such matters as economic policy, disarmament and German reunification. The same applies to policy toward the developing countries. To assure such united action, there should be established appropriate institutions representative of the major countries, including Germany, as well as the smaller nations, with the latter participating on a rotating basis."

Alliance Essential

The convention emphasized its belief that without a strong Atlantic Alliance, "Europe would be at the mercy of the Soviet Union." The Communists, because they realize this, have made destruction of NATO their "overriding goal," it added.

This country's first priority should be maintenance and reinforcement of the Western Alliance rather than the signing of a treaty curbing the spread of nuclear arms, the resolution said.

"American labor, the entire American people, would welcome any step towards genuine and complete disarmament," it went on. "But a non-proliferation treaty would constitute such a step only if it were to include adequate safeguards to protect the non-nuclear nations not only against atomic aggression but also against atomic blackmail and conventional attacks by any nuclear power."

The resolution also warned of a "very critical situation" in regard to the European Common Market, again with De Gaulle's rejection of integration at the root of the matter.

"European political integration is now at a standstill and even the economic integration achieved to date is in danger," it continued. "It would be a very grave blow to European progress if the economic community could not attain its proclaimed goals.

All-Out Support Pledged President In Meeting Aggression in Viet Nam

(Continued from Page 1)

Geneva Accord for free elections among the Vietnamese.

"We must intensify and give support to Pres. Johnson" in his efforts to obtain a negotiated end to the fighting, he said, and "call upon the people of North Viet Nam and Red China, if you please, to join the conference table."

Meany, in comment, agreed that our position in Viet Nam is "very difficult" and that labor believes in "freedom of dissent."

Nevertheless "we have a commitment" in Viet Nam to support the international agreement that the people there "have a right to self-determination," he said, and "I resent very much our country being compared to the French exploiters, the colonial exploiters."

"Pres. Johnson has done everything short of begging the North Vietnamese to "come to the conference table," using "every known means of communication," he said.

"Until Hanoi and Peking understand that they can't have a military victory, it seems they won't get to the conference table."

The convention draft resolution, Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther said, "stands midpoint" between the extreme position that "would have us pull out of Viet Nam" and the "right-wing position" advocating "unlimited escalation of the war."

A U. S. pull-out, he said, would produce a "chain reaction, and no other small country in South Asia would be secure against subversion, infiltration and Communist penetration."

American unions, including his own Auto Workers, are already contributing to help the Vietnamese to "a measure of economic and social justice," he said. The resolution recognized that the problems of Southeast Asia must ultimately be solved by raising living standards.

Meet 'Any Time'

"Let us keep the record straight," he said. "Our government is prepared to meet at any time, with anyone, without prior conditions."

Adoption of the resolution by the delegates was the climax following the debate.

The convention denounced the "hypocrisy" of Communist peace propaganda, citing rejection of overtures made by the United States, her Western allies, the United Nations and non-aligned countries. It noted that Pres. Johnson and Rusk have reiterated readiness to negotiate, and added:

"The AFL-CIO Executive Council and Pres. Meany have repeatedly affirmed American labor's support of these persistent efforts by the Administration to hasten the end of military operations in Viet Nam and to speed the inauguration of a vast program of social and economic reconstruction in the entire Indo-Chinese peninsula.

"The convention heartily concurs in this policy of seeking peace in Viet Nam through negotiations and promoting the well-being of the people."

Communists cannot be defeated by arms alone in Viet Nam, although "adequate military measures" must be taken, the resolution stated, as it called for large-scale programs for improved living and working conditions and for developing democratic institutions.

"Even the best programs without people are useless," it continued. "In this connection, the unions of the workers and peasants can play a decisive role. The convention, therefore, reiterates the AFL-CIO plea for appropriate and adequate assistance to the Viet Nam Confederation of Workers (CVT) which had emerged as an invaluable force for democratic regeneration and social justice in the land."

Freedom-loving workers throughout the world—not alone those in the United States—have a stake in strengthening the CVT as a force for freedom, peace and human well-being, the delegates said.

Appeal for Support

"We appeal to the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the Intl. Federation of Christian Trade Unions to join in a common effort for the support of the CVT," they added, "so that it can play an ever more effective part in promoting democracy and human well-being and preserving peace for the entire Vietnamese people."

A delegation of eight Vietnamese labor leaders, most of them officers of CVT affiliates or regional organizations, was introduced to the convention by Meany.

From Britain, Canada:

Fraternal Visitors Greet U. S. Labor

San Francisco—A rosy future for Great Britain, with automated industry fully utilizing the constantly increasing skills of its workers to produce an endless flow of goods for the world's markets, was visualized by the British Trades Union Congress' traditional fraternal delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

Here is the way Britain's National Economic Development Council—in which labor has and uses a voice—sees things, Sir William John Carron, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, told the delegates:

"What it does, and does very clearly, is to show what we are capable of achieving by the end of 1970—putting our output up by 25 percent, putting our wages up by 20 percent, building half a million new homes a year, spending a third more on education than we do now, and a quarter more on the health and welfare of our people."

Said his co-fraternal delegate, George Lowthian of the TUC's Bricklayers:

"Confident that Britain can expand its output of goods by technological progress and the full exploitation of all its resources, and confident that the price of this is not high wages and regular work for some and unemployment for others, we are busy trying to find more skilled labor, not less."

"We are anxious not only to raise the quantity of people who are having training but to improve the quality of the training itself, to make it more systematic and more in tune with what the future is likely to demand."

Carron, who devoted much of his speech to outlining relations between organized labor and the Labor Party government, said trade union membership in the United Kingdom is at an all-time peak and recently passed the 10 million mark. With only one good-sized union outside its ranks, the TUC is nearing nine million members, he added.

Lowthian said that Britain, like the United States, is going through a period of industrial change, and that "new processes in our workshops, new construction techniques on our building sites, together with the computers in our offices, are demanding that management and workers alike find new ways of doing the daily job." He continued:

"I will content myself with saying that if you think of our country simply as the place where the Beefeaters are on duty at the Tower of London in costumes that were fashionable in the day of Queen Elizabeth I, you must have forgotten the Beatles, who have been awarded honors by Queen Elizabeth II.

"And you may care to know that old traditions and the latest fashions go hand-in-hand in our trade union movement. The Beefeaters and the Beatles are dues-paying members of unions affiliated to the TUC."

CLC Delegate

The Canadian Labor Congress sent greetings to the convention by Vice Pres. William Mahoney, who was present in a dual role as a fraternal delegate from the CLC and as a voting delegate from the Steelworkers.

He pointed out that about 70 percent of CLC members and 17 of the 21 Executive Council members belong to international unions represented at the convention. The recent extensive industrial development which has given many of the members jobs has also produced a new sense of nationalism, "to use that word in its better sense," that has created "ready-made" circumstances for those who "welcome any opportunity to attack trade unions, international or national," he pointed out.

But in 25 years as a member of the USWA, he said, "not once" has there been any suggestion of "disowning" the union's international ties. Rather, Mahoney went on, "we used those ties as a basis for growth and today our success is firmly established in that regard."



ICFTU VICE PRES. Alhadji Haroun Adebola is welcomed to the convention by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Adebola heads the United Labor Congress of Nigeria and is general secretary of the Railway, Ports & Transport Staff Union of that country.

Aid to Emerging Nations Backed by British Envoy

San Francisco—There can be no peace or prosperity for the Free World unless the highly-developed industrial nations help the less-developed emerging states to build viable and stable economies, British Ambassador Patrick Dean declared in a speech at the AFL-CIO convention.

He pointed out that Great Britain, like the United States, has "very heavy commitments" to help the emerging nations raise their standards of living and improve their working conditions.

Moral Policies

"We undertake these responsibilities first because the fundamental basis of our overseas policies is, like yours, a moral one," Dean said.

"It is, in fact the same reason which has impelled the AFL-CIO to give both moral and practical support to the concept of mutual aid, to undertake various programs aimed at helping to build democratic institutions overseas as a bulwark against totalitarian infringement on free society."

Dean briefly discussed Great Britain's economic development plan, which he summed up as "an attempt to define what we can do and should do to help ourselves."

"This is going to involve a great national effort in which every section of our society can play a part in getting our country moving forward, in raising the standards of living for all our people, and enabling Britain to play her proper part in world affairs," he added.

The ambassador pointed out that Great Britain has "consistently supported, in public, the policy followed by your government in Viet Nam" but that the assistance it can give is "limited" in view of its aid and defense programs.

"We want to see a conference take place of all the governments concerned," he said, "which would bring about peace and guarantee Viet Nam both South and North, against attack, either by each other or anyone else, and without foreign troops and bases."

Britain is using "every political and economic means" short of military force to bring Rhodesia to a "democratic course in which true independence can be achieved," Dean told the delegates. He labeled "difficult and dangerous" the problem raised by the "uncompromising and irresponsible refusal" of the white settlers to work toward equal rights for the preponderant African majority.

"We are steadily tightening our financial and economic pressures upon this rebel regime," he added, "and we are confident that they will succeed if we can have the good will and cooperation and active support of other nations."

ICFTU Seen Facing Wider 'Obligations'

San Francisco—Concrete proposals for strengthening the unity and effectiveness of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions will be prepared by the AFL-CIO Executive Council under a convention resolution calling for "new approaches, new tactics and new methods of organization" for democratic labor's worldwide center.

No change is needed in the basic objectives set up when the ICFTU was founded in 1949—the struggles for bread, peace and freedom—but changes in the international situation since then have created "new obligations" for it, the resolution said.

The ICFTU congress in July took some steps toward meeting the situation, the resolution noted, with special reference to a decision to serve as a clearing house to coordinate independent or bilateral activities by affiliates. It also welcomed reaffirmation of the ICFTU's policy of refusing to cooperate with any international trade secretariat that admits an organization directly or indirectly affiliated with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

However, the resolution maintained, it is "unfortunate" that the July meeting did not go to the help of the Tunisian Trade Union Federation (UGTT) when the Bourguiba government attacked its leadership and turned the organization into a tool of the state. It also deplored the fact that some affiliates "recently moved" toward relations with Iron Curtain and Falangist "unions," despite the ICFTU ban.

"The ICFTU is a potentially valuable force for democracy and social justice," the resolution said. "It embodies millions of members of every race, color and creed. The largest and oldest free trade unions in the world, as well as many of the young unions in the emerging nations belong to the ICFTU.

"With the cooperation and effective help of the AFL-CIO, we believe it will be possible for the ICFTU to overcome its weaknesses and play an increasingly effective role in the fight for bread, peace and freedom."

New Vigor Reported by Japan's Unions

San Francisco—A trade union is democratic only when it really defends the interests of the workers by vigorously pressing for "fundamental economic improvements" rather than by dissipating energies in political struggle, Acting Pres. Minoru Takita of the Japanese Federation of Labor (DOMEI) told the convention.

DOMEI is composed of democratic elements within the Japanese labor movement. Takita is president of one of its large affiliates, the Federation of Textile Workers, and also is a vice president of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions. He was introduced to the delegates by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, and because he does not speak English, his speech was made part of the convention record.

The "growing vigor" of democratic unionism in Japan, Takita said, offers "very promising" prospects for growth "in contrast to the forces inspired by extreme left-wing political dogmas which are receding."

He addressed his talk "with great respect to you, our senior brothers and fellow workers, for the strong organization you have built." He expressed confidence that the "common trade union interests" of DOMEI and the AFL-CIO and their joint efforts to strengthen good will and friendship between the nations will continue.

Takita thanked the AFL-CIO for its offer of help in the industry-wide strike of a DOMEI affiliate, the 135,000-member All-Japan Seaman's Union.

Racist Regime In Rhodesia Is Assailed

San Francisco — The AFL-CIO convention called on free labor throughout the world to give all possible humanitarian and material assistance to the people of Southern Rhodesia in their fight for majority rule and racial justice.

The session reaffirmed its belief in "the fundamental right of peoples to free themselves from alien rule and their inherent right to self-determination on the basis of majority rule;" again stated AFL-CIO support of the struggle of all people in Southern African colonial territories seeking justice and racial equality, and called on the U.S. to seek the quarantining of the racist Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia "and bring to a speedy end the pretensions of this insane power-drunk clique."

With Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain visiting the U.S., Pres. Johnson was urged to ask him to initiate talks with African nationalist leaders looking to the introduction of a Rhodesian constitution based on majority rule.

British Had 14(b) But Not Like Ours

San Francisco—The United States isn't the only country to have a piece of legislation known as 14(b), George Lowthian, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, said in his convention speech.

Great Britain had one during World War II, that dealt with the internment of aliens, he explained.

"We might," he quipped, "transfer it to America so you could intern the filibusterers and have an opportunity of getting the vote through the Senate."

Expose Enemy Flaws, ICFTU Head Advises

San Francisco—Exploitation of "the cracks in the monolithic structure of world communism" by the free labor movement was urged by Pres. Bruno Storti of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions to demonstrate the superiority of liberty and democracy "for all peoples, for all society, for all labor."

"This is our war against dictatorship and particularly against Communist tyranny," he told the sixth AFL-CIO convention here.

"We will win our battle for freedom and human dignity only if we can demonstrate to the new countries of Africa, to the developing countries of Latin America and Asia, to the oppressed countries all over the world the superiority of democratic society for the achievement of economic development and social justice."

If the ICFTU wants to safeguard its past successes and the prestige and respect it has won, he declared, it must "modernize and strengthen" its activities and "completely utilize" all labor forces that will cooperate with it.

Its role is not limited, he went on, to "direct and exclusive action," but it must encourage the efforts of its affiliates, the international trade secretariats and other agencies.

"It must also assume the role of coordinating all those activities and creating a common cause," he added.

Storti lauded the AFL-CIO not merely because of its status as the free world's largest labor movement, but for its activities to strengthen democracy, its promotion of collective bargaining and its capacity as a political, economic and social force in the life of the United States.

Convention Guests Represent 24 Lands

San Francisco—Visitors from all continents were presented to AFL-CIO convention delegates by Pres. George Meany as opportunity offered during the session.

Eighty-five union members ranging from experienced veterans of the labor movement to young men undergoing training for leadership made their bows during the meeting. Twenty-four countries were represented.

Gen. Sec. Rene Delanne of the National Union of Workers of Niger presented Meany with miniature camel saddles and a sample of weaving done by the women of his country.



AMONG THE MANY OBSERVERS representing the labor movements of other nations at the AFL-CIO convention were, from left, Alfonso Mendoza, Mexico; Mohamed Sagir Kahn, India; Peter W. Amkoa, Kenya; Mohammed E. M. Mustafa, Sudan.

Alliance Wins Support As Spurring Reforms

San Francisco—The Alliance for Progress won renewed endorsement by the sixth AFL-CIO convention as an "instrument of help" for assisting the people of Latin America to "overcome social, economic and political backwardness and build healthy and prosperous democracies."

"Progress to date has been significant though slow," the resolution of support said, citing steps toward "more equitable distribution of tax burdens, promising action towards agrarian reforms, resettlement of landless peasants, low-cost housing and improvements of educational facilities."

In view of the tremendous difficulties that still remain, the resolution said, the AFL-CIO welcomes Pres. Johnson's recent assurances that the United States is prepared to extend the Alliance program before its original cut-off date in 1970.

"The working people of Latin America can play a decisive role in speeding a better day for their respective homelands," the resolution asserted.

"Through the AIFLD (American Institute for Free Labor Development) and other activities, we of the AFL-CIO will spare no efforts to help our Latin American brothers develop the self-reliance and initiative needed to insure the triumph of freedom and social justice.

"High rates of profits and low wages can never be a foundation for permanent national prosperity or expanding social justice. Only a strong, responsible, free and democratic trade union movement can assure sound and balanced economic development—increased productive capacities with higher purchasing power, increased possibilities for the people to consume the larger volume of industrial and agricultural production."

Setbacks and Successes

A review showed that since the last AFL-CIO convention, democracy has had both setbacks and successes in Latin America.

It cited the routing of Castro-sponsored Communist terrorist bands in Venezuela, election of a government pledged to vigorous democratic reforms in Chile, and the ousting by the voters of "the ruthless rule" of the Communist Cheddi Jagan in British Guiana.

Against these were posed the faltering of democratic leadership in Santo Domingo which forced the U.S. to intervene to avoid another Cuba; the "gangster dictatorship" in Haiti; the military authoritarian regime in Paraguay, and the shift in Brazil's Castelo Branco Administration to an authoritarian regime that has converted the trade unions into an integral part of the state.

The convention called for the replacement of military dictatorships by representative governments; strengthening of the economic boycott against Cuba; reaffirmation of support for democratic forces in Brazil; establishment by the U.S. of enforcement and compliance machinery for full implementation of guarantees to organized labor contained in the various aid programs, and enforcement of the labor guarantees in inter-American agreements including the Declaration of Cundinamarca, the Magna Carta of Latin American labor.

AFL-CIO Aid To Latin Labor Called Vital

San Francisco—The example of the AFL-CIO has enabled the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers, "through your aid and guidance to us, to march well on the road to a democratic labor movement in Latin America," ORIT Sec. Gen. Arturo Jauregui told the convention.

ORIT affiliates south of the border, he said, are continually faced "with a multitude of labor problems whose roots lie in the unstable, undeveloped soil of Latin America's economic and social structure."

Jauregui outlined current activities in which ORIT is involved with stress on the success of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) program of labor education and leadership training.

"We give recognition to the AFL-CIO for its interest and cooperation in all fields for the progress and growth of our trade union movement," he said, "for its support of our social, political and economic programs, and for its contribution to the development of Latin American ideology."

Food Trades Dept. Gives Up Charter

San Francisco—The Food & Beverage Dept., dormant for the past three years, was formally dissolved as an AFL-CIO constitutional department at the federation's convention here.

The department's affiliates decided to return the charter and the AFL-CIO convention approved the necessary constitutional change.

Soviet Bloc's Drive in ILO Challenged

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention firmly reiterated American labor's determination to "spare no effort" so the Intl. Labor Organization can "preserve its tripartite structure and promote its historic aims."

"To that end," the delegates declared in a resolution, "we pledge our vigorous opposition to the Communist bloc drive to get control of the organization.

"Were this drive to succeed, it would mean the end of the ILO as a force for human well-being and freedom. It is in this spirit and towards this end that we re-affirm our full support of the ILO in its undertakings to further its time-honored mission of promoting human rights and improvement of working standards and living conditions."

The convention urged the government to continue its support of the ILO and to ratify its Human Rights conventions, such as those on freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, the abolition of forced labor and the elimination of discrimination.

"Though we in the United States have already achieved the rights, freedoms and standards provided by these conventions," the resolution said, "we call for their prompt ratification by our country as a demonstration of its support of the organization."

The convention also asked the ILO to evaluate its experience to date with compliance by member states with the convention on Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize.

The resolution recalled past AFL-CIO support of the ILO's efforts for social justice and human freedom and added:

"Today these efforts are all the more urgent, because of the great need for the ILO as a tripartite organization actively devoted to the advancement of economic progress, social justice and human freedom in the developing countries."

Texas Pioneers in Youth Conferences

San Francisco—To help American youth better understand the labor movement and its broad goals, the convention instructed the national AFL-CIO to aid and encourage all state central bodies to emulate the pioneering summer citizenship conference held by the Texas AFL-CIO.

The resolution noted that some 200 young people of high school and college age took part in the Texas conference this past summer.

National Effort:

Massive Push Asked To 'Rebuild' Cities

San Francisco—A new, comprehensive and "massive" program to "rebuild" the nation's cities was approved by the AFL-CIO convention here.

The 212 metropolitan areas of the country now contain 70 per cent of the people, and the proportion is expected to reach 80 per cent within 20 years, a resolution observed.

The rapid growth of the urban population has put "great pressures" on public facilities, and the sprawling metropolitan areas have "exploded without planning and are suffering from severe water, transit, school, health and recreational shortages," it continued.

The central cities in the meantime "have increasingly become slum ghettos and decaying areas" in which the poor, the aged and minority groups are concentrated. Some 15 million residential dwelling units are substandard while starts of new housing lag, the convention said.

"These urban problems are much too immense and too complex for local governments to handle," with their complexity of jigsawed boundary lines so that the problems overlap, the resolution declared.

Only a "massive national effort" can perform the necessary rebuilding task, and local mechanisms must be developed "capable of effectively utilizing" the necessary new forms of "federal assistance on a continuing and soundly financed basis."

A start was made through congressional action creating the new Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, the convention acknowledged. It urged Pres. Johnson and Congress to provide "sufficient funds and adequate staff" to form the basis for "a new and productive relationship" between federal and city governments.

Problem In Detail

The convention spelled out these readjustments necessary in the cities:

- There must be "coordinated urban planning and development," fitted into "a framework of regional plans designed" for future growth.
- This planning can be "enhanced" by expanded federal aid for acquisition of open space and community sites, and the federal government should assure development of "soundly-planned mass transit facilities operated under proper labor standards."
- The community facilities budget, expanded to $800 million in 1965, should be lifted again to $2 billion across a three-year period, with the federal government covering 75 percent of the cost instead of the present two-thirds.
- The existing urban renewal program, necessary to cities seeking to clear slums and rejuvenate blighted areas, should also be raised by an additional $1 billion annual capital grant authorization across a three-year period. Again, the federal contribution to the cities should be increased from two-thirds of the cost to 75 percent.
- There should be a substantial increase in the nation's housing programs, including a specific objective of meeting special needs of urban areas and population groups.

More Housing Needed

The volume of residential construction should be raised to 2.5 million units a year from the present 1.5 million units, the convention said. Moreover, labor standards on this new construction should be protected by the extension of Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Law requirements to cover "all employes in any program involving federal assistance or mortgage insurance."

Equal access to housing accommodations should be guaranteed regardless of race, creed, color or national origin in "all programs provided with federal aid or protected by federal insurance or mortgages or guarantee or mortgage-loan regulation," the convention said.

Firemen Backed On Rail Job Issue

San Francisco—The dispute over the use of locomotive firemen on the nation's railroads should be settled through "free collective bargaining," the AFL-CIO said.

A convention resolution noted that a compulsory arbitration ruling permitting railroads to eliminate more than 17,000 locomotive firemen "has not settled the issue."

The Locomotive Firemen recently filed collective bargaining notices reopening the subject. The union contends and the resolution states that Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show removal of firemen has "caused an accompanying and serious deterioration in railroad safety."

Unions Asked to Push Central Body Affiliation

San Francisco—All AFL-CIO unions have been urged to appoint an official to work with the federation coordinator of state and local central bodies in a renewed effort to bring about the complete and full affiliation of all local unions.

The convention reaffirmed the position adopted four years ago in strongly urging all national and international unions to press their locals to join the bodies.

Federation Pres. George Meany, stressing the importance of the state and city bodies as "the vital links" of labor, cited those unions which now have 80 percent or more of their local unions fully affiliated at the state and city level.

Meany named the Auto Workers, 90.4 percent; Stage Employes, 87.7 percent; Asbestos Workers, 87.1 percent; Hotel & Restaurant Workers, 86.1 percent; Barbers, 83.7 percent; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 87.7 percent; Distillery Workers, 83.1 percent; Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers, 82.9 percent; Office & Professional Employes, 82.3 percent.

Also the Building Service Employes, 81.3 percent; Textile Workers Union of America, 81.3 percent; Rubber Workers, 80.8 percent and directly affiliated unions, 80.4 percent.

William Pollock, president of the TWUA and secretary of the convention committee on central bodies, told the delegates of the increasing importance of unified state and local efforts by labor.

Based on 'Inventory' of Needs:

U.S. Public Planning Urged To Achieve, Keep Jobs for All

By Robert B. Cooney

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO called for a system of planning in the public sector of American life to help achieve and maintain full employment.

The statement on the national economy adopted by delegates to the AFL-CIO's sixth convention called on the federal government to draw up an inventory of social welfare and public service needs. It would be based on a detailed list of needs prepared by each state and metropolitan area.

To meet these needs, the federal government would set plans and programs and target dates. There would be flexibility, with programs speeded up or slowed down depending on national defense requirements and availability of resources and manpower.

To make the entire effort most effective, there would be coordination with other economic policies and programs through a national planning agency.

The economic policy resolution also detailed a wide range of other actions designed to help move the nation towards full employment. These include a faster rise in wages and fringe benefits to strengthen the consumer base of the economy; a sizable broadening of the federal Wage-Hour Law and a $2 an hour minimum; a modernized jobless pay system with federal standards; federal tax cuts for lower income families, and no income tax on the working poor.

The resolution also urged a liberal monetary policy; a national manpower policy based on a federalized public employment service; a federal technological clearing house on automation; a 35-hour workweek and doubletime for overtime to spread job opportunities; effective enforcement of federal laws to end discriminatory job practices; a curbing of administered-price abuses and U. S. leadership of a new world monetary mechanism.

In a discussion on the omnibus resolution, a warning was issued that the business community would begin to resist any further progress towards full employment.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the Auto Workers and chairman of the federation's committee on Economic Policy, told the delegates that the business community regards the current jobless rate of 4.2 percent as "full employment." Reuther quoted a recent issue of Business Week magazine that "for all practical purposes, the goal of full employment has been achieved."

A large section of the business community, Reuther said, "likes this arrangement when there are 3 or 4 million workers standing in the lines without a job in the morning. They think that gives them an advantage when we sit at the bargaining table."

Labor Determined

Reuther said labor must make clear to business and to political leaders in Washington that "the American labor movement will not stop the fight for full employment until every worker able and willing to work has a decent job, at decent wages, under decent working conditions and we will not tolerate any levels of unemployment."

He observed that 3 million people are now unemployed, some 1.8 million part-timers are underemployed, and millions of others have dropped out of the workforce. He pointed out the 4.2 per cent national jobless rate doubles for Negroes and triples for teenagers.

Delegate Cleveland Robinson of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union spoke about the condition of the working poor. He said there are millions of workers classified as poor and in poverty who lack legal protection of the right to organize.

He also urged that labor not support any federal wage-hour amendments which exclude any worker from the law's coverage.

"Every worker must have that protection . . . He needs that protection. Otherwise he is in slavery," Robinson declared.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, responding to Robinson's comment that labor must not compromise on wage-hour coverage, declared that "this convention is keenly aware of the connection between the economic problems and the civil rights problems" and there "is no inclination . . . to downgrade the importance of the amendments to the minimum wage law."

Wage-Hour Coverage

Meany quoted from his keynote speech in which he described the condition of the millions of working poor and declared it labor's responsibility to fight to improve their welfare through wage-hour coverage.

In other areas related to economic policy, the convention urged:

TAXES: The next general tax cut, when such is feasible, should go to low and moderate-income families; all loopholes should be closed and unjustifiable tax cuts for corporations denied. The AFL-CIO favors increased grants-in-aid to states and cities and opposes grants without strings.

To aid states and promote the principle of progressive taxation, Congress should consider allowing a "credit" on state income taxes against an individual's federal income tax.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT: To meet the "gigantic and increasing" unmet needs for housing, community facilities and public services, the federal government must lead in developing an inventory of needs and coordinate planning with states and metropolitan areas.

MONETARY POLICY: Since the nation needs coordinated policies to achieve full employment, the Federal Reserve Board should cancel its recent interest rate hike; the FRB should be required by law to act in harmony with national economic policy; the FRB chairman's term should coincide with that of the president; the FRB governors should represent all sectors of the economy, not just business.

DEFENSE SPENDING: Because of the dislocative effects of changes in defense contracts, the government should increase outlays on public needs when defense spending is cut; advance notice should go to workers and communities and aid should help cushion changes.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT: Because of high-level youth unemployment and the rise in young jobseekers, the Neighborhood Youth Corps should be expanded to help poor families; the Senate-passed Cold War GI Bills should be enacted and Youth Opportunity centers should be expanded.

FEDERAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Federal outlays for R&D now total $15 billion and should be evaluated by Congress with an eye towards protecting the public interest in terms of patents and other consequences.

'Full Resources' Pledged In Joint Bargaining

San Francisco—The full support and resources of the AFL-CIO were pledged by the sixth constitutional convention to the common collective bargaining front seven unions have set up for 1966 negotiations with the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Co.

Together the giant electrical equipment firms employ more than 160,000 union members. The joint committee was created by the union presidents, who were called together by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany. Its aim is to develop national goals to which they can give joint support, and to prevent the firms from playing off one against the other.

The resolution of support recalled that as a result of 1960 negotiations, GE was found guilty by the National Labor Relations Board of refusal to bargain in good faith, and that since then it has given no sign that it intends of its own volition to mend its way. Westinghouse, the resolution added, has shown a "dangerous tendency" to follow suit.

The seven unions are determined, through collective bargaining, to get action next year on pension and insurance problems and to assure their members the benefits of breakthroughs in other contract areas made in recent agreements, the resolution said.

"Experience has shown that in industries in which a number of unions operate," it continued, "such coordination of collective bargaining is the only way large corporations can be made to face up to their responsibilities. Nowhere is a joint program and a common front more necessary. . . .

"If either or both of these corporations is permitted to maintain sub-standard conditions, or flout the legal obligation to bargain collectively, they will exert a drag upon the whole field of collective bargaining."

Jobs Program Sought To 'Harness' Automation

San Francisco—Automation and technological change are having a "devastating" impact on workers in certain occupations, industries and areas, the AFL-CIO convention declared in proposing a wide range of public and private programs to harness the new technology.

Delegates adopted a resolution calling on the federal government "to fulfill its obligation" of providing adequate job opportunities for "all who are willing and able to work. In our estimation, this is the single most effective and basic way of meeting the problems created by technological change."

In addition to calling for job-creating federal programs in the public sector and an expansion of job opportunities for young people, the resolution urged:

- Greater intergovernmental efforts, backed by a national public employment service, worker training programs and relocation aid and regional development in job replacement.
- A rapid reduction in the workweek, both through legislative action and collective bargaining.
- The cushioning of change through negotiated contracts providing for advance notice and consultation, attrition, early retirement, income maintenance, reduced hours, transfer rights and retraining.
- Creation of a federal information clearinghouse on technological change to permit advance planning, and a federal Guidance Service to help labor and management adjust their bargaining.

Need to Adapt

"Change is inevitable," the AFL-CIO declared, "and the need to adapt to it is beyond question.

"However, the application of the new technology to the fullest extent, as rapidly as possible, with a view only to higher profits is open to serious question."

The burden of change must be shared by all instead of being borne by workers alone, the AFL-CIO stressed.

The "devastating impact upon workers" has been evident, the resolution said, in such industries as farming, coal mining, lumbering, railroading, warehousing and longshoring. In steel, the new oxygen process has displaced skilled personnel; in an expanding telephone industry, the computer and automated equipment have eliminated operator and clerical jobs.

In addition, the shifting of plants within industries, as in meatpacking and textiles, has led to job displacements.

Even the expanding areas of employment have failed to expand enough, the resolution said.

Many workers hit by technological change have lost their jobs. Others finding different jobs suffer the loss of hard-won fringe benefit and seniority rights, often require retraining, sometimes must relocate and take wage cuts as well, the AFL-CIO said.

Federalization Backed In Employment Service

San Francisco—The present Federal-State Employment Service—in reality, 50 different state systems—should be federalized if the national economy is to benefit from the efficient use of manpower, the AFL-CIO has declared.

The federation's sixth convention pointed out that "so long as the nation continues to suffer high levels of unemployment, it cannot have a meaningful manpower policy."

The resolution described as encouraging the developments in manpower programs over the past four years. This is evidence, it declared, that government policymakers are increasingly concerned with the impact of automation and technological change on people and communities.

"But, in the absence of full employment," the resolution said, "these programs can make only a small contribution to the needs of the workers and the nation."

Full employment is the keystone, the convention added, and it would provide a stimulus for employers to expand company and industry training programs, the traditional means of upgrading manpower skills.

Meanwhile, it asserted, much can be done to build a national approach to the current national manpower problem.

Until a truly national employment agency can be achieved through federalization, the resolution said, the Public Employment Service should be overhauled and strengthened.

The present system "fractures local job markets because its activities are patterned after the boundary lines of communities rather than the realistic boundary lines of economic activities and job markets," the resolution added.

'Wasteful' Training

Thus training programs may be futile and wasteful if qualified workers remain jobless nearby or if a newly-trained worker displaces an incumbent worker who could have been upgraded. Non-whites could be frozen in low-paid jobs as a result, it was noted.

The AFL-CIO called for a restructuring of the employment service into manpower centers along economic and industry lines; an upgrading of its personnel; a listing with it of job vacancies by employers and government contractors; federal standards and increased funds.

The convention urged the Federal Manpower Administrator to broaden his view, called for central coordination by the Labor Dept. over all federal training programs regardless of agency, and said stress should go on upgrading incumbent employes.

The manpower resolution also said federal legislation is required to curtail discrimination on account of age, thus protecting older workers and stopping a waste of human resources.

Fresh Tasks Seen Facing Labor Schools

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention paid tribute to the role of labor education programs in strengthening the purpose and operations of the labor movement and urged affiliated unions to give them even greater support.

Labor education faces two fresh challenges in the area of collective bargaining, said the convention. One is to devise programs to sharpen the bargaining skills of such newly-organized groups as professional, white collar and government workers. The other is to consider innovations in bargaining as automation makes its impact on traditional patterns of negotiating.

Beyond the bargaining table, the resolution continued, labor education is challenged to help unions take full part in the many new state and federal programs, especially one as pervasive as the war on poverty. Opportunities for labor participation also exist in civil rights, aid to education and social security programs, it added.

Cooperative efforts between universities and unions can now multiply with the growth in facilities and the spread of labor extension and adult education programs, the AFL-CIO said.

'Opportunity, Obligation':

Organizing Goal Set at 30 Million

San Francisco—American labor has a "challenge, opportunity and obligation" to bring into its ranks "30 million unorganized but organizable" workers, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

It called on the federation's affiliates to move into the second decade of labor unity with "a vigorous rededication of total commitment to the vital union task of organizational growth."

The convention stressed the need for "mutual respect and cooperation" among affiliated unions in organizing campaigns. It backed the policy of "coordinated organizing under AFL-CIO sponsorship" as a "necessary feature" of present-day organizing.

It urged affiliates to explore methods of improving their organizing programs. In addition, the convention said, all union members should be regarded "as potential and important participants in the overall organizing mission of the American labor movement."

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. John W. Livingston told the convention that union organizing is "on the upswing. There is no question about it."

During the past two years, he said, "there were more NLRB elections held than in the previous period, more elections won and more people involved."

Livingston emphasized, however, that the 2.5 million workers organized since merger have been "almost offset" by membership losses in organized industries because of reduction in employment from automation. The number of unorganized workers has risen more than the growth in union membership, he pointed out.

Livingston recited the success of joint area campaigns by unions in an area, with help from the AFL-CIO staff, and declared:

"I can't too strongly impress upon the delegates to this convention the importance of having such cooperative, coordinated campaigns."

Livingston is retiring this month after having served as organizing director during the AFL-CIO's first decade. **(See Story, Page 4.)**

The convention resolution termed organizing of the unorganized "the historic mission of the American labor movement."

It has brought to millions of workers "vast economic benefits, greater security and personal dignity . . . and the whole nation has benefited thereby."

Labor's determination to organize, the convention said, is pitted against efforts by employers and their associations to keep workers unorganized.

Union-Busting Firms

Serving the employers, the resolution noted, are "firms and individuals specializing in union-busting" who create "an atmosphere of fear" to destroy or prevent the formation of a union majority.

Union organizing appeals, the resolution stressed, must be "responsive to specific needs" of the group being organized rather than based on "general exhortation."

"Today's working population contains a higher percentage of young workers, of women workers, of white-collar workers," the convention noted. "The traditionally well-unionized segments of our economy are destined to grow the least, while the employment fields in which we have made less organizational progress are destined to grow the most."

To accomplish the organizing mission labor has set for itself will require "insights and knowledge, resources and skills of the highest order," the convention declared. It will take the "total involvement of the mainstream of the American labor movement."

Regional Aid Lauded, Plant Piracy Scored

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention praised the new Appalachian aid and regional public works programs for the economic recovery they promise, while deploring a federal tax loophole which encourages "plant piracy" and creates depressed communities.

In a resolution on chronically depressed areas, the convention commended the role played by unions in fighting for aid programs and urged them to participate fully in redevelopment efforts, such as the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council.

The statement also applauded the strong safeguards in the Appalachian and the Public Works & Economic Development Acts of 1965 which outlaw aid to "runaway" companies.

In a separate resolution on industrial bond financing, the convention remarked on the irony of a major federal effort to aid depressed areas while the tax loophole stimulated "piracy" by some states and job losses in others.

The practice is now spreading of using revenue from tax-free state and local bonds to build plants for private profit purposes, often to entice "runaways." Although first sanctioned in southern states, it has spread elsewhere.

Calling on Congress to close the pertinent federal tax loophole, the convention said it is "incomprehensible" that the government subsidizes the creation of new distressed areas while seeking to aid hard-hit areas with other programs. Scores of thousands of AFL-CIO members have lost their jobs through this system of public industrial bond financing.

D.C. Home Rule Fight Reaffirmed

San Francisco—Labor renewed its support of self-government for the District of Columbia and pledged to work for that goal "until the victory is won."

Home rule bills passed this year by the Senate and House "differ widely," the AFL-CIO convention noted. It urged Congress to accept the basic approach of the Senate bill, which embodies the recommendations of the Johnson Administration.

District residents now can vote only in presidential elections. They elect no local officials and have no representation in Congress.

Halt Invasion Of Privacy, Labor Asks

San Francisco — Labor voiced "unalterable hostility" to invasions of privacy, including use of lie detectors, hidden cameras, electronic "bugging" devices, peepholes and telephone eavesdropping.

A convention resolution demanded stronger safeguards, backed if necessary by new federal, state and local laws, against "encroachments upon human dignity." The resolution declared:

"We in the trade union movement have felt the lash of these infringements of privacy:

"Employers have used closed circuit television to watch the production lines of their employes.

"Employers have used lie detectors for personnel checkups and have even sought to use them to check on union organizing activities.

"Employers have monitored telephone calls of their employes.

"Employers have used movie cameras for spying on workers, even a hidden camera in the men's room.

"Employers have used electronic listening devices in union meeting rooms, locker rooms and cafeterias."

The resolution stressed that labor opposes use of such devices against any citizen, not just union members.

"We allow the present trend to continue at our peril," it warned.

Modernized U. S. Budget Sought to Spur Growth

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention, criticizing federal budget procedures as archaic and inadequate and a limitation on planning and growth, called for legislation to modernize the system.

The federal government's annual budget is the single most important fiscal document in the nation, exerting an influence on every citizen, the general economy and the free world, a resolution stated. The government, it noted, spends and invests about six percent of the gross national product.

The present budget form, which merely forecasts expenditures and anticipated revenues, is of some aid to Congress, but of little value for purposes of administrative control or for economic and social programming, delegates declared. It amounts to "an illogical conglomeration" of current expense and capital investment items.

What is of particular importance to labor, the AFL-CIO urged, is that "the lack of a federal capital budget makes it extremely difficult to plan and execute needed programs in the public sector, calculated to stimulate job-creation and, on a long-range basis, to aid in establishing adequate economic growth and stability for the nation."

A modern budget, said the resolution, would have one account for general housekeeping expenses and national security, items not expected to yield a dollar return.

A capital budget—used by modern corporations, most western democracies, one-third of the states and most big cities—would cover the creation and improvement of assets and self-liquidating programs in housing, agriculture, maritime, small business, rural electrification, foreign loans and veterans affairs, plus TVA and similar projects.

The convention urged Pres. Johnson to create a national commission on budget reform to propose changes; called for continued mid-year budget review, and urged public policy control over computerized systems analyses.

Workers' Share Drops:

Pay Raises Pressed To Balance Profits

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention called on all affiliated unions to press for wage and salary increases, pointing out that the share of national income going to workers has declined in recent years.

And, because the rise in productivity has outstripped wage gains, "higher wages can be granted without price increases," a resolution declared.

The statement on bargaining policy also pledged a continuation of labor's campaign "to achieve a reduction of working hours through collective bargaining as well as through legislation."

The resolution also listed such traditional fringe benefits as improved vacations, holidays and increases in paid leisure time and added:

"We will seek to advance the security and well-being of workers through improved health and welfare plans, better pensions, new programs for guaranteeing employment, training and transfer programs and more adequate supplemental unemployment benefits."

The convention pledged to seek a greater role for collective bargaining in the economy, but recognized its limitations on such problems as automation in declaring:

Preserve Right

"We rededicate ourselves to preserve and extend the right of working men and women to organize and freely negotiate agreements with their employers concerning the conditions of employment.

"We will continue to utilize the institution of collective bargaining to develop solutions to the great problems of technological change, although we recognize that collective bargaining alone cannot fully resolve these nationwide social problems."

Although collective bargaining has became more concerned with issues of job and income-security, the AFL-CIO said, the labor movement also has been seeking wage increases to strengthen the consumer base of the economy and improve living standards.

Profits Up

The sharp rise in business profits and the fact that productivity has outpaced wage gains show that worker's gains have not slowed industrial progress. Indeed, there is "ample room, as well as need," for greater bargaining gains.

"We will work for the continued extension of collective bargaining to all wage and salary workers," the resolution said.

"We will press for wage and salary increases because working people deserve to share equitably in the rising production potential of the nation and to achieve a greater share in the distribution of the nation's income and because rising worker incomes are the essential underpinning of consumer buying power on which the well-being of the entire economy ultimately must depend.

"The share of income going to American workers has declined in recent years as wages have lagged behind productivity, while profits have soared to record levels and productive efficiency has risen rapidly.

"Because of these factors, higher wages can be granted without price increases."

Federal Aid Urged to Up Social Security Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

they and their employers had paid in only a small part of the cost of these benefits.

This it termed "sound public policy, necessary to help prevent widespread want and destitution and to contribute to the social and economic security of the nation as a whole."

The resolution said it is "entirely appropriate that the cost of getting into operation a national social security system from which society as a whole benefits should be borne by the population as a whole."

Greater flexibility was proposed in the age at which retirement benefits are available. This would take into account the fact that the decision to retire depends on many circumstances beyond individual control, such as the state of the labor market and occupational characteristics. The convention recommended "a flexible zone of retirement from 60 to 65 with an increasing benefit amount for each succeeding year."

Disability Pay Asked

Also recommended was extension of disability benefits to all older workers whose impairments disqualify them from engaging in their usual occupation. At present, a worker must be unable to engage in any substantial work in order to qualify for benefits.

"The basic hospital and medical insurance programs provided for our older citizens must be improved," the convention declared.

It stressed, however, that "first priority" should be extension of health care benefits to those receiving disability insurance benefits. The resolution added:

"There is no reason why in time the Medicare program should not be extended to cover widows and surviving children receiving social security cash benefits and other social security beneficiaries."

Charge Questioned

The convention also recommended dropping the $3 monthly charge for the voluntary medical care plan and liberalization of benefits. But it added:

"Despite shortcomings, the voluntary medical plan represents an excellent 'buy' and we urge all those eligible to take advantage of this plan at the earliest opportunity."

The resolution noted that the basic retirement benefit for men "is generally lower than it would be for women if they had the same earnings." It said benefits for men, as well as women, should be based on earnings up to age 62. Under present law, the cutoff age is 65 for men.

The Social Security Act Amendments passed this year "marked the most significant advance of social legislation in recent times," the resolution declared.

"Organized labor played a leading role in the passage of this legislation," it recalled. "Now, with this successful achievement, we must turn our attention to those social needs that are still unmet . . . to make basic improvements in the Social Security Act, and to reevaluate our social insurance system in light of economic and technological change."

In Poverty War:

Shriver Bids Labor 'Enlist for Duration'

San Francisco—Sargent Shriver gave the AFL-CIO convention a first-hand report on the anti-poverty war and called on the delegates and their unions to enlist for the duration.

As in Viet Nam, he said, no one is more than a few miles from the front lines, and victories are mixed with setbacks.

The battle, Shriver said, is "for better job training, for more jobs, for a better minimum wage, for a higher standard of living."

Shriver is director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the government agency set up some 14 months ago to tackle the hard-core unemployment problem and to help youngsters without training or hope break the cycle of poverty feeding on poverty.

He gave what he terms a "conservative count" of 1.35 million people who have been directly helped by anti-poverty programs in the past year—helped to get "a job, or an education, or some form of training, or a loan."

One of his agency's new programs, Shriver told the delegates, will be run by the AFL-CIO—a training program for Community Action workers.

Here's how Shriver described it:

"These men will be selected by the AFL-CIO from all over Appalachia, 104 of them." After an initial training period, they will go into the communities of their home states for several months of field experience. Back at the university, they will discuss "their successes and their problems and then go back to the field for one year at our expense," Shriver added:

"At the end of the year we feel sure that we will have 104 first-class Community Action workers selected and trained by the labor unions of Appalachia. We would like to have that program in half a dozen parts of the United States, in the Iron Range area, in the northeastern states, in the Ozarks, in the West, in the Rocky Mountains and in the South.

"We need men with the dedication of labor union organizers to get out into the field at the grass roots and help in the organizing of the poor people."

70,000 New Jobs

Reporting on other phases of the anti-poverty program, Shriver said:

- Seventy thousand new jobs have been created in the past year, paying at least the federal minimum wage.
- Some 5,000 persons from depressed neighborhoods are sitting on governing boards for anti-poverty programs in their cities. "We are saying that the poor people have a right to participate in deciding their own destiny." The agency also has training programs to help people become "capable of creating their own organizations."
- Last year, the Office of Economic Opportunity helped 2,500 youngsters from the lowest income families to go to college. "Next year I hope we will have 20,000."

Shriver closed with this appeal to labor:

"We need all of you and many of your best workers to win this war. We need new leadership, we need new resources. We need private funds invested to develop new weapons, we need new credit unions, new co-ops, new low-cost housing projects under private sponsorship.

"We need to organize the unemployed and to get better jobs for the under-employed."



VICE PRES. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY is welcomed on the convention platform by cheering delegates. Shown left to right are Vice Presidents David Dubinsky, Joseph D. Keenan and Walter P. Reuther, with Pres. George Meany at the podium. **(Story, Page 16.)**

Aid to Farm Labor, Family Units Called Vital to 'Decent Livelihood'

San Francisco—The AFL-CIO convention, hailing the termination of the bracero program, called for "a decent livelihood" for farm laborers, farm owners and the processors and distributors of foods and fibre, "with no cut prices at the grocery store based on the exploitation of anyone."

"We recognize that the unique problems of agriculture require special government aid programs to help farmers secure a fair return for the abundance they produce," it said. "Federal assistance, however, should be devoted entirely to helping those in agriculture who need this aid, rather than the highly-efficient and profitable corporate-type enterprises that increasingly play a larger role in the industry.

"We support the continuance of credit and other aids for family farms, as well as a rational system of production planning and income maintenance to help provide a fair return to farm families and fair food prices for consumers. We also believe that a ceiling should be placed on the amount of federal aid made available to any farm."

The convention again spelled out AFL-CIO endorsement of the use of surplus crops to help feed the underprivileged both at home and abroad.

It pointed out that the technological revolution in farming since World War II "has brought bankruptcy to smaller farms and has accelerated the emergence of larger ones."

"Efficient family-owned and operated farms persist, nonetheless, and many can be preserved as a major factor in American agriculture if effective federal aid continues," the resolution said.

"The sweatshop wage of the agricultural worker," it went on, "holds down the production costs of his large employer and degrades the family-farmer who must compete against both."

Termination of Public Law 78, the bracero program, opened the door to thousands of jobs for American workers, as the AFL-CIO in the past had claimed it would, the resolution said.

When the big growers had to go into the open market for their labor they were forced to raise wages, "although still inadequately," with the result that competent domestic labor was found.

The resolution welcomed the Economic Opportunity Act, which authorizes $20 million a year for education, housing, sanitation and day-care centers for farm workers and their families as part of the War on Poverty, as another step in the "significant progress" made in behalf of field workers in the past two years. Additional progress "hopefully is near at hand."

"We urge the final termination of all foreign-worker import programs," the resolution said. "The time has come for employers in agriculture to be required to attract their labor force by paying adequate wages and providing decent working conditions, just as other American employers are required to do.

"We urge the full protection of farm workers under all of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act and the various laws providing for unemployment and workmen's compensation.

"Finally, the AFL-CIO calls upon its affiliates to lend their support to the continuing effort to organize farm workers. Only through strong unions can these exploited workers fully realize their economic, social and political rights."

Unions Rallied Against Poverty's 'Ugly Blight'

San Francisco—American labor called on its own members, Congress and the Administration to fight the "ugly blight' of poverty on every front "and to do it quickly."

The AFL-CIO viewed the Economic Opportunity Act—the basic anti-poverty legislation passed last year—as the start of "a vital effort to keep poverty from breeding upon itself."

It said unions and union members should take an active part in planning and carrying out its programs, particularly at the local community level.

"We are pledged to make our contribution to help assure their success," the convention declared. But it warned that much more must be done to fulfill "labor's historic goal" of banishing poverty.

It urged additional measures "to assure job opportunities, at decent wages, for all people who are willing and able to work." These include the key items on labor's legislative program such as a $2 minimum wage with expanded coverage, a shorter workweek and "a vastly expanded public works effort to create jobs and provide urgently needed public facilities."

And, it stressed, "the labor movement must continue to vigorously pursue its special and historic role in waging war on want—its efforts to organize the unorganized so that they, too, can enjoy the benefits that result from collective bargaining."

The convention looked also at the problem of those who aren't able to be self-sustaining because of age, disability, or absence of a family breadwinner.

They must be raised out of poverty, the convention said, through improved social legislation.

Discussing the multi-faceted anti-poverty programs now under way — such as Operation Head Start, Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Work Study, Community Action and Vista, the Volunteers in Service to America—the resolution termed them "an heroic effort to break the poverty cycle."

They have not been without their problems and controversy, the resolution noted, and "we shall continue to observe, with particular interest, the policies pursued in the operation of the Job Corps centers."

The resolution added:

"The AFL-CIO insists that not only representatives of organized labor but of minority groups and of the poor themselves participate in the planning and operation of community action programs. We further insist that all work projects pay the federal minimum wage and that they do not jeopardize the work opportunities or standards of workers elsewhere."

The convention pledged "fullest cooperation" to the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, formed by leaders from churches, civil rights, labor and other groups.

It suggested "that union members who seek to make a special contribution consider enlisting in the Volunteers in Service to America." Collective bargaining agreements should include "appropriate leaves-of-absence provisions" for this.

350 Newsmen Cover Convention

San Francisco—More than 350 newspaper, television and radio correspondents covered the AFL-CIO convention here. Virtually every major daily paper was represented, and many smaller ones. Correspondents came also from the Soviet News Agency, TASS, and the Soviet Magazine Trud; from the London Economist, and from an Argentine news service.

An average of 65,000 words a day were filed from the convention hall by Western Union wire from Dec. 6 through 15—650,000 words by this means alone. Adding stories filed from other Western Union offices and telephoned to newspapers, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations came up with a one-million-word estimate.

'Full Support' Pledged California Grape Strike

San Francisco—The convention pledged labor's "full support and solidarity" to the embattled workers on strike against the grape growers in the Delano, Calif., area and urged all unions to extend them moral and financial aid.

"Organized labor must help win the grape strike and make possible the first big step in organizing farm workers in California to break the agonizing grip of exploitation and poverty they are held in by the growers," declared the resolution on the strike.

The workers in the vineyards around Delano, members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee are in the fourth month of their strike for union recognition and bargaining rights.

Delegate Paul Schrade of the Auto Workers told the delegates the grape strikers, like other farm workers, have no legal protection of the right to organize, and lack minimum wage and jobless pay protection. The strikers earned $2,000 a year when they were able to get in eight months work, he said.

On the other hand, Schrade added, the "feudal land barons" are subsidized by cheap labor and taxpayer-supported price supports, irrigation systems and unenforced reclamation laws.

Thomas L. Pitts, president of the California AFL-CIO, recalled the long history of farm labor struggles in the state. He said the growers, despite the end of Public Law 78, still managed to secure some imported Mexican labor under immigration laws.

Pitts appealed to organized labor in California to support the grape strikers—"the poorest, most deprived group" in the nation.

Mort Brandenberg, president of the Distillery Workers, also backed the resolution. With respect to a boycott urged against Schenley products, as users of Delano grapes, Brandenburg reminded the convention that the Schenley company is completely organized, has good labor relations and the AFL-CIO proposes no boycott.

Internal Disputes Section 3 Clarified

San Francisco—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention approved a technical change in the internal disputes section of the federation's constitution.

It makes clear that Section 3 of Article XXI does not apply to the railroad industry. The amendment was explained as a correction of a mistake in drafting the original language.

Humphrey Vows 'Opportunity' Drive

'Full and Equal Chance' for All Stressed as Administration Goal

By Willard Shelton

San Francisco—The goal of the Johnson Administration is "opportunity for all, first-class citizenship for everybody," Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey told the AFL-CIO convention. "We believe that every American must have a full and equal chance," he declared. "Every American ought to have three blessings—self-respect, the tools of communication and a marketable skill. This is the least that this most prosperous country can do."

The Administration has been busy the last four years "investing in the human resources of the country" in the fields of housing, education, the anti-poverty war and others, he said.

"These are investments in the best market in the world—the American people," he said. "We want this world to know that to be an American citizen is to stand upright and proud, to be committed to the future and not afraid of it, to have compassion for one's fellow human beings, and to be unconcerned about such irrelevant marks as a man's last name or his color or the place he comes from."

The Vice President—a familiar figure at labor conventions across two decades—stressed in his wide-ranging speech the role of unions in American society, repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and the value of labor's support of the Administration's defense of freedom against "raw aggression."

Speaking in behalf of Pres. Johnson, Humphrey noted that Viet Nam is a different kind of war, which deals in "assassination, murder, subversion, infiltration, terrorism," but which aggressors call a "war of liberation" that they think "democratic societies are too soft and weak to overcome."

Some Americans dissent from our policy, he observed, and "the right to dissent is a precious right." But the "right to affirm is also a part of American democracy," he said.

"I herald you for being willing to stand up and be counted and say we will not withdraw, we will stay until the peace is won," he added.

"We are there because once again in history it must be proved to aggressors that the price of their aggression comes too high.

"The fight is not just for Viet Nam and it is not only for the United States. It is for every country in Latin America and every little country in Africa and Asia that does not have the massive power to resist this new form of aggression."

Side by side with the fighting, our armed forces, churches and labor movement, Humphrey said, have helped build "12,000 health clinics, establish a hospital, build 5,000 classrooms, increase public school enrollment from 300,000 to 1.5 million, double the production of rice and hogs and quadruple the production of corn."

'Work' Laws Denounced

Humphrey hit hard at 14(b) and the so-called "right-to-work" laws it permits in 19 states.

These laws "help no one but low-wage employers, who in turn make it difficult for high-wage employers," he said. "They work against progressive social legislation. Only two of the 19 right-to-work states have a minimum wage law of even $1 an hour, and that is only for women."

"I don't talk out of two sides of my mouth," the Vice President said. Repeal of 14(b) "is in the national interest" and not just a "narrow, parochial concern for labor." It will improve labor-management relations, eliminate cutthroat competition, help working people, help honest business and "make all of us a little better," he continued.

"This Administration is determined to fight and win—I repeat, to fight and win—repeal of Section 14(b)."

Humphrey paid a warm tribute to labor's role in supporting progressive legislation.

'For More People'

The President, he noted, recently remarked that by its efforts for welfare programs, the AFL-CIO had "done more good for more people than any other group in America."

"I am not tongue tied either," he remarked in commenting that he had often discussed publicly "what is right with the American labor movement."

Labor gave the backing necessary to Franklin D. Roosevelt for the New Deal, he said, and "turned with equal zeal and dedication" during World War II to making America the "arsenal of democracy."

Labor was "in the vanguard," he continued, when Pres. Truman proclaimed the policies needed to "stop Communist aggression and to rebuild democracy"—the Marshall Plan, aid to Greece and Turkey, Point Four and the North American Treaty Organization.

Labor fought during the fifties, he said, "when there was hysteria across the land, when America at best was treading water and making no progress."

"You ought to feel pretty good. You planted a lot of seeds and you reaped the harvest" in social legislation passed recently, the Vice President commented.

On economic expansion, Humphrey said, "the record is good but it isn't good enough."

"I am glad this labor movement has had the conscience and compassion" to ask that we solve "the yet-unsolved problem of too many people unemployed."

The "promise and goal" of the Administration, he said, is that "every American able and willing to work will have the opportunity to go to work."

Labor Gets Warm Praise For Role in Legislation

San Francisco—Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey paid an unusually warm tribute in his speech to the convention here to the services of labor in promoting legislation for the general welfare of all American citizens. Here are excerpts:

"Some of us were present at Independence, Mo., when Pres. Johnson (signed) the Medicare bill alongside that great battler, Harry Truman. The fact is that there would be no Medicare today if it had not been for the support of organized labor.

"Congress has enacted a broad program of aid to education. There would be no aid to education had it not been for the vigilant and active support of the representatives of organized labor.

"There would be no Voting Rights Act either; indeed, there would be no Civil Rights Act without the support of the labor movement.

"The kind of resources we need to wage the war on poverty, that margin of difference was there when organized labor asked its friends in Congress to help.

"Congress provided for housing legislation for our cities. And there would be no national commitment without your help and support.

"The same can be said of the immigration laws . . . of air pollution and water pollution control and beautification of our cities and our landscapes.

"Every time these measures were before us, the labor movement said yes, yes. You have been in the front line . . . when the fighting was the fiercest you were there putting the welfare of the nation above narrow self-interest or even union interest."

Jobless Benefits Bill 'Imperative' to Nation

San Francisco—Passage of the Administration's Unemployment Compensation bill is "imperative" to the nation, the AFL-CIO declared.

The convention said the bill before the House Ways & Means Committee marks "a long and wholesome step forward," although short of ideal standards. Calling for its passage "at the earliest possible date in 1966," the resolution cautioned: "We dare not let this unfinished task remain undone any longer."

In other resolutions, the AFL-CIO urged federal and state action to improve workmen's compensation laws, and renewed labor's support of comprehensive rehabilitation programs for the handicapped.

The Administration bill backed by the convention will make these major improvements in unemployment benefits:

- Pay jobless workers at least 50 percent of their previous wages up to a ceiling of half the statewide average wage, rising to two-thirds of the statewide average in 1971.
- Add 26 weeks of federal benefits for persons with a substantial work history who have exhausted state benefits.
- Extend coverage to 5 million additional workers.
- Limit disqualification penalties.
- Raise the taxable wage base from the present $3,000 to $6,600 by steps.

The unemployment compensation program adopted 30 years ago "has failed to realize its early promise," the convention noted.

It found "crazy quilt variations" in the 50 state unemployment compensation laws, with benefit ceilings failing to keep up with rising wage levels.

Injury Benefits

The convention took a sharp look at state workmen's compensation programs, "the oldest form of social insurance," and found that many state programs have failed to meet "obligations to injured workers."

It urged the Labor Dept. to show more leadership in efforts to improve state laws "and to support vigorously federal minimum standards" of benefits.

"Too often," the resolution protested, labor has been "alone in the fight to secure adequate protection for injured workers and their families. Too often those who should be in the forefront of the fight to secure improved workmen's compensation legislation have avoided the duty of leadership to accept the easy road of inaction."

The rehabilitation resolution urged state and local central bodies to press their state legislatures to make full use of the matching grants provision of the federal law for vocational rehabilitation programs.

It called for active labor participation in programs to help job placement of disabled workers and to support community rehabilitation programs.

Teachers Honor Their Top Alumnus

San Francisco—The Teachers presented a gold honorary withdrawal card and plaque to the union's most distinguished alumnus— Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Humphrey was an active member of the AFT during his teaching career at the University of Minnesota, before his election as mayor of Minneapolis and subsequent rise to national prominence.

Pres. Charles Cogen made the presentation after Humphrey's address to the AFL-CIO convention here. It was the first such award in the union's history.

Brown Traces Problems As Population Mounts

San Francisco—Gov. Edmund G. Brown welcomed the AFL-CIO convention to California and asked Labor's help in securing "a national job creation program" of a scope beyond the resources of any state.

He asked the labor movement also—"you men and women who know the bitter experience of unemployment, of bread lines and the struggle for dignity and equality"—for help in solving problems of racial strife and poverty.

Brown urged a $2.5 billion "crash program for creating new jobs for the nation's poverty and ghetto areas."

Brown told the delegates that each year California gains 600,000 new residents, must provide 200,000 new jobs, build 6,000 more classrooms and acquire 6,000 additional teachers for 180,000 more students.

"The impact of that population explosion has struck great hammer blows on our cities, our farmland, our water and utility systems and on the social fabric of our lives," he said.

Delegates were welcomed also by San Francisco's Mayor John F. Shelley, Rep. Philip Burton (D-Calif.), Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the California Labor Federation and Sec. George W. Johns of the San Francisco Labor Council. The convention was opened by Pres. Joseph Belardi of the San Francisco central body.

Union City

Shelley, a former president of the state labor federation and a long-time congressman from San Francisco, welcomed the delegates to "a city rich in labor tradition." Delegates would be hard put, he said, to find any workingman in the city who was not a union member working under a union contract.

Pitts cited the progress that has been made towards the labor movement's goals since the AFL-CIO last met in California, in 1959. He saw further gains resulting from "the spirit of unity and thrust for progress in the air at this convention."

Burton predicted final congressional action in 1966 on repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) and enactment of the job-site picketing bill.

12-18-65

Legion Head Sees Viet Aid Lasting Need

San Francisco—South Viet Nam will need this country's help for many years after military victory is achieved and peace is restored, National Cmdr. L. Eldon James of the American Legion warned the sixth AFL-CIO convention.

"The military defeat of the Viet Cong, while tremendously important, is not the total answer to victory." he said. "The murders, the atrocities, the barbaric destruction perpetrated by the Viet Cong in the South Vietnamese hamlets and villages are things beyond the comprehension of civilized people."

The U.S. already is providing the type of help needed through the civic action program of the armed forces, said James, who recently visited Viet Nam.

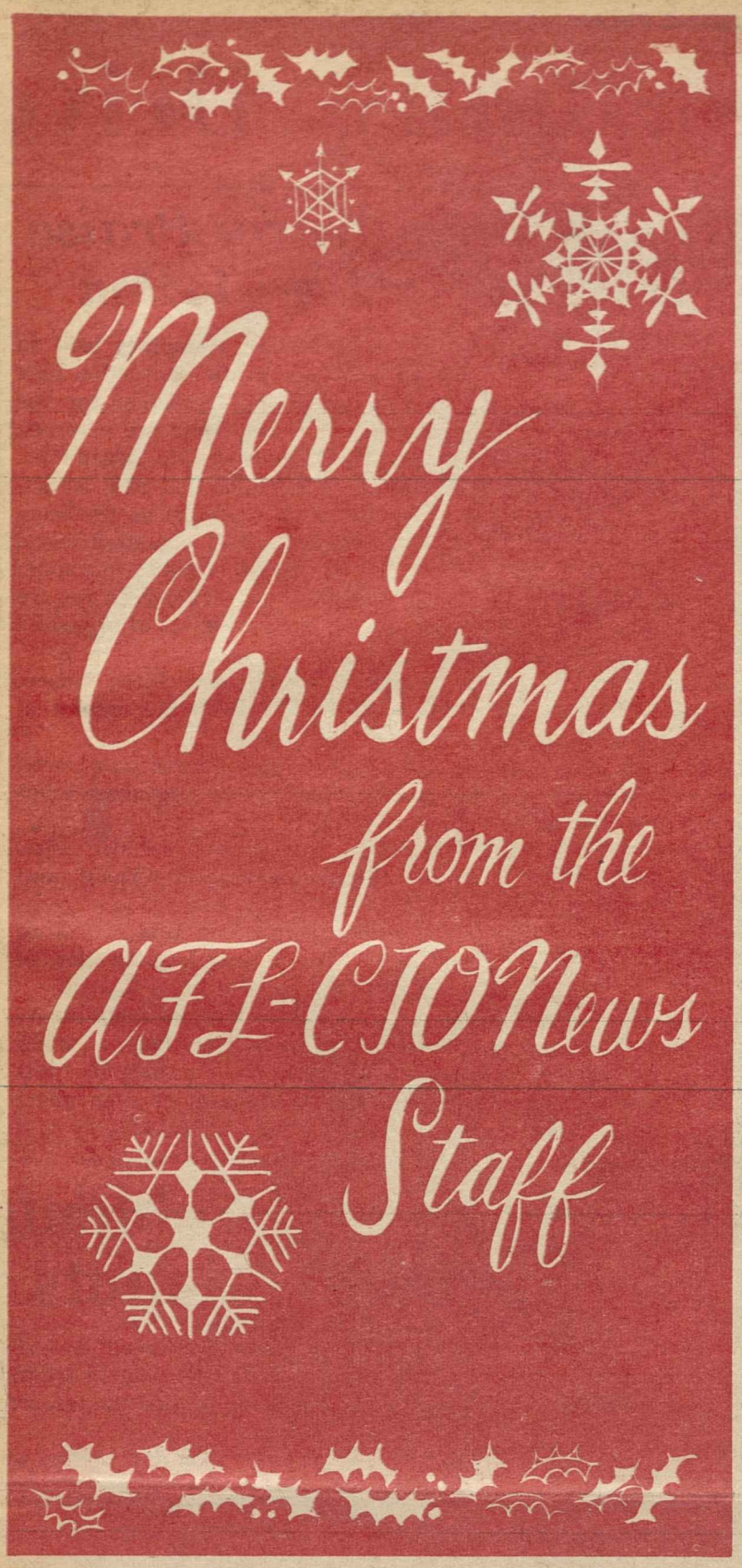
"Virtually under the guns of the Viet Cong, and while still providing armed protection for the South Vietnamese, Americans are helping to rebuild villages, hamlets, homes, schools—yes, even the broken lives of families and individuals," he said.

"This is the great untold story of Viet Nam. It is not being brought home forcefully to the American people."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. X — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Saturday, December 25, 1965 — No. 52

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.



Taxi Union Victory Scored in 49 Units

Workers to Get $3 Million:

UAW, Kohler End 11-Year Dispute

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Auto Workers and the Kohler Co. signed an agreement here to settle their 11-year-old labor dispute.

The Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing ware maker agreed to pay some $3 million in lost wages to about 1,000 of the UAW members who walked out Apr. 5, 1954, in what became one of the nation's longest major industrial disputes.

The firm also agreed to put approximately $1.5 million into the pension fund of UAW Local 833 to make whole the pension rights of strikers who have been reinstated to their jobs.

Meeting here a week before Christmas, union and management agreed to a "complete and final settlement" of all matters in litigation between them, subject to approval by the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The agreement was announced at a press conference by UAW Sec. Treas. Emil Mazey and company Vice Pres. Lyman C. Conger, chief of the management negotiating committee.

"I am very happy that we have been able to bring this lengthy struggle to a conclusion," said Mazey. "Our negotiations took place in a very friendly atmosphere and I believe we have a new day in labor relations with Kohler."

Asserting he was "looking forward to the future," Mazey observed that "we're going to do everything we can to erase the bitter past as soon as possible."

Payments Start in January

The agreement provides that Kohler will send a $3 million check to the NLRB for distribution to those workers whose backpay has already been computed by the board. A union source said payments, ranging from a few hundred dollars to $10,000, should be ready for mailing in January to perhaps half of those involved in the strike. The others will be worked out after hearings, the union said.

Local 833, which represents Kohler workers, voted Dec. 18 by a 20-1 margin to ratify a new contract involving the pension changes agreed to by Mazey and Conger.

Other changes in the one-year pact, whose cost is estimated at 13 cents an hour, include the following:

- Wage increases of 3 percent for all day workers and 2 percent for incentive workers, both effective Jan. 10.
- A ninth paid holiday—the day after Thanksgiving; a fourth vacation week with pay; company payment of health and accident insurance premiums; and an increase in insurance benefits from $50 a week to $62 for up to 52 weeks.

Kohler agreed also to reduce worker payments for dependents' insurance from $5.20 to $2.60 per month; to improve the time schedule for grievance and negotiating time; and to work out wage inequities.

The $1.5 million for pensions will help fund credits for strikers who had to draw out their own contributions during the walkout. The plan requires covered employes to contribute 2 percent of straight-time wages.

Under the settlement, the strikers can repay the money withdrawn during the walkout and also settle their missed back payments.

Six-Year Strike

Terms of the agreement were worked out during the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco and at meetings between the parties at Solidarity House, UAW headquarters in Detroit.

The strike itself lasted six years. After a return to work, the NLRB ruled in 1960 that Kohler had prolonged the strike through unfair labor practices, including refusal to bargain in good faith. After further hearings it ruled that the walkout during the entire period was caused by company unfair practices and it ordered the reinstatement of most strikers.

Later the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals found the firm in contempt of court for refusing to comply with

(Continued on Page 3)

New York Vote Caps Long Drive

By Eugene A. Kelly

New York—The Taxi Drivers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, climaxed its drive for bargaining rights among 24,000 taxi employes here by rolling over the expelled Teamsters and two "sliver" unions in the last of two National Labor Relations Board elections.

Winner of 30 units in the earlier balloting July 21, the committee won 49 more in the latest vote, held four days before Christmas. The Teamsters won no units, a small "independent" took one mechanics' unit.

With 7,231 ruled eligible to vote, TDOC got 4,187 votes and was ahead in 90 percent of the garages where 1,339 challenged votes remain to be counted, a union spokesman said.

The second election capped a 14-month organizing drive among drivers and mechanics, most of them previously unrepresented by any union. The next effort will be to bring fleet owners to the bargaining table, Committee Chairman Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., reported at a City Hall meeting of union and employer representatives called by outgoing Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The NLRB announced these election results:

- Of 40 drivers' units, 28 went to the TDOC, one voted no union, and ballot challenges held up results in 11.

(Continued on Page 2)

Five Days Did It:

Taste of Jail Induces Employer to Bargain

Bridgeport, Conn.—A five-day confinement in the Fairfield jail here brought a promise from a laundry official that he will bargain in good faith.

Stephen Vazzano, treasurer of the Savoy Laundry, Inc., in suburban Stratford, Conn., was arrested at the plant Dec. 17 and held in jail until 1 p.m. Dec. 21. The order for his commitment was made by a unanimous three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, which released him after his agreement to resume bargaining.

The National Labor Relations Board reported that Vazzano subsequently reached agreement on terms and that talks are continuing on backpay owed employes who were discriminated against.

The writ of attachment, believed the first of the kind in a refusal-to-bargain case, was issued on petition of the NLRB, which told the court that Vazzano had refused to bargain in good faith with Teamsters Local 145 or to give it wage data it asked.

The dispute began in 1961, the NLRB said, when Savoy discontinued its wholesale shirt service department without notifying the union. In 1962 the board ruled this an unfair practice and ordered Savoy to rehire the fired workers with backpay, reinstitute the department and bargain in good faith.

Savoy refused to comply and two years later was ordered by the 2d Circuit Court to reinstate the employes and pay lost wages, Bargaining was resumed, but later broken off again.

A year ago the court rejected Savoy's claim that it had no duty to bargain because the union no longer represented a majority of its employes.

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard, in an opinion concurred in by Judges Irving R. Kaufman and Leonard P. Moore, said he recognized that the court's order has in effect "compelled the employes to accept a bargaining representative not of their current choice."

But the union will remain as bargaining representative until the court order is finally complied with or until the Teamsters lose bargaining rights, the court said.

CARE Packages Replace Yule Cards

Five hundred refugee families in South Viet Nam are having a happier holiday season because the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. didn't send out departmental Christmas cards.

Instead, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty sent a check for $500 on behalf of the department to CARE and specified that it be used for 500 CARE packages "to be sent to those deserving" in South Viet Nam.

Prior Shutdown Notice Urged in Union Pacts

The right of a union to advance notice of plant closing or layoff and an opportunity to bargain before final decision should be carefully spelled out in contracts if disruption is to be avoided in the lives of the workers, according to an article in the current issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

"The need to humanize corporate planning has become much more acute in recent years and will become even more important as the rate of technological advance continues to accelerate it," it points out.

"The President's Labor-Management Committee has recognized the need and there is today a growing awareness among employers of this need. Because jobs and lives are deeply affected by plant shutdowns, removal of work to other locations or the installation of new machinery and equipment, workers are entitled to notice of such changes well in advance of the day the blow falls.

"And their unions are entitled to an opportunity to negotiate with management on the steps to be taken to minimize the disruptive effects of such major industrial change on the workforce."

The article, "Easing Job Changes by Advance Notice," is a Collective Bargaining Report prepared by Rudolph Oswald, economist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

He declares the "time-honored" contract clause calling for one or two weeks notice is no longer sufficient to meet the "serious" layoff problems of the 1960s. While it might do for temporary, short-run or seasonal furloughs, it is "completely inadequate" for prolonged or permanent layoffs, he adds, and continues:

(Continued on Page 7)

New England Labor Seeks Power Probe

Providence—The New England AFL-CIO Council has asked Congress for a full investigation of the region's power sources, needs and costs.

The council, representing the six state central bodies in New England, said the area's power companies have failed to replace obsolete equipment, been lax in developing regional transmission grids to protect against extended power failures, and fought the federal government's proposed Dickey-Lincoln School project on the St. John River in Maine, which would provide an important source of emergency power.

Council Pres. Thomas F. Policastro of Rhode Island, in a letter to Senate Commerce Committee Chairman Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.), expressed New England labor's "deep concern" over the implication of the recent power blackout in the region.

"As consumers we feel that our lives were endangered, and as workers our jobs were threatened," Policastro wrote." Adequate steps must be taken to insure against recurrence of such a disaster "if we of New England are to be secure in our jobs and in our homes."

New Pamphlet Reviews '65 Record of Congress

A 56-page summary of the 1965 session of Congress, prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation, is now available for distribution.

Its title: "Labor Looks at Congress 1965," Publication No. 77G.

Single copies are free on request. Additional copies are 15 cents each up to 100 and $13.50 a hundred for larger quantities. Order from: Pamphlet Div., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A foreword to the pamphlet by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany describes the first session of the 89th Congress as "the most productive congressional session ever held."

It stresses also the "unfinished business" to be completed this year "if the total record of the 89th Congress is to fulfill its historic beginning."

Steelworkers' Margin Widens Over Mine-Mill

Sudbury, Ont.—The Steelworkers scored a major victory over the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers by turning back a challenge to their right to bargain for 15,000 Intl. Nickel Co. employes. The vote was 8,194 to 6,099.

With 99 percent of the eligibles marking ballots, the 2,100-vote margin contrasted sharply with the USWA's scant edge of 15 votes when it wrested representation from Mine Mill in 1962. The latter was expelled by the former CIO on charges of Communist domination in 1950 and shortly thereafter by the former Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mine-Mill's failure to regain its lost bargaining rights at Inco's big mining and smelting complex was regarded as a threat to its retention of certification at its sole remaining major stronghold in Western Canada, the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. in Trail, B.C., which has about 5,000 employes.

It also will lead to a renewed USWA drive against Mine-Mill at Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., near here, where the non-affiliated union holds bargaining rights for 2,400 employes and where the USWA barely failed in a drive for an election several months ago. The USWA also is applying for certification in behalf of 250 unorganized office and technical employes at Falconbridge.

Eamon Park, assistant to the USWA's Canadian Dir. William Mahoney, and Pres. L. A. Soden of Local 6500 at Inco here renewed the union's invitation to Mine-Mill members to join the USWA.

"The logical evolution of negotiations in the industry," said Park, "is to create one big union and the USWA is that union. There is little purpose in maintaining any longer that Mine-Mill can claim an independent right to survive."

Union Organizers Given Equal Time—and Space

An employer who abused his free-speech rights has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to give union organizers the right to present their views to workers at meetings on company time and property.

Facilities "customarily used for employe meetings" shall be made available to the union for a one-hour meeting at each of the H. W. Elson Bottling Co.'s two plants in Marquette and Ishpeming, Mich., the board ruled in what it said was an attempt to "recreate the conditions and relationships" formerly existing before Elson management launched an unlawful campaign against the unaffiliated Teamsters Local 328.

Elson employes started their own organizing campaign in May 1964 and then went to Local 328 for information. Within a few days 11 of the 23 workers signed membership applications.

Management, the NLRB reported, then "embarked upon a campaign of coercive speeches," threatened employes with layoffs and curtailed plant operations, and promised wage increases.

As part of its unlawful campaign, the board said, the company called employes into the office one by one to give them an "opportunity" to sign either of two documents—one a notice of withdrawal from the union, the other a disclaimer of interest.

One form or the other was signed by all 12 union applicants and 11 who had not yet joined. Then, said the NLRB, management "put the promised wage and commission increases into effect and rejected the union's bargaining request because all its employes had 'voluntarily' signed."

The board declared it would be an "anomaly" if an employer were barred, as he is, from destroying a union's majority but permitted to prevent such a majority status from ever being attained.

Rejecting the union's request for an order compelling the company to bargain with it, the NLRB instead ordered Elson to mail notices to all workers that it will stop interfering with their rights; grant the union "reasonable" access to its bulletin boards for organizing purposes; and permit the union to hold one employe meeting in each plant. If management complies, the NLRB then will conduct an election upon request by the union, the board ruled.

More Mothers Working To Meet Family Needs

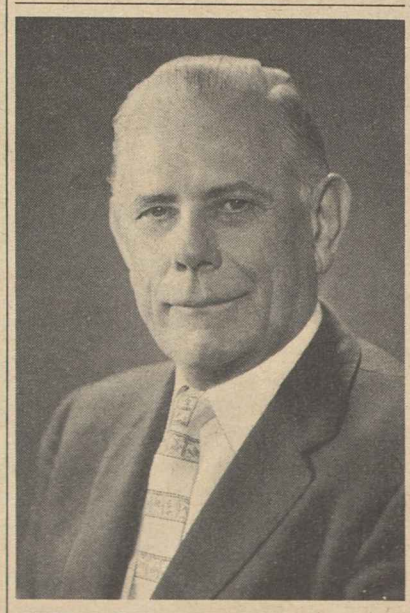
"Economic necessity" is the main reason why mothers of young children work, according to a Labor Dept. study.

The department's Women's Bureau, in a publication titled, "Who Are the Working Mothers?," reports that they number 9.5 million of the 25 million women workers in the United States as of last year and comprised 35 percent of all mothers of children under 18.

With relatively few exceptions, the report states, working mothers need the money their earnings provide. Seventeen percent of them had husbands who made less than $3,000 a year; 25 percent had husbands with incomes between $3,000 and $5,000.

In families with a husband present, about three out of 10 mothers work, the study notes, and in families with no husband, the proportion is almost six out of 10.

Over the past 25 years, the report shows, the percentage as well as the number of working mothers has increased sharply. There were only 1.5 million working mothers in 1940 and 4.6 million in 1950. Since 1940, the percentage of mothers in the labor force increased about three times as rapidly as the percentage of all women workers.



FIFTY-SIX YEARS of union responsibility will end soon for Sec.-Treas. William C. O'Neill of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, whose retirement has been accepted effective next March. He joined the union as a member of Local 121, Atlantic City, N. J., on Apr. 23, 1910, and has held his international office since 1958.

In Metal Trades:

ILO Parley Sets Bargaining Goals

Geneva—A 27-nation conference of the Intl. Labor Organization has called for collective bargaining arrangements that enable workers to make a "useful contribution" to the improvement of conditions in the metal trades.

The session of the ILO's metal trades committee recorded in its conclusions the need for accords between employers and unions "aimed at social benefits for the workers."

Vito Mazzacano of the Machinists termed the two-week meeting "inspiring" because of the quick meeting of minds of trade unionists, employers and government delegates from all parts of the world.

"The conclusions that were approved without a dissenting voice are of major importance because they establish guidelines for assuring that social progress keeps pace with technological advance," the IAM representative said.

Mazzacano and Paul H. Menger of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers formed the two-man AFL-CIO team at the ILO meeting. They were supported by Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, who was present as spokesman for the workers' group of the ILO's Governing Body.

Faupl is the permanent U.S. worker delegate to the United Nations specialized agency for labor. The ILO's board regularly assigns a worker member as well as a government representative and an employer delegate to the meetings of technical committees.

Teamwork Cited

Menger, who is his international's director of manufacturing operations, said that the way the three groups of delegates that make the ILO unique worked together "gave me a lift despite more than 25 years' of trade union activity."

Mazzacano was a member of the subcommittee that found that "improvement of workers' conditions and social benefits are necessary requisites" in all planning for the development of the metal trades industry.

Unions, it was agreed, must be effectively represented when goals are being drafted in order "to assure the harmonious development of the metal trades and the improving of working and living conditions of the workers they employ."

The subcommittee on international cooperation emphasized the need for unions as well as employers' organizations to be "strong enough and sufficiently independdent" to enable the metal trades industry in the developing countries to make a maximum contribution to economic progress.

Menger was a member of this subcommittee, one of the two that prepared the conclusions approved with rare unanimity by the conference.

One of the resolutions adopted by the conference directed the ILO staff to prepare for the next session a special study on the social problems of women workers in the metal trades.

North Carolina Bakers' Local Wins Strike

Dunn, N.C.—Members of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 503, who last August gave labor its first representation election victory in nearly 30 years in this anti-union stronghold, have won their first union contract after a tumultuous one-week strike.

The Wellon Candy Co., the employer, forced the strike by persisting in the anti-union tactics it used at the time of the election, the union said. During the seven-day walkout 27 strikers were arrested and an injunction severely limited picketing.

When bargaining was renewed with the help of federal and state conciliators, ABC Vice Pres. Amos Miller was able to announce a two-year agreement that raised wages 13 cents an hour instead of the firm's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer of 2 cents.

The settlement provided for 7 cents this year and 6 cents next, with maintenance of union membership and the checkoff of union dues.

The contract was expected to spur further organizing efforts that were started following the ABC's 122-50 election win last summer.

New York Taxi Union Wins 49 More Units

(Continued from Page 1)

● Of 39 small units of mechanics and service employes, 21 voted for the TDOC, 15 for no union, and one for the Gotham Drivers Association. Challenges delayed the count in one unit and lack of a majority will bring a runoff election in another.

TDOC's winning margin was 74 percent in the 66 units where tallies were completed.

Consolidated Units

In fleets where both drivers and "inside" workers voted, the TDOC won a majority in 17, where the NLRB unit will be consolidated.

The TDOC originally asked for a simultaneous city-wide election, but the NLRB directed two separate votes in individual units. The first involved 39 garages in July and the second, held Dec. 21, covered 71, with separate units of drivers and mechanics.

Union members in Decembe: were preparing to set a date for a walkout when the labor board, rejecting a series of delaying actions by some employers, certified the TDOC as winner in 30 of the garages involved in the July voting. The union will ask speedier certification of the results in the latest election, it said.

Van Arsdale called the latest TDOC victory "another clear indication that taxi employes are determined to have the AFL-CIO represent them" and urged employers to bargain for an acceptable agreement.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Michael Mann said the vote was "a clear mandate to the taxi industry that the old order of things is over."

The TDOC was born in September 1964 and had the active backing of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the New York City Central Labor Council, of which Van Arsdale is president, and numerous affiliated unions and volunteer workers.

In Chicago Program:

Unions Seek Out Negro Apprentices

Chicago—A new program to expand apprenticeship job opportunities in the building and construction industry for Negro youth is under way here.

Mayor Richard J. Daley announced that the following groups will combine their resources to provide apprenticeship and job opportunities: The Chicago Building Trades Council, Building Construction Employers Association, Chicago Board of Education, Illinois State Employment Service, U.S. Manpower Administration, Chicago Urban League, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and similar groups.

Recruitment Plan

Under the program, representatives of building trades unions will recruit minority youth for apprenticeship programs in the schools and at community meetings. They will advise potential candidates on opportunities in the industry. Civil rights groups will assist interested youth in filing applications and appearing for examinations and will keep in contact during later phases of the apprenticeship program.

Schools will conduct a survey to locate potential candidates who are graduates of vocational schools. The State Employment Service, through the Chicago Apprenticeship Information Center is mapping an intensive program to locate candidates for processing and reference to various joint apprenticeship committees.

Schools will provide special training and assistance to help Negro youngsters qualify for apprenticeship programs, Daley said.

Earl J. McMahon, president of the Chicago and Cook County Building & Construction Trades Council, endorsed the mayor's proposals and said unions in the council "have been wholeheartedly behind non-discriminatory apprenticeship programs."

"Our unions mean this," he said, "and we want minority groups to understand the sincerity of our purpose. We will do all we can to stimulate minority youth to make application and endeavor to enter construction apprenticeship plans. We welcome and will be glad to assist all training programs which will help them to qualify for apprenticeship and building trades jobs."

Organizations and apprenticeship committees supporting the new program include Sprinkler Fitters Local 281, Lathers Local 74, Plumbers Local 130, Pipe Fitters Training Fund and Pipe Fitters Local 597, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 134, Carpenters District of Chicago, Bricklayers Local 21, Painters Joint Apprenticeship Committee and Painters District Council 14, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers Local 1, Bridge & Architectural Iron Workers Local 63, Iron League of Chicago, Plasterers Local 5, Sheet Metal Workers Local 73.



GREETINGS were exchanged by Pres. Morris Pizer (left) of the Furniture Workers and Ambassador James Roosevelt during a dinner in the former's honor in New York sponsored by the trade union division of State of Israel Bonds. The former California congressman was the principal speaker.

Service Law Standards Set By Labor Dept.

The first regulations setting minimum wage standards for employes of contractors providing services to government agencies have been issued by the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

The new Service Contract Act, which takes effect Jan. 20, requires that government service contracts in excess of $2,500 contain provisions specifying minimum wages and fringe benefits to be paid employes working on the contract. The law also prohibits unsafe or unsanitary working conditions.

All service workers on government contracts must be paid at least $1.25 an hour under the new law and regulations. In addition, prevailing area standards of wages and benefits must be met when these add up to more than $1.25. More comprehensive regulations will be issued later, with opportunity for public comment, on procedures for establishing area standards.

The new legislation, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, is comparable to the Davis-Bacon Act, which covers federally-financed construction, and the Walsh-Healey Act, applicable to companies selling goods to the government. Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz delegated his administrative authority over the Service Contract Act to the divisions which presently enforce the overall wage-hour law and the Walsh-Healey Act.

Employer Ordered To Rehire Brother

An employer violated the Taft-Hartley Act when he fired his brother—a $10,000-a-year man—from his desk job and had him removed as a company director for testifying "unfavorably" in a National Labor Relations Board hearing, an NLRB trial examiner has ruled.

The law protects any person, regardless of his status, who is penalized for testifying in answer to an NLRB subpoena, Examiner Louis Libbin held.

It makes no difference, the examiner wrote, that George Liberman was a 20 percent owner of the Valley Forge Flag Co. in the Reading, Pa., area, and was not a supervisor or production worker when his brother Sidney fired him after George testified at a labor board Sept. 9 and 11, 1964.

The law must be applied, Libbin ruled, even though George Liberman set up the Betsy Ross Flag Co. after being fired by Valley Forge and now competes actively with the firm that fired him.

It may be true, said Libbin, "that George's operation of this competing business may have been brought about by . . . unlawful reprisals against him" but "I do not believe it will effectuate" the law to have as a company director a person who is actively operating a competing business.

Therefore he offered George his choice of remedies:

- Valley Forge shall offer to restore George to his former position and salary if within a reasonable time he divests himself of all connection with the competing firm.
- Valley Forge shall make George whole for any loss of earnings from Jan. 1, 1965, to the date of an offer to reinstate him, plus interest at 6 percent but minus his net earnings during that period.

In either case, Valley Forge must post notices of any NLRB order that later issues.

City Transit Pay Up by 11 Cents

Wage rates of unionized operating employes in local transit systems rose an average of 11 cents an hour, or 4.2 percent, in the year ended July 1, the Labor Dept's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Regional Labor Liaison Planned in Poverty War

Champaign, Ill.—The AFL-CIO has launched a national effort to help central labor bodies become more deeply involved in the war on poverty, a federation spokesman told delegates to the 17th annual Central Labor Union conference at the University of Illinois here.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, coordinator of the federation's anti-poverty effort and an assistant to Pres. George Meany, said seven regional liaison offices will be opened to provide guidance and technical assistance to local bodies in cooperation with branches of the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

Stanley reminded the conference, sponsored by the Illinois State AFL-CIO, that labor's interest is in people. Asking "What better place do the poor have to turn to than organized labor?" he added:

"In the process of helping the poor we will do a lot for ourselves. We have made a contribution toward eliminating poverty, but we can do more."

He urged direct and official representation of central bodies on committees seeking grants for anti-poverty programs. But "getting on boards is not enough," he said. "Labor must become a driving force behind these programs."

Dir. Thomas Jackson of the Illinois OEO, an Auto Worker, reported that 34,000 pre-school children participated in OEO's "Project Headstart" last summer. Noting that 80 Illinois counties have Community Action committees, Jackson urged labor to participate in sponsoring such programs.

Among other conference speakers were Curtis Brooks of the Chicago Urban League; Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Gibson and Attorney Irving Greenfield of the Illinois AFL-CIO; John Alesia, Steelworkers' state legislative director; and State Rep. Thomas Hanahan, business representative for Carpenters Local 13, Chicago.



Employer's Anti-Union Campaign Enjoined as NLRB Hears Charges

Nashville, Tenn.—A U.S. District Court here has issued an injunction restraining Curley Printing Co., Inc., from union-smashing practices while the National Labor Relations Board is processing unfair labor practice charges.

The injunction, a process seldom used against employers, was sought by the NLRB here under Section 10(j) of the National Labor Relations Act. It was issued by Federal Judge Frank Gray, Jr., who also ordered the firm to reinstate seven fired employes and bargain collectively with the Bookbinders.

NLRB Regional Dir. John A. Reynolds, Jr., had asked a temporary injunction pending final disposition by the board of unfair labor practice charges brought against Curley by Printing Pressmen's Local 37 and Bookbinders Local 83. The injunction petition was filed as soon as an NLRB examiner had concluded hearings on the union charges and before the examiner announced his findings.

After reviewing the evidence, the court found reasonable cause to believe that Curley engaged in unfair practices by firing employes, making shift changes and layoffs, subcontracting work, harassing workers in other ways and refusing to bargain in good faith with the Bookbinders, who won an election among bindery employes last June 11.

Intimidation Seen

Judge Gray said that "unless this activity is restrained it may . . . irreparably dissipate support for the union among the bindery employes before the board renders a decision on the charges and also intimidate the employes in the pressroom" during the organizing campaign still going on there.

The court, noting that the employer had repeatedly warned employes that unionization would weaken their job security, said the continued absence of the fired employes would give credence to the warnings.

"Eventual reinstatement . . . may come only after the silent intimidation of their absence has undermined the union representation campaign . . . in the pressroom and dissipated union support" in the bindery, the judge observed. In that event, he wrote, reinstatement would come too late to prevent the company "from obtaining its objectives by unfair labor practices."

Judge Gray noted that while the NLRB has "only rarely" applied for a 10(j) injunction, the language of 10(j) puts no limitation on the injunctive relief that courts may grant if it is "appropriate" and "just and proper." He found that the case justifies the action.

Citizens Group Sets Programs On Poverty

Planning of two major programs to spur the grass roots fight on poverty have been announced by the labor-backed Citizens' Crusade Against Poverty.

One is the proposed training of 1,000 community workers who will serve directly with the poor rural and urban areas.

The other is the establishment of a nationwide information network for local anti-poverty groups.

The training program is believed to be the largest operated outside the government and is being developed in consultation with Saul Alinsky, director of the Industrial Areas Foundation in Chicago.

Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Auto Workers is chairman of the CCAP. Other union members include Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Pres. A. Philip Randolph of the Sleeping Car Porters; Pres. David Sullivan of the Building Service Employes; Pres. Ralph Helstein of the Packinghouse Workers; UAW Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller; Miles Stanley, assistant to the AFL-CIO president; UAW Community Relations Dir. Mildred M. Jeffrey and Dir. Brendan Sexton of the UAW Leadership Studies Center.

UAW, Kohler End 11-Year Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

court orders, and named Edward M. DuQuaine, retired Wisconsin state court judge, as special master to determine the amounts due.

The settlement came as DuQuaine was under court directive to identify the individuals to be reinstated and for recommendations on whether to assess Kohler more than its share of the costs and "other incentives to speedy compliance" with the original order of Mar. 1, 1962.

Organizing—Where and How

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, the historic mission of the American labor movement has been to organize the unorganized and to bring to them the benefits and dignity that only can be achieved by a strong union through collective bargaining. Millions of American wage and salary earners have attained vast economic benefits, greater security, and personal dignity from the success of trade unionism.

There are additional millions, still outside the ranks of organized labor, whose low earnings—even when working full time—are not enough to lift them out of poverty, who work unconscionably long hours and who—without unions and collective bargaining—are without an effective voice at their work places.

The hopes of workers for improvement of their working and living conditions are more insistent than possibly at any time in our national history.

To meet the need and to fulfill the hopes even more effort must be expended in organizing—meaning the commitment of more resources and the more effective use of those resources.

AFL-CIO's 1963 convention delegates called upon all affiliates to participate wholeheartedly in AFL-CIO coordinated organizing programs. That policy, clearly within the spirit of the initial AFL-CIO organizing resolution's "rallying of the combined members and resources," stemmed from a growing conviction that today's organizing challenge can best be met through cooperative endeavor and that in many critical employment fields such an approach is the only practical method.

Adherence to the concept of each union paddling its own organizing canoe will limit the progress hoped for in organizing the 30 million unorganized working men and women who constitute today's organizing target.

These 30 million are located in every state, in every city, in every county. They are in every employment field: in government at every level, federal, state and local; in wholesale and retail trades; in the service industries; in finance, insurance and real estate; in general office, technical and professional fields. They are in construction trades, in manufacturing, in communications and public utilities.

As in the past, successful organizing rests upon the ability of workers to recognize in unionism and the machinery of collective bargaining the means for solving their problems, meeting their needs, serving their interests. As in the past, this means that unions must purposefully develop and communicate programs that make that kind of identification possible.

General exhortation is not an effective method of organizing today. The union appeal must be attuned to the particular group. The union program must be responsive to specific needs.

This necessitates constant evaluation of the union organizing program, of the groups involved, of the methods employed, and the changing nature of the organizational requirements as they are affected by age, skill, sex, race and other factors within the unorganized community. It requires insights and knowledge, resources and skills of the highest order.

Nothing but total commitment and total involvement of the mainstream of the American labor movement can meet the challenge, the opportunity, and the obligation which the 30 million unorganized but organizable American workers present to AFL-CIO at the start of its second decade.

—Excerpted from the resolution on organizing adopted at the 6th AFL-CIO convention.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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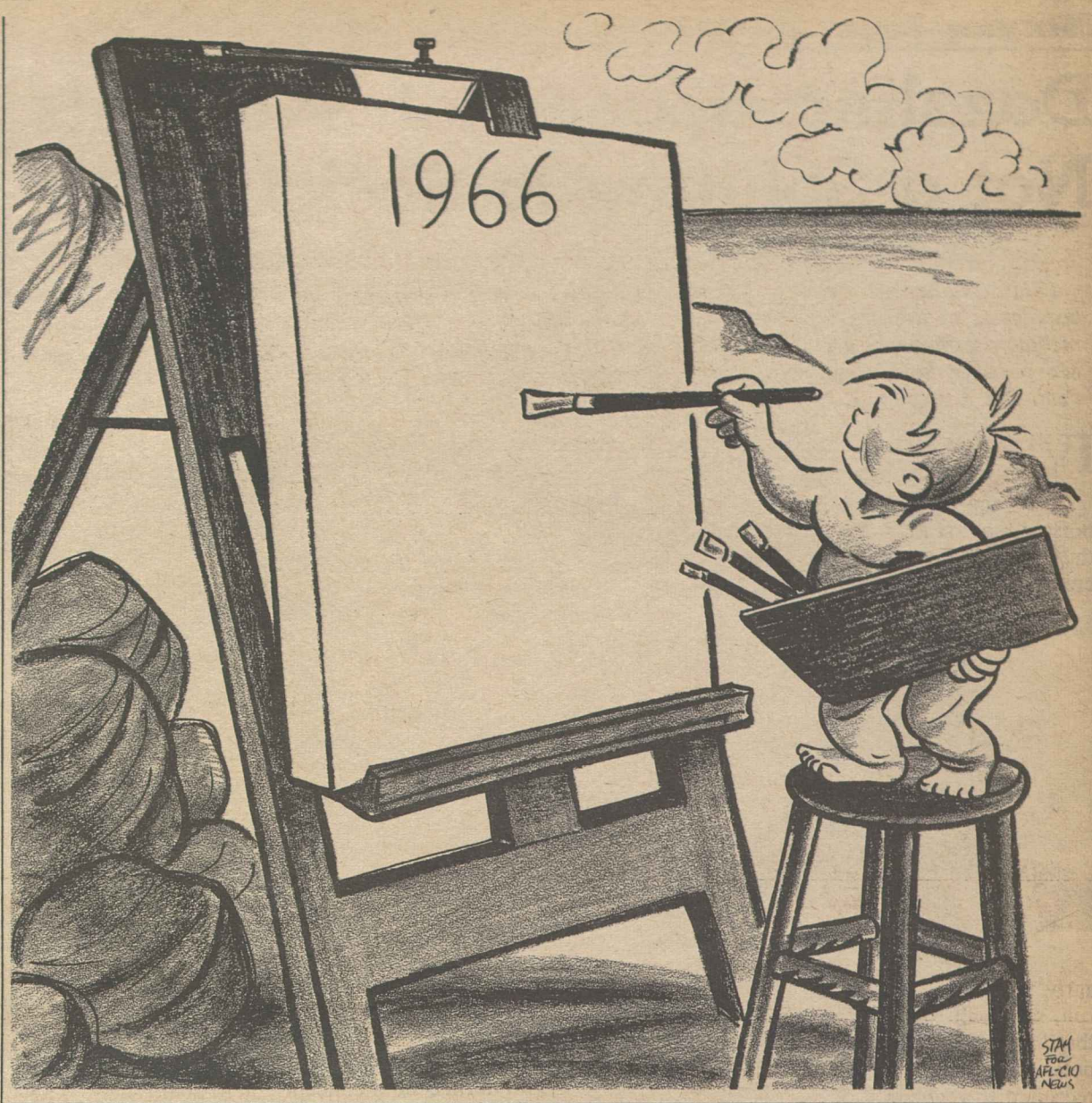
AFL-CIO Headquarters: 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. X Saturday, December 25, 1965 No. 52

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No 'One-Way Street':

Randolph Links Rights Drive To Gains for Labor Movement

Below are excerpts from an address by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph supporting the AFL-CIO convention civil rights resolution.

IT HAS BEEN TWO YEARS since I last stood before this convention. These have been eventful and dramatic years for the civil rights revolution. Indeed, the social and political landscape of the entire country has been changed.

We have won the passage of two historic pieces of legislation—the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Thus, after centuries of slavery, segregation and discrimination, the American people have spoken out unequivocally—not merely on behalf of the Negro but in the name of democracy itself. For when men are denied, on grounds of race, the elementary rights of due process and the right to vote, the moral foundations of that society are in doubt.

We also know that the work of the civil rights movement has just begun. We rightly demand of the government that every barrier to the Negro's full participation in the nation's political life be struck down. Once those barriers have fallen, however, it is our task to mobilize the masses of Negroes at the ballot box.

This is labor's task as well. For when the full political potential of the southern Negro is realized, the face of Congress will be radically changed. The Dixiecrat politicians who have joined with conservative Republicans in opposition to labor's legislative demands will have to sing a different tune—or find other jobs. Moreover, brothers and sisters, I submit to you that the continuation and expansion of the Negro voter registration campaign in the South lays the foundation for labor's drive to organize the unorganized in the South.

The last two years have plainly demonstrated that the Negro-labor alliance is not a one-way street. Virtually the entire national Negro leadership has put its weight heavily behind the congressional campaign for repeal of 14(b), for a $2 minimum wage, for extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and for other labor demands.

When this Negro leadership speaks out for labor's demands, they are not merely making a gesture in return for labor's support of civil rights. Rather we are bound together in a coalition of mutual interest.

Negro workers need and demand the repeal of 14(b) now. And they know why they want it. They know that repeal of 14(b) helps clear the way for unionization of the South. They know that repeal of 14(b) is a step toward economic security and better living standards. They know that repeal of 14(b) means greater dignity on the job—freedom from exploitation and intimidation.

And they know full well where the diehard resistance to repeal of 14(b) is coming from. It is coming from the greedy profiteers and the reactionary politicians who have tried to block the Negro's advance every step of the way. That is why, in Oklahoma and other states, the Negro vote was decisive in defeating so-called right-to-work laws. I can promise you the Negro revolution will join hands with labor in saying to the next Congress: Repeal 14(b) now.

And we say, too, that if there is any single step that will raise Negroes out of poverty, it is labor's demand for a national $2 minimum wage. In this land of affluence, in the year 1965, two out of every three Negro families live in poverty and deprivation. In part, this fact reflects the astronomically high unemployment rates in the Negro community. But in most cases, the head of the Negro family is working—40 hard hours a week.

He does not need to be lectured about self-help. Give him a decent wage, and he will be able to help himself.

IF THE CIVIL RIGHTS revolution is to have meaning in the teeming slums of the cities, in the industrial centers of the nation, the needs of the dispossessed Negro masses must be hitched to the economic demands of labor.

More and more, the Negro leadership recognizes that of all the mass institutions in the nation, the labor movement holds out the greatest hope for progress in the daily conditions of life in the community. They do not forget that labor's own house is not yet entirely in order, that segregated locals and discriminatory practices still exist in some unions. The eradication of these conditions, noted in the resolution before you, must be high on your priority list in the coming year.

We must not permit the existence of any barriers to expanded cooperation between labor and the civil rights movement; and we must not give any ammunition to labor's enemies.

Morgan Says:

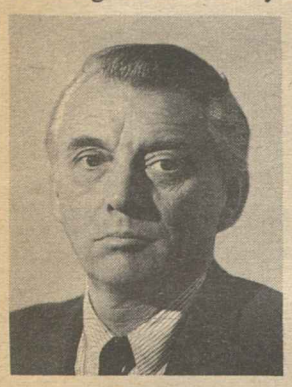
Dazzling Space Achievements Not a Solution to Society's Ills

By Edward P. Morgan

(This column is excerpted from the nightly broadcasts of Edward P. Morgan, ABC commentator sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Listen to Morgan over the ABC network Monday through Friday at 7 p.m., EST.)

IT SEEMED SO incredible and yet it will soon be so commonplace.

Eight short years ago last month the Russians hoisted the first man-made satellite, Sputnik I, into the heavens. Ever since, scientists have been busy creating a kind of synthetic solar system while nosing closer and closer to the neighboring planets of the real one. Now four American astronauts rendezvoused almost eyeball to eyeball, 180 miles above the earth, maneuvering their two orbiting spacecraft, Gemini 6 and Gemini 7, so close together that a tall man stretched between them could have touched both. On some early tomorrow, the way the space race is being run, man will touch down on the moon and then the farther skies will be so full of traffic that astro-police, or cosmocops, if you prefer, will have to be recruited to regulate it.



Morgan

Somehow the continuing and awesome drama of these great leaps beyond the atmosphere was caught with new and thrilling intensity by the first live television coverage of the splashdown of Gemini 6 into the glazed blue saucer of the Atlantic south of Bermuda. In 26 hours and three minutes, Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford had girdled the globe 16 times, kept an almost pinpoint date in outer space with Frank Borman and James Lovell, traveled nearly half a million miles —roughly equivalent to the round-trip distance to the moon—and landed on target almost within naked-eye view of the aircraft carrier Wasp exactly nine seconds late. But when the two men scrambled out of the hatches of Gemini 6 onto the flight deck of the carrier they looked far less worn and far more composed than a commuter who had fought Los Angeles freeway traffic for an hour from home to office.

It took computers and a strange army of other precision instruments of science to accomplish the feat but even the humblest layman needed none of these devices to calculate the enormous marvel of the exercise. "Gee whiz" one viewer said, "they did it."

Even the "incidental" achievements were staggering. The live picture of the recovery traveled itself almost 50,000 miles before it reached home TV screens. The electronic signals were pitched from a transmitter on the superstructure of the Wasp to the Early Bird satellite soaring some 22,300 miles above the surface of the earth and then bounced back simultaneously to television networks in the United States and Europe.

The straw that almost broke the camel's back of credulity in the operation, once Gemini 6 was down and bobbing in the sea, was the camera shot of a Navy frogman plugging an orange plastic telephone into the capsule's metal skin so he could talk to Schirra and Stafford inside. Before this particular refinement was added, the swimming teams dropped by helicopter to secure the space craft in a "horse-collar" float had to communicate with the astronauts by a kind of sign language through the capsule windows.

Contemplation of this comparatively trifling addition to the rescue procedure should bring home to the thoughtful witness at least two things: the drive for technical perfection in the space program operation, and the fact that these space people speak an entirely different language than the rest of us. Which leads to a third observation: the scientist and the layman must take care to see that the communication of understanding between them is not broken. Concentrating on the computerized shorthand of his own strange new world, the space technician could quickly lose touch with his groundling fellow-citizens. And the latter, awed but bewildered by the incomprehensible static of new terms, new concepts, new goals, may begin to feel helplessly left behind, with his own human values rendered meaningless by this mighty surge into the cosmos.

WITHOUT BLEMISHING the splendid achievements of recent days it should be noted that the spacemen have already been reminded that perfection is still a distant goal, that they are still anchored to the incidence of human error. Twice the flight of Gemini 6 was delayed by malfunction or fault—the second "scrubbing" ironically revealing a thimblelike "dust cap" overlooked by some workman's negligence which might have caused not only delay but disaster.

Important as it is to eliminate them, however, the malfunctions of the space program are secondary to the malfunctions of our society. The latter must not be neglected in a bedazzling concentration on perfecting our routes of progress to the moon and beyond.

The way to proceed is to perform on the wisdom of John W. Gardner, now Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. The Carnegie Corp. has just published an essay he wrote before leaving its presidency to join the government. Specialists, technical experts, intellectual critics are necessary, he said, in effect, but what our society needs most now is emphasis on the education of men and women for moral leadership. Space feats are exciting, even inspirational. But to paraphrase the Bible, what is man profited, if he shall gain the universe and his society lose its soul?

Labor News Conference:

Real Profits of Cultural Projects Lie In New Values, O'Neal Says

THE REAL PROFITS of cultural projects are increased knowledge and understanding, not box office receipts, an AFL-CIO spokesman has declared.

Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actor's Equity said that federal aid to the creative arts under a law recently signed by Pres. Johnson will help establish professional theaters in many localities and create more job opportunities for actors and actresses. Such projects at several universities have proved valuable supplements to "the regular educational procedures," and have benefited the community and the artists, he said.

O'Neal pointed out that the new law, the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities Act of 1965, includes prevailing wage safeguards similar to those required for federal contracts under the Davis-Bacon Act.

"This is a most important protection for our members—one we feel is essential to assure that federal assistance goes to theaters that maintain fair wages and decent working conditions," O'Neal said.

His statement came as he was interviewed on Labor News Conference, aired weekly over the nationwide Mutual radio network.

O'NEAL SAID there is "a great need for improvement of the unemployment compensation system." He called for uniform reciprocal rules of eligibility, pointing out that workers in the performing arts are often blocked from unemployment insurance protection because their work demands frequent moves from state to state.

As it is now, an actor can work 30 or 40 weeks and still not be eligible for unemployment insurance, which is "certainly not in keeping with the intent" of the system, he said.

Reporters questioning O'Neal on the AFL-CIO produced public service program were Richard L. Coe, drama editor of the Washington Post, and Leslie Carpenter, Washington correspondent for Variety.

IT'S YOUR WASHINGTON

by Willard Shelton



SOME OF THE ISSUES to be faced by the new session of Congress, and the sessions that lie ahead, have been spelled out by labor. Anyone who thinks that the first session of the 89th Congress, fruitful though its record was, met all the social needs of the country, is lacking in a sense of the changing nature of our society.

There is repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act as an overriding priority against the Dirksen filibuster. Repeal is required as a simple act of justice so that unions are no longer inflicted, as they have been for 18 years, with special class legislation aimed against them.

There is upward revision of the wage-hour law, to expand its coverage and raise the wage base. There has never been any reason for exclusion of some millions of workers in interstate commerce while other millions are covered. The $1.25 hourly wage base, approved in 1961, is now totally unrealistic.

The unemployment insurance system is 30 years old and no longer meets the purpose for which it was designed—to maintain purchasing power by restoring about half the wages of workers thrown on the economic scrapheap. It now restores only about 20 percent of lost wages. A new bill should modernize the system and add minimum federal standards to halt the competition between states to attract new industry by the promise of low jobless benefits and low tax rates.

* * *

THE SOCIAL SECURITY system, also about 30 years old, has been revised and expanded a number of times, but it does not meet the needs of retired workers. The objective, surely, is to ensure to these workers a competence above the destitution level.

These suggestions have been made; that the level of benefits should be doubled; that the taxable wage base be lifted in steps from $6,000 annually to $15,000, and that the federal government make a direct contribution to financing a system in which all retired workers, leaving their jobs under a flexible 60-to-65-year age limit, share in the benefits.

Expansion of medical care, with priority given to younger workers forced out of jobs by physical impairment, is stressed as an immediate objective. But gradual development of a full-scale social security for all workers is recognized as the objective toward which Congress should move.

A proposal for a general national health program, indeed, has been pending in the national consciousness ever since Harry S. Truman's day. The new session of Congress, or a Congress to follow, could do much worse than to exhume it and consider whether its enactment would not bring us closer to being a modern industrialized democracy.

* * *

WE HAVE, finally, the problem of the cities and their suburbs, where 70 percent of our people live now and 80 percent will live within another 15 years.

Pres. Johnson promised during his campaign a "new relationship" between the federal government and the cities. By interpretation, this could mean nothing less than the channeling of federal funds direct to the cities to aid them in meeting their problems of schools, slum clearance and urban redevelopment, mass transit systems and housing.

The Republican Coordinating Committee has asked for a kickback of federal tax revenues to the states—not to the cities—which would mean that the states, not the local communities, would decide about expenditures. The GOP group also demanded that the federal funds be shipped back without allocation as to function.

It seems wholly unlikely that the White House and Congress would vote refunds for the states on an undesignated basis, without federal supervision whatever, but clearly we have a clash of ideas between Pres. Johnson and the Republican Coordinating Committee.

There is work for Congress to do, in these matters, for some years to come.



KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING, not box office receipts, are the real profits of cultural projects, Pres. Frederick O'Neal (center) of Actor's Equity told Richard L. Coe, left, drama editor of the Washington Post, and Leslie Carpenter, Washington correspondent for Variety, on Labor News Conference, weekly public service interview aired over the Mutual radio network.



OVERALL VIEW of the sixth AFL-CIO convention shows some 930 delegates in their seats in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium and Pres. George Meany presiding.

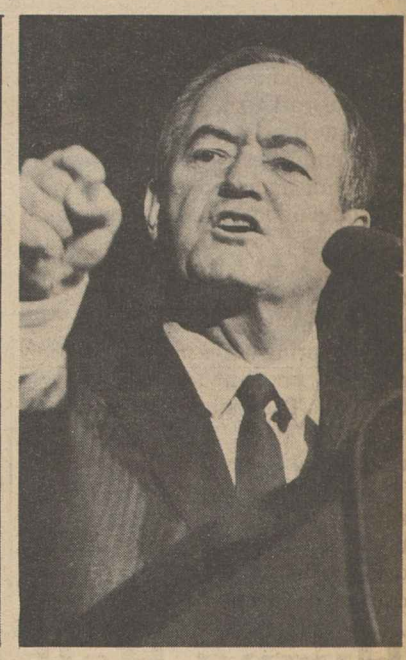
Highlights of 6th AFL-CIO Convention



THE OLD AND THE NEW: AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade (left), newly elected, confers with Vice Pres. Walter P. Reuther, a 10-year veteran in the office.







CONVENTION speakers representing the Administration included R. Sargent Shriver (left), poverty program director; Sec. of Labor W. Willard Wirtz (center), and Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.



FEDERATION AUXILIARIES held their convention in San Francisco simultaneously with the AFL-CIO meeting. The speaker is Mrs. Esther Peterson, special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, who also addressed one of the AFL-CIO convention sessions.



BATTERY OF NEWSREEL and television cameras covered the opening session of the convention from a special platform. Also present were 350 newspaper, radio and television reporters.



CONVENTION DISPLAY of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs is visited by Intl. Rep. Curt Hogan (left) and Gen. Sec. Loyd Haskins (center) of the Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers. Welcoming them at right is AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew C. McLellan.





FREE WORLD labor movement was represented among the convention speakers by ICFTU Pres. Bruno Storti (left) and Sec.-Gen. Arturo Jauregui of ORIT.

Before Final Decision:

Rights to Bargaining Urged in Shutdowns

(Continued from Page 1)

"Unions need advance notice for such catastrophic changes as contemplated plant closings or partial closings, company mergers, subcontracting of work or major technological changes."

Since the large corporation "is, before anything else, a creature and instrument of planning," the article observes, it is "remarkable" that "executives, men who are planners, have had great difficulty in conceiving of the fact that workers and their families must also, in their own modest way, attempt to make plans for the future and to organize, as best they can, their response to the demands of the present."

"One of the union's greatest tasks since the beginning of collective bargaining," Rudolph continues, "has been to get management to recognize this dimension of workers' lives in and beyond the workplace, to get management to acknowledge the extent to which its own planning —and its simultaneous failure to take account of the impact of corporate planning on workers' lives—have had a disruptive effect on those lives."

The article examines management objections to giving advance notice and finds them groundless. It notes that the courts and the National Labor Relations Board have held that employers are obligated to bargain with the union on "major economic changes," and warns unions that a contract clause requiring notice does not necessarily call also for bargaining unless it is specified. Despite court rulings, Oswald says, "good contractual language is desirable to assure full negotiations."

"The clause," he writes, "should contain the following elements: (1) Definition of the situations under which advance notice shall be given; (2) Length of advance notice to be presented to the union; (3) Obligation to bargain concerning the situation; (4) Provision for granting full information to the union; and (5) Some provision for resolving a stalemate."

2,000 Stay Out To Aid Office Unit

Philadelphia—Two thousand production workers at the Minneapolis-Honeywell plant here helped 93 salaried employes win their first dispute with management.

Production workers had long been represented by IUE Local 116. Salaried workers voted last September for IUE representation. But the union said management insisted, during three months of bargaining, on cutbacks in existing benefits. The unit voted to strike.

For 25 days, hourly-paid workers refused to cross the picket lines. They returned to work only when agreement was reached on restoration of all previous benefits and continued bargaining during a 90-day no-strike, no-lockout period.

Hiring Hall Bid Upheld In Face of 'Work' Law

San Francisco—State "right to work" laws cannot be interpreted to prevent collective bargaining on subjects over which Congress did not give the states jurisdiction, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

A three-judge panel upheld a National Labor Relations Board finding that Tom Joyce Floors, Inc., of Reno, Nev., illegally refused to bargain with Painters Local 567 on a non-discriminatory hiring hall arrangement proposed by the union in 1962 contract talks.

Joyce's employes went on strike and were replaced by strikebreakers. The NLRB, and the appeals court, found Joyce had forced the strike by refusing to bargain with the union, and ordered the firm to rehire the strikers and resume bargaining. Joyce refused, saying hiring halls are illegal under the Nevada "right to work" law and citing a Nevada state court decision.

The 9th Circuit judges said the court, and the NLRB, are "bound by the construction which the courts of Nevada place upon the statutes of that state." They therefore accept the proposition that the hiring hall proposal is forbidden by the Nevada "right to work" laws, the judges continued.

But Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act does not protect a state law which is so broadly stated, they said, and the proposed hiring hall did not give the union exclusive right to its use. Therefore the provision is "not the type of agreement which was left to state regulation" under 14(b), and the Nevada law is not controlling, the appeals court ruled.

Section 14(b) allows states to prohibit agreements which require union membership as a condition of employment, the judges observed, adding "the extent to which Section 14(b) authorizes states to limit collective bargaining is a federal question."

Testimony before the NLRB disclosed that after the Painters called a strike, Joyce employed 14 replacements at $4 an hour, about 25 cents higher than the former scale. The employer did not consult the union and did not give the increase to retained employes. The board, upheld by the court, ruled that Joyce, by making such a unilateral change, failed to meet its duty to bargain under federal labor relations law.

Ontario Gains Reported by Auto Workers

Toronto, Ont.—The Auto Workers have gained bargaining rights for 1,000 new members in nine Ontario plants in the past three months, according to a report by Robert White, head of the union's Organizing Dept. in Canada.

During the first half of the year, the UAW signed up nearly 2,000 new members in the Toronto metropolitan area.

Largest plant won in the latest series of victories was Allan Industries, Hamilton, where the union was certified to represent 300 workers in a plant expected soon to employ 500 persons.

Other gains were scored at Advance Metals and Bundy Tubing, Kitchener; Lustro Products, Brampton; Twin Cee Co., Georgetown; Walker Metal Products, Windsor; Duplate-Canada, Oshawa; Nasco Products, Hamilton, and Canadian Canners, Dresden.

The UAW also has applied for certification for nearly 200 workers at Cliff Mills Motor and Electronic Materials, Inc., both in Oshawa.



MORE THAN 2,000 FREE PHONE CALLS are being made during the holiday season by families with service men and women overseas under the ninth annual "Hi Mom" program sponsored by the Communications Workers. The fortunate ones included Mrs. Elbert Bennet of Detroit, whose husband, S/Sgt. Elbert Bennet, is fighting in Viet Nam, and their children: Paula, 21 months; Chrystal, 4; Billy, 7; Eddie, 9, and Steve, 11. Shown with them are (from left) Pres. Norman Mackay of CWA Local 4000 and Herman Bower, Detroit director of the United Service Organization.

Howe Named To Top U.S. Education Post

Harold Howe II, who defied tradition and warnings by turning a Winston-Salem, N.C., hospital into an unsegregated boarding school for under-achieving boys, has been named U.S. Commissioner of Education by Pres. Johnson.

He succeeds Francis Keppel, who since September has been serving in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare as assistant secretary for education.

Howe, a graduate of Yale University, is 47. He has taught at preparatory and high schools in New England and Cincinnati, and from 1960 to 1964 was superintendent of schools in Scarsdale, N.Y. Since last year he has been executive director of the Learning Institute of North Carolina, at Rougemont, which is seeking to improve the quality of education in the state.

In his new post, in which he will serve under an interim appointment until Congress reconvenes, he will direct administration of the new programs of aid to college, secondary and elementary education and will head the U.S. Office of Education.

Johnson also announced the appointment of Paul Kaplowitz to membership on the U.S. Tariff Commission and said he would designate him chairman. He succeeds Ben D. Dorfman, who resigned.

Kaplowitz, 59, is a full-time consultant with the House Ways & Means Committee. He was the Tariff Commission's general counsel from 1950 to 1963, following about seven years' service as a staff member. The commission, among other duties, has a role in administration of the Trade Adjustment Act.

IUE Drive to Help Viet Nam Refugees

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers have begun a subscription campaign of $1 per member in voluntary donations to establish a refugee resettlement village in South Viet Nam.

The union executive board said it acted on appeals from Pres. Johnson and others for increased participation by free world agencies in volunteer efforts to help the Vietnamese people.

Boy Scout Activities Stepped Up by Labor

Increased leisure won in union contracts has helped strengthen labor's long-standing partnership with the Boy Scouts, AFL-CIO Community Services Activities has reported.

Current nationwide interest in the children of the poor has accelerated the rapport between the nation's largest labor center and its largest organization of boys, CSA Dir. Leo Perlis told Pres. George Meany.

Union members provide some 25 percent of all scoutmasters and sponsor more than 230 scout troops, cub scout packs and explorer scout units, Perlis said in summarizing a report by O. W. Moody, Jr., AFL-CIO liaison man with the Boy Scouts of America.

The range of cooperation between labor and scout groups extends from sponsoring troops and serving on scouts' boards to helping secure financial aid to building camps with donated labor—$150,000 worth, in one area.

In Colorado, unions in the Pueblo County Building & Construction Trades Council agreed to furnish all the labor needed on the scouts' newly acquired San Isabel Scout Ranch.

Each of the crafts in the council agreed to donate labor needed to clear and build the ranch headquarters, Perlis said. This was accomplished by Rocky Mountain scout leaders meeting first with building trades council leaders and then with each craft to outline the proposed program.

Local sources report a "good start" has been made on a development expected to cost at least $150,000.

In Waterloo, Ia., the Blackhawk County AFL-CIO sponsors a Sea Scout ship and is a co-sponsor of the annual Scout-O-Rama Show. A Bricklayers' local built a showerhouse at the area scout camp, using journeymen members to teach apprentices who did much of the work.

Pipe Fitters Local 455, St. Paul, Minn., sponsored a troop for mentally retarded boys and Carpenters locals in the same community helped construct facilities for a scout show.

Labor help in Philadelphia includes supplying meeting places—by the Seafarers and the Textile Workers Union of America; sponsoring scout units and helping raise funds—Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers and Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; providing music for the annual dinner—the Musicians.

In Cleveland, O., Auto Workers Local 1045 sponsors a scout troop and cub pack. A Carpenters' group assists in membership enrollment for the scouts.

Five unions donated their services to complete a rangers' residence and a council office at a scout camp in the Paducah, Ky., area. The unions were the Cement Masons, Painters, Plumbers, Carpenters and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Free Work Given

This report came from Ballston Spa, N.Y.:

"On June 13, 12 members of Carpenters Local 1015 under Business Rep. Dave Downing came to Camp Saratoga and gave a full day of skilled labor toward the erection of a camp lodge, the lumber being the gift of the Intl. Paper Co. The entire framework was completed during that work party."

Retail Clerks Local 400, Washington, D.C., has given money and leadership to encourage scouting in a low-income and high-delinquency area. TWUA Local 713 in the same city has chartered a scout troop and plans to sponsor an explorer post.

Auto Workers Local 531 was described in this report from Lafayette, Ind.:

"The union sponsors Troop 37, composed of physically handicapped boys. The union provides meeting room in its hall and has done an excellent job of giving leadership for three years. The troop has a fine program and we think highly of the union sponsorship." The men work at the Ross Gear plant.

Scout leaders in Janesville, Wis., report:

"The Carpenters are doing most of the work on construction of a winter lodge at our camp. Labor unions are always cooperative in any projects and support special fund drives for scouting."

Said Perlis of other examples:

"This is a service that labor cheerfully performs for its sons, neighbors, and the community. More of our people are volunteering as their union wins more leisure time for them at the collective bargaining table."



THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL that will govern the 13.5 million-member federation for the next two years posed for this portrait at a post-convention meeting in San Francisco. The council is made up of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and 27 vice presidents. The council: (seated, left to right) I. W. Abel, A. Philip Randolph, George M. Harrison, Schnitzler, Meany, Walter P. Reuther, David Dubinsky, Peter T. Schoemann; (standing, first row, left to right) Joseph Curran, Harry C. Bates, Herman D. Kenin, Lee W. Minton, Jacob S. Potofsky, Hunter P. Wharton, James A. Suffridge, Richard F. Walsh, M. A. Hutcheson, Karl F. Feller, George Burdon; (standing, second row, left to right) Ralph Helstein, David Sullivan, A. J. DeAndrade, Joseph A. Beirne, P. L. Siemiller, Paul L. Phillips, Joseph D. Keenan, Paul Jennings, Paul Hall, John J. Grogan.

Union Leaders Seek United Health Fund

New York—Thirty-one labor leaders were named to the National Sponsors Committee for the United Way in Health, which seeks to unify the voluntary health programs supported by philanthropic contributions.

The appointments were announced by Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, a committee vice-chairman. Top leadership of industry and medicine is also represented on the committee.

The committee was established under the auspices of United Health Foundations, a national association of local United Way organizations supporting research and other voluntary health programs.

A major objective of the National Sponsors Committee is to establish a network of local health foundations in major marketing areas across the nation.

The membership roster of labor leaders by community follows:

Baltimore, Md.: Pres. Charles A. Della, Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO; **Baton Rouge, La.:** Pres. Victor Bussie, Louisiana AFL-CIO; **Chicago:** Pres. Jesse Clark, Railroad Signalmen; Pres. Charles Cogen, Teachers; Pres. Felix C. Jones, Cement Workers; Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd, Meat Cutters.

Cincinnati, O.: Pres. Karl F. Feller, Brewery Workers; **Cleveland, O.:** Pres. H. E. Gilbert, Locomotive Firemen; **Columbus, O.:** Pres. Howard P. Chester, Glass Cutters; **Detroit, Mich.:** Pres. H. C. Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; **Harrisburg, Pa.:** Pres. Harry Boyer, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO.

Indianapolis, Ind.: Pres. Joseph N. DePaola, Barbers; **Kansas City, Kan.:** Pres. Russell K. Berg, Boilermakers; **Kansas City, Mo.:** Pres. A. J. Bernhardt, Railway Carmen; **Milwaukee, Wis.:** Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog, Allied Industrial Workers.

New York City: Pres. Kenneth J. Brown, Lithographers and Photoengravers; Pres. Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union; Pres. Herman D. Kenin, Musicians.

Omaha, Neb.: Pres. R. W. Nisley, Nebraska AFL-CIO; **Philadelphia.** Pres. Sal B. Hoffmann, Upholsterers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Pres. Russell R. Crowell, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Int'l Union; **Richmond, Va.:** Pres. H. B. Boyd, Virginia AFL-CIO; **St. Louis, Mo.:** Pres. John H. Lyons, Iron Workers; Pres. Eddie R. Stahl, Aluminum Workers; **Seattle, Wash.:** Pres. Joe Davis, Washington AFL-CIO; **Washington, D. C.:** Pres. William A. Gillen, Insurance Workers; Pres. J. F. Griner, Government Employes; Pres. E. G. Hallbeck, Postal Clerks; Pres.-emeritus L. M. Raftery, Painters; Pres. James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks, and Pres. David Sullivan, Building Service Employes.

Labor Dept. Issues Bonding Bulletin

Changes in interpretations of bonding requirements for union officers based on amendments to the Landrum-Griffin Act eliminating the "faithful discharge of duties" clause have been issued by the Labor Dept.

The amendments, signed by Pres. Johnson in September, provide a change to an "honesty" bond for union officials who handle union property and income of more than $5,000 a year. The enactment eliminated the basis for surcharges ranging up to 25 percent on union officers' bonding premiums.

The Interpretive Bulletin, Part 453, became effective Dec. 1 upon publication in the Federal Register. Copies may be had from the U.S. Labor Dept., Washington, D.C. 20210.

LOOK for the UNION LABEL
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO Revises Consumer Pamphlet

The concealed high costs of some forms of installment buying are exposed in a newly revised edition of "Consumer Beware!" an AFL-CIO guide to installment purchasing written in popular form.

The 24-page pamphlet, Publication No. 47, may be bought for 15 cents a copy or $13.50 for 100 from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Special House Elections Won By Democrats

Voters in special elections named two new Democrats as members of the House—one in California, the other in North Carolina.

Thomas M. Rees, Democrat, was chosen by a 40,575-to-27,696 margin over Dr. Ed Marshall, Republican, in a California election to fill the 26th District vacancy caused by the resignation of Rep. James Roosevelt to become head of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Rees has been a member of the State Senate.

State Sen. Walter Jones won a smashing victory in a multi-candidate "winner-take-all" election in North Carolina's 1st District. He will fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Rep. Herbert C. Bonner. A striking feature of the returns was that Mrs. Sara E. Small, a Negro housewife, was runner-up to Jones, beating out three other white candidates, although four of the district's five counties are predominantly white.

In a related event, a crack showed in the previously monolithic Democratic control of Virginia when a Republican, J. Kenneth Robinson, won a special election to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of State Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., to succeed his father in the U. S. Senate. Robinson beat Joseph A. Massie, Jr., 10,293 to 4,949.

Job Bias Unit to Notify Unions of Complaints

The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights will be notified by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission whenever it receives a job discrimination complaint involving an AFL-CIO affiliate, the EEOC has announced.

Copies of the complaint also will be sent to the international union and the national headquarters of the employer as well as the local union and local employer.

The EEOC has made a similar agreement with the Construction Industry Joint Council, with which the AFL-CIO building trades unions and their employers are affiliated.

Both the Dept. of Civil Rights and the joint council have undertaken to assist in conciliating complaints and both have long-standing programs for encouraging voluntary fair employment practices.

When an individual files a job discrimination complaint, an EEOC spokesman said, an investigator confers with him and, if possible, with his witnesses before serving a copy on the employer, as the law requires.

The EEOC has suggested to state and local fair employment practice commissions that they make similar arrangements with the AFL-CIO international unions and employer groups.

4 States Act

Illinois had advised the EEOC that it has followed the notification practice for some time, New Jersey and Philadelphia have agreed to adopt it, and New Mexico will present the proposal to its FEPC.

The EEOC said it has received nearly 3,000 complaints charging employers, unions and employment agencies with bias in employment practices. While completing the investigation of 304 complaints, it "has found a not altogether unexpected reservoir of good will—a spirit of cooperation and a willingness to comply with the law."

It gave examples of "dividends of affirmative action declared by companies and unions" which have been reflected in "more than a little something extra" to help end traditional practices that conflict with the Civil Rights Act.

12-25-65

Rose Pesotta Dies, ILGWU Pioneer

New York—Rose Pesotta, pioneer organizer for the Ladies' Garment Workers and former ILGWU vice president, was buried in Moriah Cemetery here after services attended by her co-workers in the garment trades. Miss Pesotta died at 69 in Mount Sinai Hospital, Miami, Fla.

Born in the Ukraine, she came here in her teens and worked as a waist-maker in an old-time sweatshop. The deaths of 145 workers in the Triangle fire of 1911 inspired her to work for improvements through the labor movement. She was an ILGWU vice president until 1944, when she resigned to work again in the shops.

Hoban to Head NLRB in Boston

Albert J. Hoban, former National Labor Relations Board attorney and field examiner and a former arbiter, has been named Boston NLRB regional director, effective Jan. 1. He succeeds Bernard L. Alpert, who died after 20 years in the post.

Hoban, 54, was for 12 years an assistant attorney general of Rhode Island and served as an adviser to governors of that state on labor matters. He lives in North Kingstown, R.I.